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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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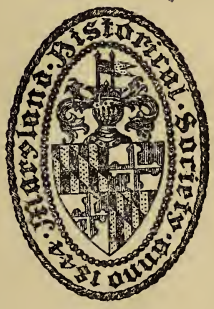

VOLUME VI

BALTIMORE
1911

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. VI. MARCH, 1911. No. 1.

FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

EDWIN H. BROWN, JR.

On the south side of the public road leading from Centreville to Queenstown near where the road branches off, which leads into Tilghman's Neck, there stood in 1724 a building "35 feet long, 20 feet wide and 10 feet pitch, between the floor and roof proportionable, the walls of good well burnt bricks, well laid in mortar 18 inches to the water table, then 14 inches up to the top of a square and the gable end 9 inches, with a large fire place below and a small one above," with "a door proportionable in the side with good hinges and lock and key and a window in the top of it." There were "two sliding windows in each side and one at the gable end of good square glass with good frame shutters, hinges, weights and pulleys"; the "two windows in each gable end, one above the upper floor and the two domant windows on the south side" were "of good diamond glass"; all of the said windows were in proportion to the said building. The joists of the house were "9 inches and 4, and the rafters 4 inches and 5, the floor laid with well seasoned plank, the upper floor planed on both sides and ribbitted." "The joists were planed and struck with a board on the lower edge." The house "was well shingled with good cypress shingles" and "the eves were cornished and

had large boards at the gable ends." "The inside of the walls and chamber above" was "well plastered and white washed." "A pair of suitable stairs" were "on one side of the chimney and a closet on the other.

This building was the first free school house in Queen Anne's County and was built by one John Salisbury, who was to be paid one hundred pounds therefor and to "use such timber and fire wood on said school as necessary." The persons who authorized the building of this house were appointed under an act of the Assembly passed in 1723 and were known as the Visitors of the Free School of Queen Anne's County.

The first visitors were Rev. Christopher Wilkenson, Richard Tilghman, Samuel Earle, Sr., William Turbut, Augustine Thompson, Edward Wright and Philemon Lloyd, and by law were made a body politic and given the power to appoint their successors in office, and to make all by-laws, be no ways contrary to the royal prerogative nor to the laws and statutes of England and Acts of Assembly of the province or to the canons and constitutions of the Church of England by law established."

The visitors of this school were the leading men of Queen Anne's County during the colonial period, and among the scholars were the forefathers of many of the prominent men since. Among the masters were several who gained world wide distinction in their chosen walks of life.

To those therefore who are interested in the history of this State it will be well worth the while to study the history of this school as told by the minutes of the meetings of the visitors, which we are glad to say have been wonderfully well preserved.

The first meeting of the visitors was held on December 27th, 1723. Within a very short time thereafter a tract of land containing one hundred acres "situate on the south side of the mainroad that leads from Queenstown to Chester Mills" was purchased from one Richard Tilghman. It was on this tract of land that this school house described above was built.

Under the power conferred by the Act of the Assembly the visitors were to select the masters, "who were not allowed to grow tobacco on the school property, and were to be members of

the church of England and of pious and exemplary lives and capable of teaching well the grammar, good writing and the mathematics if such can conveniently be got." The first person, who attempted to fill the office, which required so many qualifications was David Davis. He was appointed on Jan. 16, 1724, and obliged "himself to teach ten scholars such as said visitors shall think fit, English, Latin, writing and Arithmetic, in consideration of the sum of 20 pounds current money of Maryland."

It seems that the visitors appointed from time to time a certain number, as they might think best, of children to be taught by the master. He was allowed, however, to take other scholars, whose parents and guardians had to pay a small tuition, which belonged to the master. In addition to this, he could try to eke out a precarious existence by cultivating the few acres of cleared land which belonged to the school farm. The scholars appointed by the visitors were known as "foundation scholars." Just how many of these there were it is impossible to tell, as we find reference to these scholars by name only twice. From these however, we gather the following names: "Edwin Griffin, son of William Griffin; Edward Brown, brother of John Brown; Nathan Wright, son of Katherine Wright, widoe; William Kent, son of Robert Kent; Weatthon Reed, son of Weatthon Reed; James Farraday, brother of John Farraday; Charles Emory, son of John Emory; Edward Tucker, son-in-law to Solomon Wright, Sr., Charles Wright, son-in-law to Mr. Robert Jones and Edward Downes, son of Charles Downes; Michael, son of Wm. Turbutt; Nathan, son of Mr. Edward Wright, high Sheriff of Queen Anne's County; William, the son of Wm. Handrett; Solomon Wright, the brother of Thomas Hynton Wright; Anne Lily Heath, daughter of Ann Heath.

Very early in the life of this school, difficulty was experienced in getting the foundation pupils to attend, for we find many notices to the parents and guardians of these pupils requiring them to show cause why the pupils were absent from school. Whether this was due to the lack of appreciation of education for itself, or on account of the social or political condition of the county, we cannot say. Possibly it may have been on account of

the hours for school and the close and careful attention given the scholars by the visitors. These gentlemen considered going to school a serious business and would allow nothing to interfere with it if they could possibly help. They required that the "hours of teaching from the 1st of April to the last of September be from 7 o'clock to 11 in the morning and from 1 o'clock to 5 in the evening and from the last of September to the 1st of April, from 8 o'clock to 11 in the morning and from 1 o'clock until 4 in the evening." We find no mention of vacations or holidays until May 19, 1775. At that time, it is ordered that the "vacation shall commence as follows: one week before Christmas and continue on the day after the 12th day; on the Thursday before Easter and Whitsuntide and continue one week after each and also half Saturday from 1st of May until 1st of November, and all Saturdays the first of the year and all Sundays in the year."

The visitors considered it not only their duty to look after the mental welfare of the pupils but also the moral. Because one of the assistants "taught dancing two days a week in the school house which the visitors apprehend must necessarily tend to the hindrances of teaching reading, writing," &c.—they threatened to discharge the master.

Upon one occasion the "visitor observing the scholars shooting at marks with guns had them called together and admonished and ordered them not to bring guns to school again and also in their presence order the master to have strict attention to them during their playtime, and to punish any who shall be catched contrary to this order." At the same time "observing most of the scholars pronounce badly" they "order the master to be particularly attentive to make them express their words and syllables as distinct and clear as possible" and they "advise and admonish the scholars to use their utmost endeavors to break themselves of the bad habit which they have heretofore contracted in uttering their words in a thick confused manner."

Mr. Davis was master of the school for nearly three years when he was succeeded by Mr. William Killion, who was "capable of teaching writing, arithmetic and grammar so as to understand the Latin bible." He held this position until his death, which

occurred in 1737, at which time the visitors passed an order "in favor of widow Killion that her servant Thomas Davis, who was an usher to Mr. William Killion, continue to teach said school." Evidently the usher was an indentured servant.

The position of master was filled in rapid succession by Edward Killion, Patrick Hackett and Charles Peale. The latter was the father of the great American painter, Charles Wilson Peale, celebrated as a painter of portraits, among others one of Washington and as the founder of a museum of natural history in Philadelphia, which was the first of the kind in the United States. He left Queen Anne's County school to become the master of the Free School in Kent County.

On July 14, 1744, Hamilton Belle was admitted as master and remained until 1747, at which time the Register was ordered by the visitors to "send an advertisement of the school vacant to Mr. Green, printer in Annapolis to be put in the Maryland Gazette," which advertisement is in the following words, viz:

"Whereas there is a vacancy for a master in Queen Anne's County School, any person properly qualified upon applying to the visitors will meet with such encouragement as the law relating to free schools will support them in.

Signed by order Nathan Wright, Register."

In response to the advertisement Mr. Rolph Elston applied to be admitted as master "but being incapable of teaching navigation and surveying the visitors did not think proper to admit him." In a short time thereafter the position was filled by Thomas Johnson, who is "given a salary of twenty pounds current money and is promised an addition of ten pounds upon behaving well."

Alexander Thompson followed Johnson and held the school until he died in 1752. From that time until 1755 the school was without a teacher. During this time a "Mr. Kerr offered himself as a master, but the visitors being of the opinion that he is not properly qualified refuse to admit him."

One "James Cosgrase also applied and his application was accepted but requested time to consider." He evidently did not

like the looks of things for he did not appear at the time appointed.

On February 1, 1755, Rev. Alexander Malcolm was admitted as master of the school, and remained such until May 5, 1759 when he was ignominiously deposed. During the incumbency of this gentleman the history of the school was a very stormy one. The visitors had their troubles as evidently did the scholars, for at one time there was only one pupil in the school.

Rev. Mr. Malcolm evidently had business in other parts of the province for the trouble between him and the visitors seems to have started by his continued absence and inattention to the school.

Shortly after he had been admitted as master he put Quinton Malcolm in charge of the school. This Mr. Malcolm was the dancing master and was the cause of the downfall of his father.

The history of the entire trouble is told fully in the minutes of the visitors. It is so quaintly and interestingly told that we can do nothing better than let them speak for themselves.

"The visitors finding that notwithstanding their resolution of the sixth day of August, 1756, that if the number of scholars which has hitherto been uncommonly small be not considerably increased by the end of the present year they shall look upon the continuing his present salary any longer as a mispending the public money, with which the Rev. Mr. Alexander Malcolm the master was then made acquainted. There is not at present nor has been for sometime past above one scholar belonging to the school, nor is there any probability there will be many more while he remains master, Thinks it their duty to dismiss the said Mr. Alexander Malcolm from being any longer master of this school as they are satisfied such his want of scholars must have proceeded from his not giving due attendance on the said school, or application to the instruction of the scholars; and of this the visitors informed the said master, but the said Mr. Alexander Malcolm alledging that he expects a considerable number of scholars very shortly the visitors think proper to permit him to remain as master until their next meeting on the fifth day of June next.

"July 15, 1758, The visitors in consequence of their resolution

and in consideration that Mr. Quinton Malcolm the person chiefly employed by Mr. Alexander Malcolm the master in teaching scholars of this school is at present a dancing master and appears not to be a person of pious and exemplary life and conversation and in further consideration that the said master's advanced age and infirmities and the duty of his functions will not permit him to give the necessary attendance do determine to remove said Alexander Malcolm from being any longer master and do acquaint him therewith and do demand of him possession of said school and of the books and instruments thereto belonging which he, the said Mr. Malcolm refuses to give.

"March 1, 1759 : As the visitors find there are no scholars belonging to the school which appears to them to be owing to the non-attendance and mismanagement of the present master resolved to remove said master from the school on the first day of May next being the end of his year with which said master being present was made acquainted (Mr. James Holliday dissents).

"May 5, 1759 : Pursuant to a resolve of the 1st of March last the visitors demand of Mr. Alexander Malcolm possession of the school together with the books, instruments, maps, charts and globes thereto belonging which said Mr. Malcolm refused to give. The visitors then requested to inspect the books and instruments to which Mr. Malcolm consented, and upon inspection found the several books, maps, charts and globes as delivered to said Mr. Malcolm on his admission into the school as master, except a Gunters Quadrant and Peartree and a book called "Moxom on the Globes." The visitors again demand possession of the school which is still refused by said Mr. Malcolm. The visitors then proceed to put the books and goods of Mr. Malcolm's out of the chool house and deliver said books at the door of the dwelling house of said Malcolm which books said Mr. Malcolm received or permitted his family to receive into said house. The visitors then acquainted Mr. Malcolm that they incline to let him stay on and use the plantation belonging unto the school until Christmas next, paying a reasonable rent to which Mr. Malcolm replied 'when rent was due they the visitors would have a right to demand it.

On Mr. Malcolm's still refusing to deliver the key of said school house door the visitors nailed up said door and adjourned."

Rev. Alexander Malcolm was allowed to remain in the dwelling although affairs were still unsettled. In a short time thereafter the visitors elected him a member of their body. This brought on an animated correspondence but did not settle the dispute, which was not settled until the death of Mr. Malcolm.

The correspondence is as follows :

"Gentlemen : Being acquainted with your designed meeting on Wednesday next, I would have waited upon you, had I not been obliged to set off this day for Annapolis, and can't be home until the end of the week. I presume the design of your calling upon me (which I expected more than a year ago) is to have my answer to what you proposed as to my qualifying for a visitor. Tho I have no reason to be fond of the employment, yet would not decline an office wherein I thought I could be useful: But it would be inconsistent for me to become a member of your Society, before the accompt between us is settled. There is a years salary due me preceding the first of May 1759 (when that extraordinary transaction happened of your illegal violence in turning my books out of the school house and nailing it up)—As to the possession I kept of the dwelling house; I had a legal right to it, unless they are grossly mistaken who know these things better than I do; and am told that I have a just claim for the salary, the year following, tile I voluntarily gave up the possession and to several articles disbursed by me before the school was shut up. But as I love peace and am averse to differences, as to keep up and widen the indecent coldness and distance too observable betwixt us occasioned by this affair, I am willing to drop ale pretences, except to the years salary before May 1759 ; To which I can't conceive there lies any objection ; If you'le do me justice in this we shall release one another ; and when you think fitt to have another meeting (which I wish were at furthest Wednesday next week, because after that I sett out upon a longer journey) I'le wait upon you : In the meantime I desire you would leave for me with Mr.

McKinnon an answer to what I have here proposed, That I may know what I have to do—I am Gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,

Sept. 28, 1761. (Signed) Alexander Malcolm."

"Upon consideration of the matters mentioned in the aforegoing letter, the visitors acquaint Mr. Malcolm that they do not look upon themselves justifyable in paying him any salary more than to the fifteenth day of June 1758, agreeable to an offer formerly made him and entered in the Register; and further acquaint him that they do demand a reasonable rent for the houses and plantation belonging to the said school from the said fifteenth day of June tile the time he gave up the possession thereof; upon which said Mr. Malcolm sayd, he denyed the payment of any; and turned about and left the visitors in a very abrupt manner, not affording an opportunity for anything further to pass between them."

During the latter part of the controversy Daniel McKinnon was master. He was followed by William Kean, who was to teach the Latin and Greek languages and "to promise as soon as possible a person suitable to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and the common branches of the mathematics."

Mr. Kean evidently was a sporting gentleman and lived a life that required more pounds than his modest salary as school teacher put at his disposal. He makes large debts and leaves the county, is dismissed as master but is finally reinstated, upon the following terms as set forth by the register.

"The visitors considering that Mr. Kean has closely applied himself since their last meeting has now got lodging in a sober family and has indented himself to serve Messrs. Anthony McCulloh and Nathan Samuel Tyrbutt Wright until by his salary as Master of this school he shall satisfy all his creditors by which means there will be such check upon him as the visitors are in hopes will restrain him from running into any immoralities he may be prone to and the visitors being persuaded that the said William

Kean may be greatly useful as master of the said school, provided he can restrain himself determine still to continue him master upon the terms on which he was admitted."

John Doherty was the next master and remained for only one year, when on April 23, 1767, Luther Martin was admitted as master for one year and is to be paid twenty pounds lawful currency. Martin paid very little attention to the school for it was during his incumbency that the boys became too free in the use of the gun and fell into bad habits about their pronunciation. He was publicly reprimanded in the presence of the scholars. He remained for about two years, just when and why he left is not known, because the page which would, and possibly did contain this information, is torn in half and part removed from the book. It is said that Martin spent most of his time in drinking and finally left the county because his attention to a daughter of a prominent planter was very objectionable. This Martin is Maryland's great lawyer and the one who defended Aaron Burr.

Mr. Joseph Potter is the last master before the Revolution, and he seems to have made a great success of the school. He was first admitted with the usual salary of twenty pounds and a promise of more if the school flourished. This it evidently did, as we find an entry showing an increase to thirty pounds. The last colonial meeting was Nov. 13, 1776 at which time the visitors adjourned to meet at Queenstown the Thursday in November Court.

This meeting was not held and we find a blank in the proceedings during this stormy period. Owing to the unsettled conditions of the country the school evidently was closed and from the records we gather that it was not reopened until after the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781.

The first teacher after the Revolution was Alexander Irvins, who was appointed "at a salary of forty pounds Spanish milled dollars at 7–6 each per annum, he running the hazard of the money being in the treasury at the end of the year." Mr. Irvins evidently found he was running great hazard of the money being in the treasury for he remained only about a year.

A teacher was then advertised for and the following was sent

to a "Wm. Hemsley," Esq., with the request to have him insert and continue it for four weeks in the Pennsylvania Journal:

"Whereas a master is wanted in Queen Anne's County free school, any gentleman who can teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, reading, writing and arithmetic will meet with encouragement by applying to the visitors of said school; 100 acres of land belong to said school about 60 whereof are under good fence with a good dwelling house 40 x 22 feet, two rooms below stairs and as many above, a cellar under one half of the house and two small out houses besides the school house which is large and commodious, situate in a thick settled neighborhood where are a good number of children.

Signed per order

Dec. 11, 1782. Edward Downes, Register.

The invitation did not seem o bring any master for in 1785 "Mr. Clayton is requested to write a letter of invitation to a Mr. McGraw of Baltimore town to take charge of the school." Mr. McGraw did not come and one Mr. Wm. Rogers is admitted as master.

The support of the school as derived from the original act was from some moneys already in the hands of the treasurers of the Eastern and Western Shores. In addition to this, money was raised by laying "an additional duty of 20 shillings current money per poll on all Irish servants being Papist, to prevent the growth of popery by the importation of too great number of them into the province and an additional 20 shillings per poll on all negroes imported into the province." The County made a levy for the support of the school and certain fines when collected were due the school. Among these were the fines for killing deer and the fines imposed for a white person marrying a colored person. If these fines were not paid the persons guilty were sold and the money derived from the sale was paid the school.

It is interesting to note the line of study prescribed by the visitors, and if they insisted that all the books which they order be used, there is no wonder they found it difficult to procure

competent teachers and keep them. They seem to have insisted upon a mathematical education being given the scholars and purchased books for an extensive course in the subject.

"Resolved on Sept. 18, 1730 the visitors purchased of Mr. Bodingfield Hands a circumforontor with a ball socket, a brass protractor to the same radius, protracting scale and a book called the practical surveyor, and on the same day further resolved to purchase of Bodingfield Hands Brown's quadrant in box wood, a book called the "Use of the Triangular Quadrant, Gunter's Sector in Brass, Universal Ring, Dyal in Brass, a Protracting Scale for which they agreed to allow the said Hands 25% on the first cost, the said Hands procuring from some proper person in England a certificate of costs of such instruments and books. Also ordered the following books: Davis Quadrant, The Arches and Venar, to be of boxwood and the other part or limbs of Brazil or some other heavy wood. A store staff four feet long and three crosses of light colored woods, large nocturnal of boxwood for both bears, Gunter's scale of boxwood, a sliding Gunter two feet long when shut, commonly called "Seth partridges sliding rule" to be made of boxwood and the edges to be filled with mathematical lines; a dyalling scale of boxwood, a mathematical scale of boxwood, two feet long; a pair of globes, the diameter whereof not to exceed fifteen inches nor less than twelve inches. Whole art of navigation by Capt. Danl. Newhouse; mariners compass rectified by Mr. Wakely, Parson's Arithmetick, Wallis' Algebra, Scarborough's Euclid, Theosaphis Spericks, Gregory Astronomy, Casewell's Trigonometry, Streets Caroline Table, Mercator's Chart and Plaine Chart for the whole world, Treatise on Dyalling, a pair of long steel point compasses and a pair with three points, Molineux's Dioptricks, Wells's Geography and Map."

"May 15, 1742, a bill of exchange of James Holliday, treasurer of Eastern Shore, for nine pounds, two shillings and seven pence sterling was sent to James Buchannan, merchant in London for the purchase of the following books: Greek books, Dr. Samuel Clark's Edition of Homer's Illiad, Dr. Wells's Edition Diomysius Geography, Leusden's Greek Testament cum

versione Latina; Roman Classics in poetry, Horace, Virgil, Terrances Comedies, Ovid's Metamorphisis.

"Roman Classics in prose: Sallust of the Jugurthine Wars and Catelinies Conspiracy, Caesar's Commentaries, Lucius Florus Epitome of Roman History, Tully's Oration Select, Dr. Wells's Maps Ancient and Modern, Robertson's Greek Lexicon, The Cambridge Dictionary, Dr. Kennett's Roman Antiquities, Dr. Potter's Archaeology, two volumns."

The books to be well bound, lettered on their backs, and on their covers to be inscribed the words: "Queen Anne's County School."

The last master of the school was appointed March 17, 1787, and was Thomas Wright. With what success he met we are unable to say, for from this time on the struggle of the school for an existence seems to have grown very acute. Part of their land was taken possession of and enclosed by Robert Wilson; a law suit was instituted; and great difficulty was experienced in getting any money with which to pay a master and keep the school in any condition.

Finally as a last resort, the visitors appealed to the General Assembly in the following manner:

"Gentlemen: As differences have arisen upon the extension of the lines of our free school land and other matters relative to the said school, which, to have to determine in a course of law will be very expensive and tedious, and our finances are illy suited to, and as they can be well adjusted by arbitration, or the lines be settled in the mode pointed out by a late Act of Assembly for ascertaining boundaries, but conceiving we do not possess powers adequate to those ends; we request you will move and use your endeavors for a law to enable the visitors of this free school to refer any matters of difference they may have to the determination of man and to avail themselves in their corporate capacity of the aforesaid act of Assembly, if they should apprehend those measures or any of them proper. We are,

Gent. V&."

This did not bring the desired result. Whether this was on account of the lack of interest or because the visitors of the free school of Queen Anne's County were not as good "lobbyists" as are the visitors of the schools and colleges of today, we cannot say. The aid needed did not come. The Legislature passed an act creating an Alms House and directed the Visitors of the Queen Anne's County school to turn over to the Trustees of the Alms House all of the school property.

"On May 12, 1791, we find the following minutes: "Messrs. Charles Blake, Arthur Emory, Richard Bennet Carmichael and John Hindman met at the house of Edward Downes and delivered to Mr. Charles Blake one of the Trustees of the poor of said county, all the books, records and other documents respecting the property of said school."

Trustees.

December 27, 1723,
Rev. Christopher Wilkenson,
Richard Tilghman,
James Earle,
William Turbutt,
Augustine Thompson,
Edward Wright,
Philemon Lloyd.
August 27, 1729,
Rev. John Long.
August 26, 1730,
Rev. James Cox, Rector of St. Paul's,
June 28, 1733,
Joseph Earle.
July 22, 1734,
James Earle.
March 29, 1737,
William Tilghman.
September 25, 1730,
Edward Tilghman.
March 7, 1738,
Robert Lloyd.
August 25, 1739,
Robert W. Wright.
December 10, 1739,
Thomas Hynson Wright.
October 28, 1740,
Richard Tilghman.
February 25, 1740,
James Tilghman.
February 29, 1743,
Rev. William Richard Harrison.
February 25, 1746,
Thomas Harris.
December 10, 1747,
Dr. John Jackson.
July 15, 1758,
James Holiday.
April 30, 1761,
Rev. Alexander Malcolm.
June 29, 1763,
Rev. John Barclay,
Dr. John South.
December 18, 1766,
Samuel Kean,
William Hemsley,
Richard Tilghman.
August 20, 1770,
Rev. Hugh Weile.

December 6, 1770,
Richard Earle.
February 24, 1775,
Rev. John Andrews,
Thomas Wright.
May 18, 1781,
Arthur Emory.
June 26, 1783,
Richard T. Earle,
Richard Bennett Carmichael.
August 2, 1784,
John Wilkenson Clayton,
Dr. John Hindman.
1787,
James Tilghman.

Registrars.

December 27, 1723,
James Knowles.
April 23, 1724,
Richard Tilghman, Jr.
March 25, 1729,
William Killion.
February 22, 1737,
Richard Tilghman.
October 28, 1740,
Lambert Wicks.
April 28, 1742,
Charles Peale,
February, 1743.
Nathan Wright.
February 13, 1773,
James Earle.
May 9, 1781,
Edward Downes.

Masters.

David Davis, January 16, 1724.
William Killion, February 7, 1727.
Thomas Davis, servant of William Killion, January 9, 1734.
Edward Killion, July 26, 1738–October 29, 1739.
Patrick Hackett, November 28, 1739–July 30, 1740.
Charles Peale, October 28, 1740–December 27, 1742.
Hamilton Belle, July 14, 1744–June 10, 1747.
Thomas Johnson, December 10, 1747–February 5, 1750.
Alexander Thompson, April 24, 1751–February 26, 1752.
Rev. Alexander Malcolm, February 1, 1755–May 5, 1758, Turned out of school.
Daniel McKinnon, February 11, 1760–March 28, 1763.
William Kean, November 24, 1764–January 1, 1766.
John Doherty, January 1, 1766.
Luther Martin, April 23, 1767.
Joseph Potter, August 21, 1770.
Alexander Irvins, May 9, 1781–December 11, 1782.
William Rogers, December 31, 1785.
Thomas Wright, March 17, 1787.

ADMIRAL COCKBURN'S PLAN.

In the large collection of Cockburn Papers recently purchased by the Library of Congress, there is probably no single item of equal interest and importance to the following secret letter from Rear-admiral Cockburn to his commander-in-chief Admiral Cochrane.

Writers on the history of the War of 1812 have indulged in much speculation as to who first suggested the attack on Washington, and this question is now settled in favor of Cockburn, than whom few military commanders have been more thoroughly hated and vilified; contemporary American prints paint him as an inhuman monster, though as long apprenticeship to the trade of war is not conducive to the cultivation of the Christian graces, it is quite likely that Admiral Cockburn was a fair average specimen of his profession and his age. His experience in the waters of the Chesapeake and its affluents made his tactical opinion unusually valuable at a council of war, and his abilities as a strategist are clearly shown in this report.

Speculation as to what might have been is always futile; but it appears highly probable that had Cockburn's suggestions been accepted in their entirety, Baltimore attacked from the landward would have fallen an easy prey to the victorious British army. After the disgraceful rout at Bladensburg when the demoralized militia was scattered in every direction, without leaders and without defenders, Baltimore was really within the grasp of the invaders. It is evident that at the council of war the Cockburn plan was, happily for us, modified and a great opportunity thrown away.—EDITOR.

Albion off Jerome Point.
Chesapeake, 17 July, 1814.

Secret.

Sir

In answer to that part of your secret letter of the 1st. instant which regards the landing and commencing of operations of the English army, which you inform me is to be soon expected in this country, and on which points you desire me to communicate my opinion. I feel no hesitation in stating to you that I consider the Town of Benedict in the Patuxent to offer us advantages for this purpose beyond any other spot

within the United States. It is, I am informed, only 44 or 45 miles from Washington and there is a high road between the two places, which tho hilly is good. It passes through Piscataway no near[er] to Fort Washington than four miles, which fortification is sixteen miles below the city of Washington, and is the only one the Army would have to pass. I therefore most firmly believe that within 48 hours after the arrival in the Patuxent of such a force as you expect, the city of Washington might be possessed without difficulty or opposition of any kind. As you will observe by my public letter of this day, the ships of the fleet could cover a landing at Benedict, the safety of the ships and the smoothness of the water in the river would render us entirely independent of the weather in all our projected movements (an object of considerable importance when we recollect how fast the season is advancing to that period when the weather becomes so unsteady on all this coast). The army on its arrival would be sure of good quarters in the Town of Benedict, and a rich country around it to afford the necessary immediate supplies, and as many horses as might be wanted to transport cannon, &c., which advantages might certainly *now* be obtained without meeting with the slightest opposition, or requiring any sacrifice from us whatsoever, and as I have quitted the Patuxent and (on this account) do not intend again to visit until you arrive with the army, or I hear further from you, I trust and believe everything will remain till then in the neighbourhood of that River exactly as I have now left it. The facility and rapidity, after its being first discovered, with which an army by landing at Benedict might possess itself of the Capital, always so great a blow to the Government of a country, as well on account of the resources as of the documents and records the invading army is almost sure to obtain thereby, must strongly, I should think, urge the propriety of the plan, and the more particularly as the other places you have mentioned will be more likely to fall after the occupation of Washington, than that city would be after their capture. Annapolis is

tolerably well fortified, and is the spot from whence the American government has always felt Washington would be threatened if at all, it is natural to suppose precautions have been taken to frustrate and impede our advance in that direction; add to which Annapolis being fortified, a station for troops, and not to be approached by our larger ships on account of the shallowness of the water, it is possible and probable the occupation of it might cost us some little time, which would of course be taken advantage of by the enemy to draw together all the force at his command for the defence of Washington, and at all events enable the Heads of Departments there to remove whatever they may wish. Baltimore is likewise extremely difficult of access to us from the sea, we cannot in ships drawing above sixteen feet, approach nearer even to the mouth of the Patapsco than 7 or 8 miles and Baltimore is situated 12 miles up, it having an extensive population, mostly armed, and a fort for its protection about a mile advanced from it on a projecting point where the River is so narrow as to admit of people conversing across it, and this fort is a work which has been completed by French Engineers with considerable pains and at much expense and is therefore of a description only to be regularly approached, and consequently would require time to reduce, which I conceive it will be judged important not to lose in striking our first blows, but both Annapolis and Baltimore are to be taken without difficulty from the land side; that is, coming down upon them from the Washington Road, the former being I think commanded by the heights behind it, and Baltimore having no defence whatever in its rear, and from the moment of your arrival in the Chesapeake, let the plan adopted be what it may, a small force detached to the Susquehanna will always prevent or materially impede the arrival of any considerable reinforcements or assistance from the eastern states.

If Philadelphia is supposed to be an object of greater importance than the places I have just mentioned, I should deem the landing at Elton the most advisable mode of approaching it, as the intended point of attack would thereby be masked

till the army would be actually landed and on its march on the road from Elkton to Wilmington (above Newcastle) which is short and good, and does not offer as far as I know difficulties or opposition of any kind, and the movement need not prevent such ships as may be judged requisite from proceeding up the Delaware to cooperate with the army as circumstances may require and point out the propriety of, and I should here remark that if Washington (as I strongly recommend) be deemed worthy of our first efforts, altho' our main forces should be landed in the Patuxent, yet a tolerably good division should at the same time be sent up the Patowmac with bomb ships &c. which will tend to distract and divide the enemy, amuse Fort Washington if it does not reduce it, and will probably offer other advantages of importance without any counterbalancing inconvenience as the communication between the grand army and this division will be easy and immediate in consequence of the very small space between the Potowmac and Patuxent.

American guides will not be difficult to obtain in this country when we have force to protect them and money to pay them. I have already one, who has been ill treated in his own country, and seems extremely anxious to be revenged. I have employed him on all occasions and he has shewn himself staunch and clever and I have therefore now put him on regular pay according to the tenor of your directions, he being both a pilot for the rivers and a guide for the roads in this neighborhood.

Norfolk seems to be the only place where the Americans expect a serious attack. That place has been considerably strengthened of late; and I am informed eight or ten thousand men are collected there, it is not however in my opinion worthy of primary notice, but you may deem it, perhaps sir, worthy of attending to after others of greater importance have been disposed of.

I have &c &c

G. C.

Vice Admiral

The Hnble. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

Commander in Chief.

BALTIMORE IN 1846.[1]

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE, SR.

It is thirty years this week since I first came to Baltimore to make it my home. A stranger to the city, its people and its ways, on my arrival here every thing had to me the charm of novelty; and the novelty of the observations I then made, and the experiences I then passed through fixed them in my memory, so that as I glance backward after the lapse of years the Baltimore of 1845 presents itself to my mind with a distinctness and vividness such as characterize it at no other period over which the swift flight of time hath borne me. Subsequent events are a *moving* panorama, the unresting course of which hath left on the tablet of memory many bright and cherished fragment pictures indeed, (as well as some that are shrouded in shadow and gloom); but has left no completed picture presenting a view of facts and events in their connection, and fixing as contemporaneous coexisting things. But Baltimore, as I first saw it was daguerreotyped on the mind, and now that time, in its remorseless progress, has swept forever from mortal view so many of the men, and of the land-marks that stand out in that picture, it may not be irksome, even to those who will recall, far more clearly than I can describe them, every salient object in the picture to spend a few moments in the contemplation of it; while to a younger generation it may possibly be a relic of the past that is a sort of revelation.

The wonderful improvements, as they were justly regarded, which had been made within the ten or fifteen years that preceded 1845 had brought the east and south very near together as counted in the itinerary and though railroad lines terminated in New York, and the route beyond was unaided by the locomotive, yet there were not many consecutive days in any winter in which

[1] Read before the Society December 10, 1875.

boats could not ply upon Long Island Sound, and not more than two or three months ordinarily that it forbade their running up North River to Albany, so that taking the whole year together New York (state) and New England were supposed to have been brought so near to Washington as to have very little room for further progress.

But between New York, the nation's metropolis and Washington, the nation's capital, all obstacles to rapid speed had been surmounted, and the ne plus ultra of swift travelling had been reached. The traveller could get himself ticketed from New York clear to Philadelphia, and leaving the former city by boat from Pier No. 1 near the Battery, sailed according to the weather, either out through the narrows and by Raritan Bay—or in by Weehawken Bay and Staten Island Sound to Amboy—then cars whirled him across New Jersey to Bordentown, and boat down the Delaware landed him at the foot of Walnut street in the City of Brotherly Love. All of this could be accomplished in about seven hours. The ambitious man who wished to prove how much humanity was capable of achieving—could procure transportation to another boat which would bear him down the Delaware to New Castle—then transferred to cars—constructed somewhat on the European plan with apartments and side doors, he crossed the great state of Delaware to Frenchtown and then took boat which without further transshipment brought him all of the rest of the way to Baltimore. But this line, although a very popular one was not the only one between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The other line and which I selected for the journey, required me to obtain conveyance from the wharf at the foot of Walnut street to the depot on Market street near Eleventh, thence moving by horse power beyond the city limits, we were taken in charge by the locomotive and deposited on the banks of the Susquehanna when men and luggage were transshipped and delivered over to a waiting train on the other side of the river—and by it were brought to the confines of the city where horsepower took the cars seriatim to the depot on the south side of Pratt street a little west of Light street. All of this was accomplished in a day, leaving New York at 7 o'clock in the morning and reaching Baltimore

at 11 o'clock at night. Travellers going further, after reasonable time for necessary transfers in the Pratt street depot, left the same depot by horse power which took them out Pratt street to Mt. Clare whence according to their destination, steam took them to Washington, or to Cumberland there to take stage by the national road over the mountains to Wheeling.

But the traveller who had reached his goal emerged from the Pratt street depot to find the *Hotels* of the town. He was immediately confronted by two on the opposite side of Pratt street—the National Hotel, and Mrs. Bradshaw's United States Hotel—claiming to be first class, doing a good business—and charging their customers about a dollar a day, but with liberal discounts if they staid any length of time. If one desired to be further from the noise and excitement of railroad travel he could round the corner and pass up south Charles street, and on the east side a little beyond Lombard street he found the "Merchants Hotel,"—or a little higher up on Light street he encountered the Fountain Hotel then kept by Dix and Fogg. The former of these has so long passed from the memory of men and its site been occupied by stores and warehouses that only the ancients retain in memory, while the latter has only yielded to progress within the last three years, and gone down that the sightly Carrollton might rise above its foundations. Two others should be named for history's sake—as they have long ceased to have any existence save a history, *viz.*, Bohn's Globe Hotel on the south side of Baltimore street one door west of Howard,—and The Exchange Hotel which was kept by a Mr. West, and was among the large hotels of the country occupying the buildings which were subsequently converted into, and with additions, still constitute the Custom House and Post Office of the city. The Eutaw House was in a demoralized state, having but recently been bought by R. Garrett & Sons for between $50,000 and $60,000, and not having been put upon a satisfactory footing; but the City Hotel claimed as it always has, a position second to none in the country, David Barnum had recently died, and the Hotel was kept by McLaughlin and Zenus Barnum, had been recently fitted up, and boasted of being able to accommodate 250 guests. Hotels of a different grade the

General Wayne then kept by Charles Goddard, the Wheatfield then kept by McIntosh and the Mansion House then kept by John Albutson, father of the present proprietor, then held about the same rank as now, although the latter two have been considerably enlarged.

If from viewing the public houses the visitor turned to look at the genteel private residences he found them in Exchange Place, South street, south Gay street, Monument Square and Calvert street as far up as Saratoga, Charles street as far up as Franklin, on Franklin street and Lexington street as far west as Charles. Of all the dwellers in these aristocratic quarters, save perhaps a few on Franklin street, the places that then knew them know them no more, save possibly on their occasional visits to collect their rents of the warehouses, banks, restaurants, offices, boarding houses, etc., that stand where then stood the cheerful homes of the pride, the wealth, the culture and the society of the city.

Fashion had begun to move toward Washington Monument and the streets in that vicinity, but northeast of the monument green fields sloped away toward the falls and the rickety old pest house called the jail which was just beyond it—and Charles street at Madison led into a beautiful grove of oaks—relics of the "forest primeval." From the corner of Madison street and Eutaw a country road led away diagonally to the northwest toward a place far out in the country, the residence of Lloyd Rogers. Upon the left hand side of this road some half mile out with ample grounds surrounding it was the beautiful residence of a leading merchant, Comfort Tiffany, and nearly opposite him upon an elevation known as "Rose Hill" with grounds yet more ample was the home of another prominent merchant Mr. Henry Tiffany. The former of these still remains—now the home of Francis A. Crook on Madison avenue—the latter has long since disappeared. It stood near the corner of Eutaw square and Lanvale street. It is probable that the owner of "Rose Hill" never aspired to be as wealthy as he would be who now owned the ground which thirty years ago constituted his country home.

Toward the west the city hardly existed, *as a city*, beyond Cove street (now Fremont) along Baltimore street, there were some few

buildings but they were almost entirely the wooden structures that had been erected for residences along the Frederick Turnpike road, than any built for city residence or business—and most of the distance beyond that street it was still a macadamized road, not a paved street. On the northwest side of Lexington and Fremont there was a very considerable cotton factory, with a cluster of houses around it for the operatives. Some two or three years later one bright Sunday afternoon a fire swept away the whole and the factory was never rebuilt. Just above Franklin street there was a magnificent grove of oaks, a favorite picnic ground for Sunday schools and social parties and near the present corner of Franklin and Fulton streets was a wide stretch of forest known as "Schroeder's Woods,"—a great place of resort on holy day and festive occasions. Franklin square had shortly before been bought by the city, but there was no house near it, and it was uninclosed and unimportant.

Although therefore the city's legal limits then were the same as now—no belt having been since annexed—it was quite as much to be admired for what it might become as for what it was, and was reckoned a city of very respectable—if not of magnificent distances.

The inconvenience of this wide extent of territory had been mitigated—if not obviated—by a grand invention made or imported—at all events introduced a few months before. This was a line of public conveyances running on a fixed line, free to all white persons for the trifling stipend of six cents, to ride as far as they pleased along the line on which these vehicles run. These vehicles were called omnibusses and ran from the corner of Franklin and Green streets down Green street to Baltimore and thence by Baltimore and collateral streets to a point near the lower end of Broadway. These were justly looked upon with gratulation and pride, regarded as a grand invention and unanimously voted a great institution.

It was no easy task to keep properly cleansed a city of such wide extent, and this was perhaps the more difficult from the fact that there was no public arrangement for the removal of the offal and garbage but every householder was left to provide for the

removal of his own, at his own sweet will. He was however aided in this unsavory duty by an arrangement borrowed from the country of the Gergesenes—"a herd of many swine" throughout the city's length and breath. This graceful animal, seeking what it might devour, was then quite as thick in all the streets as the scrapers are in our day the week or two before a municipal election, and they certainly attended quite as strictly and faithfully to the business before them—went quite as much to the root of the matter—as their degenerate successors or substitutes.

The first peculiar business that attracted my attention, as overtopping all others was the manufacture of shot. The shot towers were standing—one at the corner of Front and Pitt streets—and one at the corner of Eutaw and Camden streets. A third—on north Gay street—had just been taken down nearly to its foundation and soon after entirely disappeared. The one on south Eutaw street remained for a few years—when it also disappeared to make way for what were supposed to be more remunerative investments, leaving the one on Front street at the corner of Pitt street—now east Fayette street—the sole survivor of this trio, and monument of this branch of our city's industry.

But the traffic most obtrusively and flauntingly carried on, in highways and byways and thrust upon the attention by all the schemes for attracting notice that ingenuity or greed could devise, was the traffic in lottery tickets. Advertisements in the papers, small circulars setting forth the peculiarities of this particular scheme—the vast number of prizes—the absolute certainty of drawing a prize which prize should be a fortune or two—and big posters in colored letters making proclamation of the same rare chances met the traveller through our streets in every square and at every corner. A high state official had supervision of the drawings of the lotteries which took place almost daily with open doors in a upper room of the Post Office building—a very plain small brick structure on the northeast corner of North and Fayette streets presided over by James M. Buchanan, Esq. These drawings so and there held were attended by a messenger (in great degree boys), from most of the lottery offices of the city. When the hour for the drawing had arrived and the company was

assembled, a cylinder constructed of glass—so that its contents could be seen—with a length of perhaps a foot and half, and a diameter of probably three feet was placed in elevated position so that all could see it. The numbers from one to 50, 60, 75, or whatever was determined on, printed on stiff paper were then rolled up so that it should be impossible to distinguish one number from another, were encased in a ring to keep them thus firmly rolled and they were then thrown into this wheel through a door opened for the purpose. The wheel was then rapidly revolved till its contents were most thoroughly mixed, when it was stopped, the door opened and a carefully blindfolded boy drew out one of the numbers, which was then announced to the assemblage, the wheel again whirled and another number drawn and announced —and so on until three, four or five—according to the scheme had been drawn and the fate of the holders of the tickets in that scheme thus determined—when the crowd broke and fled—each messenger running as fast as muscle could carry with him an announcement of the result of the drawing for his office and its customers. I have described this the more particularly because it has ceased to be, and has passed into history; save where a trace of it lingers in the slums and alleys where lottery policy is played, and occasionally brought to light by a descent of the police in a spasm of virtue—or where in a less perfect and honestly organized form it may be found with its demoralization in the holy raffles of church fairs.

Another traffic, now equally a thing of the past, was not without interest for me at the time, and was observed with some curiosity and careful attention. Passing up Pratt street upon the north side between Sharp and Howard, I noticed a sign which was a perfect riddle, and being so, moved to action all my powers of guessing. It read "Hope H. Slatter, from Clinton, Georgia." What were the peculiar wares in which he dealt, or what propriety, importance, or pertinence there was in that sort of proclamation of the place of his birth or education was a conundrum which I was not disposed to give up. I found the gentleman from Georgia and his clerks or assistants perfectly ready to gratify curiosity, and found that in rear of his office and dwelling which

adjoined it he had a brick paved yard of perhaps 75 feet by 40, and back of that a small two story brick building with barred windows and all apparatus believed necessary to secure the presence so long as wanted of the guests, willing or unwilling, who were temporarily lodged there. Mr. Slatter had his agents or buyers constantly abroad in those parts of Maryland and Virginia where slaves could be bought and was always ready to buy or sell at this office as customers might desire. His stock was allowed the range of the court yard by day and beguiled their time with cards, and dance, and fiddle and banjo, and every device that he could suggest or they could devise to while away the time and banish memory and anticipation; by night they were shut in the barred building back of the yard, which was known as "Slatter's jail" and which in summer weather when his stock was larger was only more tolerable than the famous black hole—for the inmates did survive though one of his assistants once informed me that it was "hot as a little hell in there" at night. He gathered slaves in this jail of his till its capacity was reached or a cargo was ready, then shipped them to New Orleans or other southern market by sailing vessel, and there himself or by agents disposed of his goods according to the demands of the market to which he had sent them. At the time when I knew him he was doing the largest business in his line of any one in the city—though I was told that the Woolfolk brothers, whose place was on Pratt street west of Cove had done a still larger. Mr. Slatter was a man of much intelligence and tact, of very gentlemanly address and considerable public spirit; yet society in the city, because of his business alone, placed him under its ban, and made him little other than a social outcast. But there was a strong public sentiment adverse to the traffic, and though it was legal and *tolerated*, yet a brand was set upon any one who sold a slave to him save as a necessity, or for misbehavior, and the "nigger trader" was a sort of Pariah. This too at a time when Rev. Charles Torry was languishing in the hospital of the penitentiary for inducing the slaves of Mr. Heckrotte to run away and all the exertions of social and political influence which the united north could make or bring to bear could not move Gov. Pratt to grant

him a pardon when in the last stages of consumption, that he might go home to die in the bosom of his family.

The literary cravings of the city were ministered to, not to say gratified, by two public libraries,—*viz.*, the Baltimore Library Company and the Mercantile Library Association. The first of these was a stock company with its headquarters and library in the assembly rooms at the northeast corner of Fayette and Holliday streets. This company had a valuable library of moderate size and was eminently conservative, dignified and respectable. There were not many additions to it subsequently and in a few years it had passed into history.

"Si monumentum queris circumspice."

The Mercantile was the coming library. It was utterly insignificant as an actual library—was kept in the upper part of the store at the southeast corner of Hanover and Baltimore streets—shortly after removed to a similar room on the west side of north Charles street and had for its librarian a clerk in a paper store, who gave certain hours of the evening to the business of the library. But it had the rare good fortune to have a president and board of officers who had the tact, the zeal and the discretion which the exigency required—who builded wisely—and the then recognized possibilities and promise of the institution have been more than fulfilled by its subsequent development.

The booksellers who chiefly furnished the town were Cushing & Brother on Baltimore street near Hanover, Waters & Stevenson down Baltimore street nearer to Charles, John Murphy near to St. Paul street (among whose publications then was the last City Directory, 120 pages of which were required to give the "names of white inhabitants, their places of business and dwelling houses"), Fielding Lucas, Jr., and Armstrong & Berry on the same square, Nathan Hickman near to North street, and T. Newton Kurtz on Pratt street adjoining the railroad depot. This last is the only one whose firm and place of business is unchanged. But the reading of the millions was of course furnished by the newspapers, these were the *American*, *Patriot*, *Clipper*, *Sun* and *Argus*. The first three of these were Whig in politics; the *Sun*

claimed to be neutral—to "shine for all,"—and the *Argus* was supposed to have Democratic proclivities. The *American* was published by Dobbin, Murphy & Bose from the southwest corner of Baltimore and Gay streets. Its editor, John L. Carey, was a man of independent thought and very decided opinions, and a most polished and forcible writer. He was well known to entertain most advanced anti-slavery views, and though policy for the publishers prevented his making the paper the vehicle for the promulgation of them, he missed no opportunity to excoriate the party of the resolutions of 1798 and to ridicule with most pungent and biting satires the Democratic party in general, and the South Carolina Calhoun branch of it in particular. From the opposite corner, the southeast corner of Baltimore and Gay streets, *The Sun* was issued by A. S. Abell & Co. This journal was conducted with the enterprise and energy which made its pavement the headquarters for news, and which a year or two later during the Mexican war, by special corresponents and "pony expresses" took a leading position among the newspapers of the country. But its special strong point was its obituaries, prose and poetry, pathos and bathos, and elegies that made the living laugh and might almost make the dead wish they had not died embellished the sad column day after day. The variations that were sung on "Little Johnny thou has left us," and "This languishing head is at rest," and that class of minor tunes, was enough to shame the poverty of the most fertile of the musical composers of variations upon popular airs. Nor was the obituary genius confined to parodies and variations. There were occasional touches of originality which could have no precedent and no parallel if we except the inscription upon the monument to John Watchman in Greenmount Cemetery. The following notice which was published in the early months of my acquaintance with the *Sun* will give a fair illustration of the mournful strains which gave an additional solemnity and pang to the thought of death.

"On the 6th inst. in the twenty-third year of her age, Rachel Brown, daughter of George Brown. It needs not these few lines to proclaim to the world the virtues of this once young lady, the

surcharged heart will mingle its sorrows with mine and bear the record of her worth to eternity. She was universally beloved and admired; the spreading beauties of womanhood had just burst forth in nature's loveliest garb, the innocence of her mind did sweetly blend with her purity of action. A gentle spirit conscious of its influence, happy only in the midst of happiness, a light whose beams placed a kindred smile upon the lips of all around. Our memory will ever in its circle of events stop and linger here, place before the heart her "sometime" form and cherish goodness anew,

A fair flower mid sisters fair,
To each rough wind bending,
And sweetening all the gentle air,
To her sisters lending,
Alas! a worm that death had sent,
Came sneaking at each stem
Selected, clung with sure intent,
To our bright diadem.

Baltimore Sun, July 8, 1846."

The Clipper, issued from its office on Baltimore street between North and Calvert, and *The Argus*, with its office on south Gay street, were papers of about the same size as the *Sun*, and were distinguished more for partizan zeal than for ability, reliability or enterprise. Each was derisively called by its opponents "the truth teller," and both were dispensed with after the demise of the political parties to whose fortunes they were consecrated. When the *Clipper* could no longer present the Whig response in the morning to the Loco Foco promulgations of the previous afternoon—and *vice versa*—"Othello's occupation was gone," and Othello followed. *The Patriot* was an afternoon paper of about the size of the *American*—about double the size of the last three. It showed no special ability, if we except the letters of its Washington correspondent who over the *nom de plume* of "Potomac," discussed men and measures at the capital with independence, boldness, and ability. I well remember how persistently during the winter of 1845–6, he satirized the representative of this city in Congress, and drew ludicrous comparisons between him and representative Chipman of Michigan, who was

subsequently annihilated in his own peculiar way by Tom Corwin of Ohio, and whose annihilation was consummated when John Quincy Adams in a speech that followed referred to "the late member from Michigan."

Reference to the *Patriot* would hardly be complete if it omitted to notice the carrier who distributed the journal through the central parts of the city—old Moses, the most smiling, obsequious, and faithful of Africans. As regular as the hour's return each evening, his tall, slim, slightly bent form appeared with his load of news, and to every salutation, as he raised his hat from his white head went back the response "your sarvant, sir." But he must not be confounded with his namesake, the childrens' delight, old Moses the itinerant oyster and ice cream vender. His whistle was an institution that lingers in the memory of all who ever heard it, but which none can describe. It could be heard squares away in snatches between the cry of his oysters or ice cream—a curious medley the like of which we may not hear again. I would give more to recall for five minutes old Moses' whistle and cry, than for a half hour of the best orchestra we have heard since he passed away in 1847.

The weekly papers of mark at the time were Niles' *Register*, published on Exchange Place,—shortly after removed to Eutaw street opposite the Eutaw House, whose character and fate are well known, and the *Saturday Visitor*, published by Dr. Snodgrass on Baltimore street near North. Dr. Snodgrass was a native of Virginia, who believed in agitation, and to whose existence it was necessary. He had adopted extreme abolition views, and thought they would do the world no good unless he promulgated them. He did it earnestly with small circulation for years, and himself survives, still believing in agitation, while slavery and his paper are alike things of the past.

The pulpit of the city contained several men of marked ability. Bishop Eccleston (Sam.) presided at the Cathedral—which was then and for many years after remained in an unfinished condition,—and Bishop Whittingham, living on Courtland street, had the oversight of the interests of the Episcopal churches, and found a necessity for constant vigilance, in the course of his

presbyter, the able and popular Dr. Johns of Christ church, and his assistant George D. Cummins. That church edifice had just been thoroughly repaired and decorated with a new steeple—the model for which I was told was "a candle extinguisher set on top of an inkstand." Architecturally this denomination had nothing it could show with pride, its newest, then not quite completed, was Mount Calvary at the corner of Eutaw and Madison streets, which was externally the same as today. With the exception of a few moderate spires, their edifices were little more pretentious than those of the Methodists, the newest and grandest, and which was the "pew church" at the corner of Charles and Fayette streets. Beyond question or comparison the finest piece of ecclesiastical architecture in the city was St. Alphonsus church, at the corner of Saratoga and Park streets. The building of this had progressed so far that it was occupied, but it had come to a stand in its aspiring,—and for several years the top stone was not brought forth, but it stood as the Cathedral did, and as several of those of most beautiful promise—St. Paul's, Grace, St. Luke's, etc., do today.

The First Presbyterian church stood upon the high bank at the northwest corner of Fayette and North streets, stately and dignified, under the pastoral care of Dr. J. C. Backus, who still abides beside it in its more pretentious home, and who is too well known and too active still to have his biography given here. The Second Presbyterian church edifice was quaint and ancient with the pulpit in the middle of one side and the pews of a pattern no longer extant. Dr. R. J. Breckenridge the pastor of this church and Dr. Musgrave pastor of the Third Presbyterian church on Eutaw street were of the kind we read of, who contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints as they understand it, and make the pulpit a drum ecclesiastic. The one had found it necessary to rebuke the errors of the Catholic church, and the other to bear testimony against the heresies of the Methodists and they had done it in language quite as forcible as it was elegant in books which the denominations at which they were respectively aimed had placed among their indices expurgatorii. But they were both men of decision, zeal and power, and ranked among the ablest of

their sect in the country. But there was one of perhaps more reputation than either—a Presbyterian, save that he repudiated the Presbyterian creed and discipline, and rejected the authority of the Presbytery. This was Rev. John M. Duncan, pastor of the church on Fayette street near Liberty. He and his church had declared and maintained their independence, the contest they had waged together had cemented them firmly and it was then and until his death continued to be one of the largest, wealthiest and most intelligent congregation in the city and it was probably the one to which strangers were attracted more than any other.

On Second street north side a little nearer to Gay than to South, setting back some hundred feet in a yard well supplied with shade trees, stood a church which ought not to pass unnoticed. This was the First German Reformed church, under the ministry of Dr. Elias Heiner, and its tall spire contained the town clock which was the generally accepted horological standard. It was among the attractive churches of the city and so continued until the opening of Holliday street south from Baltimore required its demolition and removed every vestige by which its site could be recognized.

Two other of those churches then prominent have been swept away by the flames. St. Paul's, upon the site of which with additions, yet using to considerable extent the old walls, the present edifice has been reared. The First English Lutheran church on Lexington street, well ministered to by Dr. J. G. Morris, and whose site after the destruction was surrendered to the demands of traffic; and two, the Fifth Presbyterian on Hanover street, then large, popular and flourishing under the charge of Rev. Dr. J. G. Hamner, and the church of the Ascension, Episcopal, on Lexington street, near Pine, have been surrendered by the creeds to which they respectively belonged and have become synagogues of the Jews.

At my first introduction to the Court House I found two courts there—viz., the Baltimore City Court which administered criminal law for the city, and in which Judges Brice, Nesbitt and Worthington held the scales; and Baltimore County Court which had jurisdiction of civil and equity business for the city

and of civil, equity and criminal business for Baltimore County outside of the city—all of which was dispensed by Chief Justice Stevenson Archer of Harford County and Judges Purviance and LeGrand of Baltimore. There was also in the same building a room given up to the commissioners of insolvent debtors and occupied by them, and in the lower portion of the Masonic Temple Judge Upton S. Heath held the United States District Court and Judge R. B. Taney the Circuit.

Some few of the attorneys then in active practice and doing the city's professional work still survive—but the names of most are written upon tombstones. Geo. R. Richardson was Attorney-General of the State, and Robert J. Brent soon after succeeded him. Reverdy Johnson and John Nelson, ex-Attorney-Generals of the United States, were looked up to as standing at the head of their profession. Jos. J. Speed and Thos. S. Alexander were the first of chancery lawyers, and John Glenn was reputed to be doing the most lucrative business of any one at the bar, while John V. L. McMahon, Jonathan Meredith, Nathaniel Williams, Wm. Schley, Wm. A. Talbott, T. Yates Walsh, J. Mason Campbell, Chas. H. Pitts and John J. Lloyd were names that were spoken when inquiry was made for the lawyers of Baltimore.

It is quite time that the biographies of some of these should be written. They belong to the history of the Baltimore bar and of Baltimore City. I have called attention to the fact that since I have been an observer here they have passed away, in the hope that some who knew them better than I did, will make fitting record of their lives and influence before the memory of them, and the material which might illustrate their cause shall have passed forever beyond reach.

Baltimore, 10 December, 1875.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS.

680625

Henry Gale to Gov. T. S. Lee.

Somerset County, Oct. 8, 1781.

His Excellency Thomas Sim Lee Esq.

Sir

Permit me to address you in behalf of a certain John Timmons, an unhappy man who was convicted of High Treason at the last General Court of this Shore, and who now lies under sentence of Death, which punishment he must undergo unless your Excellency will be pleased to grant him a Reprieve, and Remission of the Judgment passed on him, which I most earnestly entreat and hope you will do.

Perhaps Sir you will think this request a very uncommon one from a private individual, and therefore I beg leave to relate the very singular and uncommon circumstances that induce me to trouble you on this occasion, when you have read them I dare say you will no longer wonder at my solicitation and flatter myself as the facts are literally true, they will together with your own natural propensity to relieve the miserable, and unhappy have such an effect as to Induce you to grant my petition.

I think it highly probable you may have heard of the severe and cruel treatment I received from a certain McMullin Commander of a British Barge; but lest the circumstances attending that affair should not have been truly represented to you, I beg leave to relate them, at least such as are most material.

Some time in July last I was with several others (at the house of Mr. Levin Gale) taken prisoner in the night by the aforesaid McMullin, who after Robing the House of many articles and discharging every other person; carried me and the Goods over to Sandy Island, where directly upon our land-

ing I was charg'd with being one of the members of the Court Martial that passed sentence of Death on Mister. This charge being true I wished to evade it, but McMullin without consulting any of his crew that I know of, and refusing me any form of Tryal, Imediately proceeded to tie me with his own hands to a post (upon several of the Crews refusing to do it) and began to whip me on the bare back and gave I believe about a Dozen Severe Strokes, with a whip or Cowskin I cannot say which. He than ordered two others to give me twelve strokes apiece, which I believe I received. As soon as this ceremony was over, McMullin ordered his Crew to put a Rope about my neck tie my hands behind me and hang me up to a Tree, which sentence was accordingly executed.

What happened during the time I was hanging I know not, being absolutely insensible, and as I was afterwards told really dead in the opinion of every person present, but after lieing some time I began to Recover, and before I could either See, or speak, I heard some person propose knocking me in the head which was objected to by some other person, who I believe was the before-mentioned John Timmons. Soon after this I so far recovered the rest of my senses as to be able to know and distinguish everything about me, when the aforesaid John Timmons with the appearance of Joy at my Recovery, in a very kind manner assur'd me I should not again be Ill treated, and used his utmostly endeavours to prevail on the rest of the crew to be of his opinion. McMullin still appearing resolutely determined to dispatch me at all events, and for this purpose the Rope was once more put around my neck and I was again drag'd to the Tree, but the earnest and unwearied entreaties of my now poor unhappy friend John Timmons, together with the solicitations of the rest of the Crew, had at last such an effect on the cruel Heart of McMullin that he consented to discharge me on my taking an oath not to bear arms against the British and particularly the Barges and Barge men.

Under these circumstances I think Myself in some degree indebted to John Timmons for my life and in return I most earnestly entreat you will (if consistent with your duty) grant

my request in behalf of this unhappy man and your Excellency will confer a very remarkable and lasting obligation on

Sir

your most obed't

and very Hble servt.

HENRY GALE.

DANIEL CARROLL TO JOHN EAGER HOWARD.

New York, May 22d, 1789.

Sir,

I do myself the honor of forwarding the inclosed from Genl. Knox on the Subject of Land Warrants, & beg leave to refer you for further information to Genl. Williams who is here at present, & will return next week.

I have the honor to be with great respect, Sr.

Yr most Obt Servt

DANL. CARROLL.

[Enclosure]

War Office, 20th May, 1789.

Sir

I thank you for having shewn me the letter from his Excellency governor Howard, wherein he expresses his wish, that the warrants for the bounties of land due the late army might be transmitted to the respective States, and there issued to the parties entitled to the same, as being more convenient than the present arrangement.

Independent of my not having authority from Congress to distribute the warrants in that mode, I presume it could not be adopted, consistently with justice to the public, and the degree of regularity necessary to be observed in the business.

Although some States may have offices to which this business might be attached, yet it is most probable that claims would afterwards be made on the United States for compensation,

and in other states, offices at a considerable expense must be established for the purpose.

But were the expense out of the question the system necessary to be observed in examining the original claims, the numerous transfers, and the recording the warrants issued, and taking the receipts for the same, all require the business to be carried on under one direction.

The officers and soldiers in the respective states can easily empower any of the delegates in Congress to receive their warrants, and one power will serve for any number, and they can receive their warrants without any expence.

I should be happy to concur in any proper mode in order that the warrants might [be] distributed with the greatest facility. But the rules established on this point appear to be necessary, in order to guard as well the individuals, as the public from injury.

I have the honor to be, Sir
with the highest respect
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
H. Knox.

The honorable
Mr. Daniel Carroll.

Bond of Thomas Wright.

State of Maryland, Sct.

Know all men by these presents that we, Thomas Hynson Wright of Queen Ann's County and Samuel Turbutt Wright of the same County, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Maryland in the full and just sum of five hundred Pounds Gold to be paid to the State of Maryland; to which Payment well and truly to be made and done We bind ourselves our Heirs Executors and Administrators jointly and severally for and in the whole firmly by these presents Sealed with our Seals

and dated this twenty-first day of April in the year Seventeen hundred and Eighty one.

The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bound Thomas Hynson Wright do not depart the County of Queen Ann's without the leave of the Governor and Council for the Time being and shall be of good Behaviour during the present war with Great Britain, and in the mean time shall not by any act or speaking do anything to the prejudice of this State or the United States then the above obligation to be void else to remain in full Force and Virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of T. Johnson, Jr.

Th. H. Wright. Seal.
Sam. Wright. Seal.

[Endorsed

Bond / Thomas Wright / good Behaviour / 23rd April, 1781 / 3 Jany. 1783. Restriction to / Q Ann's County taken off.

Maryland Frederick County Sct.

This is to testifie that I Henry Shell the subscriber having been Indicted, Araigned and found guilty of high Treason do most willingly and Thankfully Accept the Conditions Contained in the most Gracious Pardon granted to me by has Excellency the Governor dated the eighteenth Inst and will forthwith Enter my Self on Board of one of his most Christian Majesties Ships of War during the Continuance of the present War between America and great Brittain and will not depart therefrom during the continuance of the said Term.

Witness by hand and Seal this twentieth day of September, Seventeen hundred and Eighty one.

Test
Chris. Edelen
Benjamin Pettenger.

Heinrich Shell.

From the original in the possession of the estate of James J. Higginson, Esq., of New York City. Note the reference to tea.

Annapolis, Oct. 27th, 1774.

Sir.

I Doubt not you'l pay some Attention to the Inclosed Advertisement by an Inquiry among the Bakers. Johnston is a good & ready workman at his Business & a handy Active fellow at almost anything, we think they must stop to work to Raise Cash (perhaps to Carry them to N:York if not Passed in the Stages to that place already).

I have sold one Hogd. of the Spirits at 5/— two Hogd. of Continent Rum @ 2/4 & all other Articles of yours remain as when you were here. I have been Offered 12d. for the Coffy but will not take it. I hope the time Aproches to furnish me with an Opportunity of furnishing you with a Pleasing act. of Sales, though I assure you the Money in them is Still much wanting. . . . . Your tea goes of this day to Care of Capt. Kilbreaths Stage of Baltimore in Very good Order & Properly Directed & am Sir

Your Humble Servt.
Jas. Higginson.

P. S. when may we Expect the Articles you were Pleased to Undertake the Purchasing of for us.

To
Mr. Wm. Paterson
at Mr. John Bayards,
Second Street,
Philadelphia.

Enclosure.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

Ran away from the subscribers, living at Annapolis, on the night of the 22nd. instant, October, three servant men, viz.

JOHN JOHNSON, a Scotsman by trade a baker, about 33 years of age, a seeming orderly fellow, speaks deliberately, but not much on the Scots dialect, is 5 feet near 6 or 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, and strait black hair: had on, and is supposed to have taken with him, a light coloured cloth coat metal buttons, a fustian waistcoat, two dowlass and two linen shirts, a pair of leather breeches and oznabrig trousers; had a silver watch in his pocket with a silver dial plate to it. MATTHEW DRISCOL, an Irishman, about twenty years of age, by trade a baker, five feet near six inches high, of a pale yellow complexion, his face a little pimpled, short light brown hair much inclined to curl, and round shouldered: had on and took with him, a blue coat and jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a crimson flannel waistcoat, leather breeches, and oznabrig trousers. CHARLES BLUNDELL, an Englishman, about 19 years of age, by trade a rope-maker, 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, a very slender made fellow, much Knock-kneed, with light brown hair very short: had on and took with him, a dark brown jacket, oznabrig shirt and trousers. The above servants are supposed to have gone in a small boat with a black bottom, and tarred on her gunwales, is no way painted, has rings in her to be occasionally hoisted on deck by, rows very light and goes well, has a step in her keelson for a mast. Whoever takes up and secures said servants so as their masters may get them again, shall be paid forty shillings for each if taken in the province, and if out of this province, £5 paid by

WHEATCROFT and HIGGINSON.

N. B. Whoever brings back the boat and delivers her to the owners shall be entitled to forty shillings reward.

W. and H.

[These two letters from Messrs. McKim and Johnson, recommending different persons for the same office, and written on the same day, apparently did not seem as incongruous to an earlier generation as they would appear to-day.]

To the Honorable the Executive of Maryland.

Understanding that Nathaniel Williams, Esq. of the City of Baltimore, is a candidate for the situation of Attorney General of the State we beg leave to inform you that this gentlemen stands high in his profession and is in our humble judgment competent for the place he solicits. We have known him for many years and bear this testimony to his capacity with the greatest pleasure.

We have the honor to be very respectfully
your ob'd servts

Isaac McKim.
R. Johnson.

Annapolis,
Feby 13, 1822.

Annapolis, Feb. 13, 1822.

To the Honorable The Executive of Maryland.

The office of Attorney General of the State being now vacant permit us to recommend Thomas Kell Esquire of the City of Baltimore as a competent person to fill that situation. Mr. Kell has been for the last twenty years Deputy Prosecutor and lately Assistant District Attorney for the City in which we reside. During the whole of that time his conduct has been such as to obtain for him the highest commendations of those who have witnessed the talent and industry with which he has discharged the duties of his office. Mr. Kell has also, as the Executive knows, received at various times the most responsible offices in the gift of the people. For this reason

we feel sure that his appointment to the station of Attorney General of the State would be generally approved of.

Respectfully,

Isaac McKim.
R. Johnson.

Wm. Ogden Niles to Judge Thomas Kell.

Tuesday Morning,
Aug. 18, 1840.

Dear Sir;

With the view of keeping the wolf from the door, E. P. Roberts and myself have resolved to publish a little daily paper to be entitled "The Evening Gazette" and unless I place too great reliance upon our combined experience and industry, and upon the obligations which the party in this city and throughout the country due to my late father and myself, I believe it will succeed at least until December next when its publication will cease. But having been reduced to poverty and *almost want* by the vile doings of that wretch Reigart, recital of which would cause you, as it has caused many of my father's old friends to shed tears of sorrow and indignation. My means are very limited just now in consequence of the inability of this friend who has promised to assist me to render the means available. I want $50 to pay some necessary expenses, and if you loan me the amount for a few days you will greatly oblige,

Yours &c.

Wm. Ogden Niles.

Judge Kell.

Recd the above sum of Fifty Dollars for my father 18th. Aug. 1840.

Samuel V. Niles.

[The following pathetic note from Maria Clemm addressed to a former member of the judiciary will appeal to those interested in the life and associates of Edgar Allan Poe.]

Sir:—

I am not myself personally known to you, but you were well acquainted with my late husband Mr. Wm. Clemm and also I believe, with many of my connexions. For their sakes as well as for my own I venture to solicit a little assistance at your hands. For a long time I have been prevented by continual ill health from making the exertions necessary for the support of myself and children, and we are now consequently enduring every privation. Under these circumstances I feel a hope that you will be inclined to give me some little aid. I do not ask for any material assistance, but the merest trifle to relieve my most immediate distress.

Very respy.

MARIA CLEMM.

COLONIAL MILITIA, 1740, 1748.

On June 15th, 1739, the English government authorized and empowered Governor Ogle to "issue forth and grant commissions of Marque and Reprisal to any of Our loving subjects" against the King of Spain and his subjects (*Arch.*, 28 : 179). War was not formally declared until October 19, 1739; but at a meeting of the Council, July 31, 1739, it was "ordered that the Colonels of the several counties transmit to this board with all convenient speed an account of the several men listed in the militia of their respective counties (*Arch.*, 28 : 175) and on August 24, 1739, Governor Ogle issued a proclamation commanding "all military officers within the Province to have the several men under their respective commands frequently mustered and disciplined, and ready to march upon any emergency to serve his Majesty and defend this part of his Majesty's Dominion (*Arch.*, 28 : 181).

It will be observed that at the head of the return for Cecil county, in response to these orders, it is reported "*they are but at present very few armed as the* [*law requires*] *in such cases.*" Therefore, it must be

borne in mind that this is merely a *militia* return and actual military service cannot be inferred from its face.

Another proclamation was issued by Governor Ogle on June 30, 1740, calling for enlistments in the force for the expedition against the West Indies but there is no apparent connection between that service and these returns.

The returns for 1748 were made in response to Governor Ogle's order of December 21. "In obedience to his Majesty's commands signifyed to the Governor by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in order to know the number of militia in this Province, it is ordered that the Colonels of the several counties require an immediate account to be taken of the several men entitled in the militia of their several counties" (*Arch.*, 28 : 437).—EDITOR.

CECIL COUNTY, MD.

A List of Foot in Cecil Co., 1740.
Presented to his Excellency the Governour

To His Excellency Samuel Ogle Esq[r]
Governor of Maryland.

In Obedience to your Excelencys Honours Orders Dated July the thirty first and August the Twenty fourth Seventeen hundred and thirty nine, I herewith Transmitt a Trew Account of all the Militia both Horse and foot in the County of Cecill and under whose Command they are but at present Very few Armed as the [law requires] in such Cases.

Troops under the Command of Capt. John Baldwin Viz.—

George Veazey, Lieut. John Lusby, Qr. Master John Pennington, Corpl.
Thomas Davis, Cornett William Creaston, Corpl.

Robert Porter	Richard Houghton	Richard Pennington
Phillip Hooper	John Pennington	Anthony Lynch
Hugh Terry	Jacob Everton	Barthow. Smith
John Betle	Evert Everton, Junr.	John Ryland, Junr.
Walter Scott, Junr.	Jacob Hozier	John Mercer
Charles Scott	William Ellis	Robert Wamsley
William Pearce	William Savin	John Betle, Junr.
John Davage	James Hughes	

Foot Company under the Command of Capt. Edward Jackson (Viz.)

Robert Story, Lieut.	William Ewing, Sergt.	Tobias Long, Corpl.
Henry Jackson, Ensign	Thomas Miller, Corpl.	Chris. Tuchstone, Corpl.
Neall Carmichall, Sergt.	John Read, Corpl.	
John Johnson	James Harrison	William Brown
Edward Brimfield	Joseph Crosswell	John McClelen
John McLaughlin	Samuell Crosswell	Thomas Hartshorn
William Devall	James Bread	Robt. Lashley
John McTear	John Callwell	John McKenney
Reed —— Hunter	William Orre	Enoch Enouchson
Richard Titbald	James Finley	Benjamin Collner
John Osburn	James Kennedy	William McDowall
Joseph Young	Marty Machen	Nathan Beye
Benjamin Dickson	John McFadden	Jedediah Alexander
James Coulter	John Young	Robert Morgan
James Green	James Campble	Samuel Crawford
Anthony Dickson	Archibald Campble	William Crawford
William McKewen	John Currier	John Manery
Thomas Neall	Randall Marshall	Hugh McAlaster
Adam Armstrong	Robert Patten	Samuell Calwell
Charles Pigeon	Peter Justice	James Crennay
Patrick Kelly	Thomas Tenney	Nathaniel Ewing
James Walker	John Clark	
Richard Harrison	Roger Perryman	

Troopers who were under the Command of Captn. Thomas Johnson Deceased.

Nicholas Hyland, Lieut.	Edw. Johnson, Qr. Mstr.	William Barry, Corpl.
James Alexander Cornt.	John Hankey, Corpl.	Robert Holey, Corpl.
James Veazey	William Maffat	Theops. Alexander
Peter Boyer	Samuel Bond	David Patterson
Michael Lunn	Michael Wallace	Richard Foster
William Wallis	Hugh Lawson	John Ferrel
Samuel Jones	Alexander McConil	Robert Patterson
John Ricketts	John Alexander	William Danniel
Thomas Edwards	Joseph Alexander	John Barry

Foot Company under the Command of Captn. John Veazey Viz.—

John Pennington, Lieut.	Benjamin Childs, Corpl.	Joshua Meakins, Corpl.
Thomas Ward, Ensign	Edward Morann, Corpl.	William Morgan, Corpl.
Valentine Silcok, Sergt.	John Roberts, Jr., Corpl.	James Price Corpl.
Michael Riely, Sergt.		

Alphonso Cosden
John Wagoner
Thomas Turk
John Brown
Thomas Mercer, Junr.
Robert McCleary
James Navell
Mounts Justice
Joseph Ritherford
Samuel Davis
Richard Davis
William Kelly
Joseph Clift
Nathaniel Childs
George Childs
Thomas Ethrington
Henry Hendrixson
Robert Roberts
Alexander Thompson
Thomas Wallace

Dennis McNanny
Samuel Savin
Mathew Phippes
John Clark
Thomas Scurry
John Campbell, Jr.
Richard Parsley
Robert Scurry
Joshua Campble.
Anthony Lynch
Charles Leach
Henry Fowler
William Price, Jr.
Joseph Price
Nathaniel Alexander
Edward Morgan
Bartholomew Parsley
Thomas Severson, Junr.
Thomas Severson
James Morgan

William Cole
Mathew Bulley
William Pickard
Edward Murfey
John Urin
George Robertson
Thomas Cox
John Kimber
Henry Cox
Peter Numbers
Otho Otherson
John Wood
John Wallace
Barthw. Edrin
Andrew Price
John Money
James Cetch
David Cole
Joseph Ryley
Dennis Sillivane

Company unknown. Original defective.

John Archbald
David Crosswell
John Mitchell
George Lashley
James Bond
William Callwell

Robert Dickson
Jacob Johnson
Randell Death
Edward Death
James Death

John Death
Thomas Henney
William Jones
Jonathan Hartshorn, Jr.
Benjamin Hartshorn

Joshua Ewing
Nathan Baker
Henry Baker
John Starrot
Moses Latham
William Nelson
Robert Williams

William Dixon
Moses Andrews
William Bristow, Junr
William Price
Robert Price
John Golet
James McFarrel

James See
William Whittom
Thomas Crisp
Thomas Sanders
Charles Huston
John Childs

Foot Company under the Command of Capt. Zebulon Hollingsworth, Viz.

Andrew Barry, Lieut.
Refus's to serve.
Moses Alexander, Insign
William Currer, Srgt.

John Jones, Srgt.
George Bristow, Srgt.
Walter Sharp, Srgt.
Jacobus Doulson, Cpl.

Simon Johnson, Jr., Cpl.
John Phillips, Corpl.
Thomas Phillips, Corpl.

Thomas Wallace
Mathew Hodgson
Richard Nowland

John Alexander
Andrew Alexander
William Queatt

John Irvin
James Haswell
James Nowland

Andrew Hall
John Ritchie
James Ritchie
Robert Ritchie
Mathew Hopkin
William Henry
Nathaniel Moore
John Null
Robert Null
David Slone
Thomas Killgore
Robert Evans
Mathew Wallace
John Hodghead
John Wallace
David McKendley
William Balley
John Meke
George Welch
Gaven Clubege
William Irvin
James Armstrong
Oliver Johnson
Peter Johnson
Thomas Rite
John Were
David Leech
James Stewart
Edward Clark
Charles Stewart
John Surgen
John Gray
Patrick Milton
John Hartness
Robert Hartness
John Sith
Edward Patterson
Irvin Patterson
John Gardner
James Smith
George Thompson
George Sair
William Hoddgs
John McMaster
James Burns
Robert Edmundson
Benja. Winsley

John Mills
Nathaniel Dawson
Joseph Thompson
William Young
Hugh Ross
James Carter
Adam Short
David Pain
David Rees
Francis Gardner
Richard Lewis
Hugh Morgan
David Hampton
Peter Brown
John Parker
Robert Carlile
John Carlile
Uria Anderson
William Daniel
John McArter
Samuel Jackson
Peter Campble
William Phillips
Rubin Philipps
William Manson
Archibald Armstrong
William Hall
Phenies Hodgson
Archibald Jackson
John Rutter
John Rutter, Junr.
Samuel Whitton
Francis Oenes
Robert Milburn
Benjamin Mauldin
Jacob Johnson Junr.
Nicholas George
John Wescote
John Corsine
Edward Veazey
Thomas Ricketts
Thomas Hitchcock
Thomas Parkerson
Joseph More
John Hitchcock
Samuel Brown
Samuel Philips

James Nox
Mathew Arthur
William Caughthran
Abraham Homes
John Stinson
James Kees
John Hambleton
Robert McKey
James McKey
Anthony Ross
Robert Miller
Thomas Roberson
Robert Morrison
Mathew Irvin
William Mont
David Care
William Wood
Robert Gorden
William Armstrong
Thomas Armstrong
William Boyd
John Burns
John McCune
Hugh Were

John Vancaslin
James Anderson
Peter Poulson
Powel Johnson
Thomas Veazey
John Mitchel
Edward Condon
Isaac Foster
Elias Everson
James Leake
Mathias Seal
William McCluer
Lazerus Grainger
William Jemson
John Jones
Thomas Crouch
Richard Parsley
John Care
Richard Roach
John Midleton
Peter Peco
John Hiteley

John Winsley
Nathan Pickles
John Littles
William Gilletson
Martin McHaffey
Richard Foster
John Mainly
Jacob Johnson
William Sluby
Benjamin Taylor
Philip Hitely
James Orton
Jeffery Beasly
James Pearce

Troopers under the Command of Capⁿ. William Rumsey (Viz.)

William Knight Lieut.
Benjamin Slyter Cornett
John Holland Corpl.
Peter Bushell Corpl.
Andrew Zelifrow Ditto
William Price Ditto

Alexander Armstrong
Enock Jenkings
Abraham Allman
John Tilton
Thomas Beaston
Thomas Bolding
Richard Taylor
Lawrence Lawrenceson
John Harmon
Peter Poulson
Mana—— Logan
Thomas Betle
Richard Boulden
John Oltham
Thomas Price
Andrew Alexander
Thomas Ebthorp
Edward Rumsey
Thomas Stewart
Adam Van Bebber
Cornelias Eliason, Junr.
Richard Foord
John Bravard Junr.
Peter Lawson
John Husband
William Chick
Henry McCoy
William Harper
John Segar Junr.
Joseph Alman
Joseph Leeman
Francis Ozier

Foot Company under the Command of Captⁿ. Peter Bayard (Viz.)

James Bayard Leiut.
Samuel Bayard Ensign
Jeremiah Larkins Sergt.
Thomas Reynolds Ditto
Jacob Harper Ditto
Robert Patton Ditto
Nicholas Wood Corporal
Richard Reynolds Corporal
Jacob Hann Ditto
John Wood Ditto
John Lathem Ditto
Steven Julien Ditto
Samuel McClery Ditto
John Oglsby Ditto

Richard Franklin
William ——
John ——
James ——
M ——
Dan ——
William ——
Thomas ——
Samuel ——
Thomas Foster
Abraham Hughes
John Ford
William Bowen
James Lyon
Thomas ——
William ——
Thomas ——
Thomas ——
William ——
Francis ——
Richard Elwood
Edward Clark
George Hampton
William Crow
James Craige
William Craige
Andrew Rider
Nicholas Vandergrift
Alexander ——
James Read
Henry Miller
Mathias Tetlow
Thomas Bird
Edward Armstrong
Joseph Chick
John Barnaby
James McKitterick
John Killpatrick
David Mierick
John Hunter
John Veazey
James Taylor

John McCrery
Richard Stevens
Ruben Roads
John Wood
John Hunter
Thomas Stewart
William Cook, Senr.
Cornelius Wooliston
Abraham Anderson
James Custro
John Chick
Philip Lancaster
John Whitehead
James Hattery
Patrick Harris
Frederick Elberry
John Barron
Enoch Jenkins Junr.
John Oglesby
William Oglesby
Richard Bowen
Thomas Moore
Aron Moore
Philip Elwood
Richard Hukill
Richard Elwood Senr.
John Jenkins
Andrew ——

John Gullick
Robert Glenn
Hance Patton
William Pitch
Hugh Guttery
Alexander Belding
James Smith
James Foster
Thomas Norman
Jacob Alexander
Charles Haltham
Alexander Scott
James McCurrey
John Nash
Samuel Nash
Isaac Gray
James Cowadon
Thomas Morrane
Elias Eliason
Stephen Julien
Alexander Waddle
John ——
Jo— ——
Jo— ——
Ch— ——
Don— ——
John ——
James ——

Benjamin Lancaster
Samuel Seagar
Samuel Hughes
Charles Ford
William Moore
John Wood
Hugh Wood
Marten Alexander
William Menus
Jonathan Melone
Henry Simmons
Aron Latham
George Oglesby
James Ford
Robert Wood
George Cozine
John McHan——
John Rey——
Robert ——
Samuel ——
George ——
John ——
Thomas ——
Isaac ——
John Harper
Thomas McCollough
William Bedle

Men without Commanding Officers Viz. on Sassafras Hundred.

John Welch
John Welch Junr.
Robert Welding
James Welding
Charles Welding
John Ranzer
James Porter
James Jones
William Pennington
Henry Cox
Thomas Pennington
John Cooper Junr.
Alexander Black
David Ricketts
William Ricketts
Benjamin Benson
Edward ——

William Davis
Jeremiah Grisley
Richard Pennington
Manuel Blashford
Charles Mahany
Thomas Bean
Richard Smith
John Arnold
John Calk
John Christopher
John Coxill
Robert Pennington, Jr.
John Pennington
William Catch
Richard Chandler
Matthew ——
Jacob Pen——

William Starling
William Pennington
Alexander Galaspy
Mathw. Stul
Mathw. Dunahoe
John Ashford
William Ridge
Benjamin Ridge
James Ridge
Joseph Gray
Nathaniel Sapping
Harky Sapping
Cornelius Vanhorn
James Poor
James ——
Tho ——
John ——

Jona— ——
M— ——
Wi— ——
Isaac ——
William ——
Daniel ——
H— ——
John ——
William ——
Robert Croker
Henry Pennington
Daniel Maclean
Thomas Owen
John Maclean
John Fane
John Jones
David Jones
John Loftus
John Coppin
John Price
John Artige
Nicholas Dorrell
Daniel Gears, Junr.
James Pen——
Benja. ——
John ——
Edward ——
Andrew ——
John Cham——
William Cham——
John Chambers, Junr.
John Shelley
William Bateman
Abraham Hollings
Patrick Tool
George Holton
William Richardson
William Mercer
Cornelius Vansant
John Bellarman
Nathaniel Bohannon
John Yorkson
William Sanders
William Marten
Richard McCarq
Charles Johnson
B— ——
Peter ——
John ——
Ph— ——
Joseph ——
Thomas Ryland
Evert Evertson
John Hendrickson
John Jones
John Samson
John Dun
Walter Hill
Bryan Cradock
William Willson
Henry Ball
John Trase
George Rees
George Lewis
John Ball
William Smith
Barnet Vanhorn
William Burgess
Jno. Webb

The original being defective some of the names are obliterated.

Calvert County, Md.

Capt. Gant's Company of foot—1748.

A List of the names of what men serves in the Foot Company of Capt. Edw^{d} Gant.

Edwd. Griffis
Absalom Stallings
Sergeants
John Norfolke
Henry Harrison
John Stone
Newman Harvey
Corporals
Francis Edmonds
Benjamin Jones
Abraham Fowler
Henry Wood
Thos. Gatwood
Charles Bucey
Matthew Phillpot
Abra: Tanquery
John Watson
Thos. Stallinges
Sabritt Tayman
Wm. Hall
Thos. Robinson
Wm. Simpson
Walter Watson
Benja. Griffin
Josias Poole
John Wyley
Reynolds Allen
Wm. Harrison
Wm. Taylor
John Wells
Cesar Jones
Thos. Sears
Chas. Doring
Jams. Doring
Edward Wood
Thos. Poore
Francis Bond

Richd. Tayman
Wm. Sansbury
John Dew
John Ellitt
John Leach
Wm. Jones
Paul Bucey
Wm. Hammond
Thos. Cowman
Josias Crossbey
Wm. Scrivener

Owen Gerrard
Hugh Bryan
Richd. Stallinges
Richd. Stallinges Jr.
Isaac Essex
John Essex
Henry Ardington
Gideon Everest
Joseph Hardesty
John Stone Junr.
Thos. Marshall, Jr.

John Handforth
Wm. Turner
Wm. Howse
Hugh Macquire
John Cox
Wm. Norfolke
James Fleet
John Chaddock

George Wyley
Clerk.

Calvt Coty } A Lyst of the Melitia under the
Upper Hundred of the Clifts } Command of Capt. Sutton Isaack
Mr Jos Wilson, Lieutenant
Mr Willm Alnutt, Ensign

Sergeants Wm. Lyle
Hillery Wilson &
Sabret Lyle

Daniel Prout
Luke Smith
John Guyton
Philip Ward
Richd. Strickland
Michael Wilson
John McKenney
William Young
Richard Hall
John Hall
David Avis
Jonathan Holiday
Silvester Boyle
John Davis
Luke Dowell
Thomas Richardson
Kinsey Freeman
William Crauford
John Stallings
James Crauford
Nathaniel Crauford
Geilder Crauford
Benja. Crauford
James Smith
John Griffin

Harrison Dowell
John Larkins
Wm. Askew
Wm. Laymond
Edward Hatfield
John Cobreth
John Fryer
Joseph Strickland
Phillip Holt
Charles King
Joseph Hardesty
Isaac Stallings
John Brown
Isaac Taylor
Edmond Pooll
Joseph Hopkins
William Nowell
John Ellet
John Tucker
John Avery
Thos. Stone
William Boothe
Henry Askew
Samuell Lyle
Gedion Everist
James Mules
Thomas Hollandshead
Thomas Wilson
John Huse

William Mires
John Davis-Scarf
Kent Stallings
Samuel Peacock
Edward Smithers
Stockett Sunderland
Benja. Sunderland
Josias Sunderland
Neal McGinnes
Nicholas Swamstead
Nicholas Swamstead Jr.
Daniel Dueyr
Benja. Askew
Feilder Parker
Samuell Deale
George Parker
William Johnson
Josias Galloway
Daniel Ross
Thos. Barrs
John Chambers
Willm. King
Thos. Rhodes
Thos. Holland
Jos. Isaack—Clerk
Sutton Isaack
Joseph Wilson
William Allnutt—Insign.

Calvert County, 1748

A List of Soldiers under the Command of Capt. Robert Sollers this 15th Day of Octr 1748 at St. Leonard's Town

Lieutenant Cleaverly Dare Ensign Benja Ellt

St. Leonards Creek Hundred	Lower Hundred of the Clifts	Elton Head Hundred
Serjant Gidion Turner	Jas. Kirshaw	Sarjant Richard Day
Peter Hellen	Saml. Dare	John Hungerford
John Greaves	Thos. Freeman	John Simmons
John Cullimbur	John Games	Jno. Manning Simmons
Thos. Goulsbury	Wm. Peirs	Daniel Simmons
Wm. Fryer	John Peirs	John White
Henry Fryer	Benja. Griffin	John Thomas
John Culpeper	Richd. Everit	John Greaves Junr.
Edward Blackburn	Henry Cullimbur	Henry Avis
Wm. Card	Thos. Culimbur	Marten Greaves
Robert Gardner	John Barbur	George Smith
Kensey Gardner	John Robinson	Thos. Simmons
Francis Baster	John Kent	Wm. Hilhouse
George Denton	Benja. Dixon	John Clare Junr.
Thos. Denton	Garrot Dixon	Leonard Cross
Jeremiah Blackburn	Isaac Baker Junr.	Wm. Allen
Gabriel High	Thos. Sheperd	Wm. Perrey
Wm. Dorrumple	John Linch	Richd. Locke
Richd. Spellman	Thos. Nuton	Vinson Standard
Wm. Tucker	Thos. Manning	John Sheehorn
James Hellen Junr.	Wm. Mackdowel	Charles Roiston
John Evins	John Rigby	John Williams
Wm. Evins	John Laundrow	Benj. Eastwood
	Ellis Dixon	Henry Day
	Joshua Dixon	Thos. Day
	Hugh Dixon	Thos. Day, Junr.
	Isaac Baker	Thos. Smith
	Francis Baker	Mark Breedon
		James Gary
		Alexandr. Swan
		John Binnion, Junr.
		Benja. Gardner
		Edward Gardner
		Sabret Gardner
		John Hellen, Junr.
		Charles Hellen
		Alexandr. Hellen
		Robt. Randel.

Charles County, Md.

A List of the Militia in Charls County in the Province of Maryland Anno 1748 (Viz.)

	Horse	
Under the Comand of Capt Arthur Lee	73	
Under the Comand of Capt Allen Davis	73	
Under the Comand of Capt William Hanson	78	
	——	224
	Foot	
Under the Comand of Capt William Theobold	108	
Under the Comand of Capt Richard Harrison	182	
Under the Comand of Capt John Thomas	82	
Under the Comand of Capt Barton Warren	102	
Under the Comand of Capt Samuel Chunn	90	
Under the Comand of Capt Francis Ward	136	
Under the Comand of Capt Jnº Stoddart in Prs George County but now annext to Charls County by a late Act of Assembly.	61	
	——	761
		988

In Obedience to an order from the Governor and Council of this Province bearing date the 21 December 1748 Requiring an Acct from the Several Colonels of the number of Men Enlisted in the Militia of their Respective Countys. I Humbly Certifye that the Above is a Just Acco[t] of the number of men Enlisted in the Militia of Charls County According to the lists Given in to me by the Respective Captains Above Mentioned. Given under my hand this 18 day of ffebruary 1748. [1748/9]

Geo. Dent.

Dorchester County, Md.

1748

A List of the Several Troops of Horse and Companys of Horse belonging to the Militia in Dorchester County.

Capt. Francis Haywards Company, Officers & Soldiers	88
Capt. Thomas Traver's Do.	80
Capt. Henry Ennalls Do.	88
Capt. James Browns Do.	98
Capt. James Woollford Do.	99
Capt. Peter Taylor late Deceased Do.	140
Capt. John Hodson's Do.	90
Capt. Henry Traver's Troop	38
Capt. John Eccleston's Do.	44
Capt. Henry Hooper's Do.	
Capt. James Insley's Do.	
Capt. Roger Hooper's Do.	
Capt. William Granthams Do.	
Capt. John Brown's Do.	
Capt. Levin Hicks Do.	
Capt. Thomas McKeele's Do.	50
Capt. Charles Dickinson's Do.	52
Capt. Thomas Wings Do.	12
Capt. John Robsons Company	80
	1260

Prince George's County, Md.

Maryland, Prince George's County, Novr 5: 1748.

This being the True Copy of the Men under the Subscribers Command Then

	Soldiers	Soldiers
Leutenant James Crow	Samuel Prather	Robert Hood
Insign Benjn. Welsh	Joseph Walker	Richd. Cheney
	John Lashyear	Seth Hyatt
Sergeants	John Padder	Samuel Mount
Benoni Fowler	John Symson	Samuel Scott
John Davis	John Masterson	George Gue
Jeremiah Fowler	John Trundle	George Clarke
Wever Barnes	John Edwards	Mesheck Hyatt
	John Baker	Benjn. Hiskett
Corporels	Josias Harris	Heugh Thomas
James Odell	James Macklane	Thos. Harris

Basil Williams
William Iiams
Richd. Lansdale

Jonathan Brownen
William Star
William Brownin
William Masterson
William Chapman
William Aldridge
William Wilke
Richd. Scaggs

Thos. Thrasher
Thos. Scaggs
Thos. White
Thos. Morgin
Thos Morgin son of John.
Edward Brown
James Smith
Quiller Duvall

Tested,

Thomas Sappington Jr.

A List of Capt. George Beall Troop of Horse. William Beall Leiutenant, William Davis Cornet, Groves Tomlinson Quarter Master, Alexander Beall, Josiah Beall, Charles Harding & Walter Evans Corporalls in the year 1748.

Basil Lucas
John Thomson
Phillip Jackson
Saml. Harris
Joseph Belt of John
Edw. Busey
Basil Beall
Richard Beall
Andrew Hamilton
William Murdock
Robert Lazinby
Benj. Berrey
Alexr. Magruder
Wm. Beall Son of Ninn. Beall
Saml. Magruder 3rd
Ninian Magruder
John Hopkins
Charles Jones
Joshua Busey
Joseph Beall
Andrew Beall
Wm. Tannihile
Alexa. Jackson
Higginson Belt
James Offutt
Joseph Perrey
Francis Street
John Ramsey
Danl. Lewis
John Dowden
George Moore

Thos. Dowden
Sam'l Rogers
John Bean
Michl. Dowden
Charles Williams, Sr.
Charles Williams Jr.
James White
Nathan Pedycourt
John White
Hugh Tomlinson
Joseph Belt son of Benj.
Joseph Williams
Nathl. Beall
James Foard
James Lee Junr.
Thomas Elder
William Young
Robert Beall
Thomas Case
John Pratt
Joseph Beall son of Ninn. Beall
James Beall
James Harving
Joshua Harving
Richd. Peck
John Cash
Edward Willett
Danl. Clary
George Wilson
Evan Jones

John Halsey
John Ray
William Fee
Jer: Stimson
Wm. Nickolls
James Beall Long Bridge.
Thos. Catterale
William Condell
William Hase
Henry Lazinby
Ninian Riley
James Roberts
Thos. Stoddert
James Hopkins
James Tomlisson
Nathl. Foulsom
Nathl. Magruder
Elias Harding
Charles Hoskinson
Henry Beall
Hilleary Williams
George Beall, Junr.
Edward Mockbee
James Ray
Joseph Ridgeway
John Adamson
John Mading
Edward Roberts

In all 89.

A List of Captain Tobias Belt's Company. Taken in the year of our Lord 1748. Viz. In all 99.

Tobias Belt Capt 1.

Richard Harwood, Lieutenant
Jeremiah Belt Junr., Ensign
} Basil Waring, Saml. Richards } Serjants.

Isaac Lansdale, Saml. Clark, John Perry, Nathan Wells } Corporals.

Baruch Williams, Clk.

Benjamin Ricketts	John Browne	John Basill Junr.
John Bray	Fras. Harper	Alexr. Campbell
Daniel Whealer	John Nicholls	Morris Dickson
Samuel Whealor	Robert Hopper	John Peters
Robert Reath	John Baldwin	Thomas Hines
Jacob Iclehart	James Baldwin	John Luxon
Arthur Thompson	John Hinton	Edward Perry.
William Duvall	John Harper	John Cooke
Mareen Duvall son of Ben	Thomas Lisbee	Benja. Ray
Nicholas Butt	John Evans	William Wood
Henry Dorsett	John Evans, Junr.	John Ray
David Mitchell	Joseph Evans	Abraham Russell
John Mitchell, Junr.	John Richards, Jun.	William Whittaker
Zachariah Chaney	William Linton	Conn ONeall
Joseph Peach, Junr.	Samuel Linton	Henry Hutton
Richard Foster	George Linton	William Ray
Thomas Butt	William Linton Junr.	John Ceicill
Thomas Hobbs	Thomas Brashears	George Cooke
Richard Butt	Benjamin Brashears	Benja. Cross
Vachell Madcalf	John Cox	George Cooke Junr.
George Madcalf	Edward Northcraft	William Mears
Nathan Thompson	William Pollard	Jonathan Miles
Jeremiah Prather	Robert Frazier	Wm. Brashears son of Benja.
Philip Moore	Thomas Howard	James Waringsford
Thomas Moore	Charles Burras	Richard Beckitt
Thomas Fowler	Richard Walker	Edward Cooke
William Hawker	Thomas Walker	Samuel Whitehead
Aaron Lisbee	Abraham Sollers	David Hennis
Samuel Lyon	John Brashears son of John	Dowel Brashears
John Wells	George Macksseeney	

A Roll of Foot Militia in the County afs^{d}. under the Command of Samuel Magruder.

Samuel Magruder Captain 1.

James Magruder, Lieutent. Marine Duvall, Ensign.

Mark Webb, John Goodman, Benjamin Brookes, James Gibson } Serjeants 4.

Corporals 4 { Thomas Finck, James Magruder, son of Ninn., Henry Brookes, Jeremiah Magruder

Private Men

Front	Center	Rear
Burgis Mitchell	Richard Price	John Banns
Joseph Stallings	Thomas James, Junr.	Abner Lewis
James Oram	Robert Boyde	John Keadle
Thomas Harvey	William Lowel	John Nicholls
Leonard Day	Thomas Williams	the Third
Thomas Wood	Robert Mills	Samuel Lucas
George Willson	John Duckett	Ninian Willett, Junr.
John Stone, Junior	Thomas Waring	Philip Berry
Samuel Harvey	Francis King	Edward Day
Thomas Henry	John Riston	Henry Robinson
Jonathan Ridgway	James Eacklin	James St. Clare
Richard Sandsbury	Stephen Lenham	John Eacklin
Richard King	Joseph Pope	Hugh Young
Patrick Reading	John Young	John Mitchell
Ninian Willett	William Harper	John Thompson
Francis Piles, Junr.	Charles Soper	William Grimes
William Hutchison	Thomas Taylor	Stephen Wayman
James Blackwood	Leonard Gates	Samuel Warnir
Robert Riddle	John Gates	Thomas Upton, Junr.
James Willett	James Mackaboy	Thomas Sessforth
David Williams	John Haley	John Buchanan
Robert Robinson	Willson Cage	Jacob Jones
William Eacklin	William McCoy	James Pelley
John Chalmondley	John Mills	Robert Miller
Simeon Nicholls, Junr.	Philip Mason, Junr.	Clement Gardiner
James Kyle	William Brown	Henry Stone
William Willson	John Gibson	James Conner
John Osborn, Junr.	James Willson	Samuel Hooper
John Sommers	son of George	William Blackwood

Lingan Wilson, Clk. Militia.

Addressed The Honnourable
Coll^{s} Joseph Belt and Edward Sprigg

These a List of Officers and Souldiers under the Command of James Wilson.

Henry Lee	John Smith at farm.	Willm. Roberts
John Bean	John Crook, Jnr.	Thoms. Gibbons
Benjan. Swann	Robt. Richards	John Sasscer, Jnr.
James Royn	Joseph Wilson	Joseph Barker
Robt. Wall. Dead	John Wilson	John Brightwell, Jnr.
Thomas Stamp	Francis Mobley	Pawl Rawlings, Jnr.

George Stamp
John Austen, Junr.
William Royn
Willm. Davis
Marthew Day
Abraham Cox
George Magruder
Joseph West
Thoms. Grimes
Willm. Watson, Jnr.
Henry Greer
George Gibbons
James Collings
John Grindal
Thoms. Austin, Jnr.
William Harris
John Royn
Thoms. Marsh
Frances Posten
Annanias Greer
Jinkin Westt
Nathaniel Royn
Ignatious Ransom

Thoms. Weston
Willm. Jones, Jnr.
John Langg.
Frederick Stunt
Cuntingham
Turner Gibbons
Vallintine Hobbs
Austin Hobbs
George Gibbons, Jnr.
James Fargitson
Nacey Taylor
Thoms. Woodard
John Lee
Thoms. Fletcher
Richd. Brightwell, Jr.
Owin Ellis
Willm. Wooton
John Williams
Willm. Taylor
Willm. Potter
Joseph Bladen
Edward Smith
John Davis, Jnr.

John Berry
Willm. Wightt
James Permillion
Nicholas Davis, Jnr.
Edward Mobley
John Wilborn
Bartholomew Fields
John Manley
Jams. Watson, Jnr.
Jams. Watson, Senr.
William Watson, Senr.
Stephen Rutter
Charles Right
Chapman Robberts
Robert Baden, Jnr.
James Austin
Robert Richards, Jnr.
William Bladen
Richard Abrahams
John Currey
Robert Davies

Alex. Magruder, Clerk.

John Lawson, Leavthtenant.
Insign—I have None.
Hezekiah Magruder, Serjent.
Willm. Read, Serjent.

Mackall Skinner, Sergent.
Levin Wales, Corporall.
Thoms. Baden, Corporall.

February 20th 1748/9

Gentlemen—I was in hopes to been favour'd with a Line in Answer to my Last; as None has Come to hand presume Your Honours has Concluded not to Gratifie my Request in Signifying by a Line the Numr of Troopers for Each Troop; hope the Delay off makiug my Return will not be Deemed a Breach of Contempt because I am Yr Ready Huml Servt Whilst

J. Wilson.

(To be Continued.)

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

[Continued from p. 374.]

[Liber F., Land Office Records.]

7th September 1640.

John Gresham of the Isle of Kent Planter demandeth 100 acres of Land . . . for transporting himself into the Province at his own charge.

24th September 1640.

I would have you to lay out 100 acres of Land to John Gresham in any part of the Isle of Kent undisposed of, . . .

7th September 1640.

William Medcalf and Thomas Yewell of the Isle of Kent Planters pray to have confirmed to them the Neck on the East Side of the Said Island called Mattax Neck which they now hold by Grant of Capt. William Clayborne, And the Same William Medcalf demandeth 100 acres for transporting himself into the Province at his own Charge, and the Said Thomas Yewell prayeth to be allowed fifty acres in Consideration of his Service with Capt Wm Clayborne, all the Land wherewith the Said William Clayborne Should be enabled to pay him his Said 50 acres being now Seised into his Lordps hands.

25th Sept 1640.

Laid out for William Medcalf and Thomas Yewell a Neck of Land called Mattapax neck bounding on the North with a Creek in Piney Bay called Mattapax Creek on the West with a line drawn from the head of a branch in the Said Creek, called Medcalfs branch, Southeast unto a branch of Goose harbour (in the Said Pinie bay) called Cedar branch on the South with the Said branch & on the East with the Said Goose harbour Containing 130 acres or thereabouts.

Laid out further for the Said William and Thomas two other Necks of Land on the North Side of the Said Pinie Bay, the one called New hogpen neck and the other Goose hill, the Said two Necks being Inclosed between Pinie Creek on the East, the long Creek on the West, and a paralell line drawn from the head of the Said Pinie creek unto the Said Long Creek on the North Containing in the whole 220 acres or thereabouts.

7th Sept 1640.

Richard Thompson of the Isle of Kent Planter demandeth a Mannor of 1000 acres for transporting himself and 4 able men Servants into the Province in the year 1636, that is to Say John Lee, William Smith, Richard Beckley and John Cooke, And he further prayeth in consideration of transporting his wife, Child, Maid Servant Dousbell Gladdus and other two men Servants (that is to Say) John Thompson and Herbert Smith, to have confirmed to him the Island to the Southward of the Isle of Kent, called Poplirs Island, which he was possessed of by Grant of Capt. Will. Cleyborne and whereon he inhabited till in the year 1637, they were Massacred by the Indians.

6th Novemb 1640.

I would have you to lay out for Richard Thompson of the Isle of Kent planter a Manor of one thousand acres, lyeing nearest together about his Plantation according to a pretended Grant formerly made to him by Capt. Clayborne and to annex to the Said Manor Popelirs Island and to draw a Patent of the Said Manor and Island unto the Said Richard Thompson by the Conditions of Plantacon . . .

6th November 1640.

Laid out for Richard Thompson, one Island Lyeing to the South of the Isle of Kent in the Bay of Chesapeak called Popelir's Island containing in the whole one thousand acres or thereabouts. Laid out further for the Same one parcell of Land lyeing on the East Side of the Isle of Kent next to the Mannor of Kent ffort, and bounding on the North with a line drawn from a mark't tree

at the head of a Marsh in Howard's Creek called Thompsons Marsh and extending Northeast into a Creek called hog Creek on the East and South with Chesapeak Bay and on the West with the Creek called Howard's Creek containing in the whole four hundred and thirty acres or thereabouts.

7th Sept 1640.

Richard Purlivant demandeth 100 acres . . . for transporting himself at his own charge into the Province.

25th September 1640.

Laid out for Richard Purlivant the Neck of Land called Hog pen neck, bounding on the South wth hog pen Creek, on the North with thicketty Creek, on the West with Chesapeak bay, on the East with a line drawn from the head of one Creek to the other and containeth 100 acres or thereabouts.

7th Sept 1640.

Thomas Hales of the Isle of Kent Planter prayeth to have confirmed to him the parcell of Land which he now holdeth by Grant of Capt. William Clayborne.

25th Sept 1640.

Laid out for Thomas Hales a parcell of Land, bounding on the West with a branch of Goose harbour called Cedar branch, on the East with a Creek comeing out of Pinie Bay called Phillpotts Creek north with Pinie bay & on the South with a paralell line drawn from the head of Cedar branch East unto Philpotts Creek, Containing in the whole 50 acres or thereabouts.

7th Sept 1640.

William Brainthwaite Commander of the Isle of Kent, Guardian of Katherine Smith, Infant and heir by the Last Testament of Henry Crawley late of Broad Creek deceased prayeth to have confirmed to his Said Pupill the Plantation at Broad Creek whereof the Said Henry Crawley died lawfully Seised as being assigne of William Blizard who held it of the Grant of Capt. William Clayborne.

25th Sept 1640.

Laid out for Katherine Smith a Neck of Land lyeing upon Broad Creek and bounding on the South with a branch of the Said Creek called Katherines Creek, on the East with a line drawn from the head of the Said Katherine's Creek, unto the head of little Creek on the North with the Said little Creek and on the West with the Said Broad Creek, and contains in the whole 250 acres or thereabouts.

7 Sept 1640.

John Smith of the Isle of Kent Planter prayeth to have Confirmed to him the fifty acres at Crayford which he now holdeth.

24 Sept 1640.

I would have you to lay out fifty acres for John Smith Lyeing nearest together about the house at Craford where he now dwelleth . . .

7 Sept 1640.

Thomas Butler of the Isle of Kent Planter demandeth 600 acres of Land due . . . for transporting at his own charge into the Province in the year himself and his wife and 2 Children and 3 men Servants to Witt. Charles Steward, Xtsofer Thomas, Richd Smith.

24th Sept 1640.

I would have you to lay out for Thomas Butler Six hundred acres in any place not disposed afore to any other . . .

15 Novemb Eod

Laid out for Thomas Butler a parcell of Land lyeing on the East Side of the Isle of Kent and bounding on the North with a Creek called Butler's Creek on the West with a line drawn from the head of a branch in the Said Creek called Jones's branch South and by East Cross the woods to a Marsh in Cox's bay called Butler's Marsh on the East and South with Cox's bay Containing in the whole fifty acres or thereabouts.

7 Sept 1640.

Giles Basha of the Isle of Kent Planter demandeth a Manor of 1100 acres . . . for transporting into the Province at his own charge in the Year himself and 5 able men Servants to witt

William Boate, Walter Cottalls, Will: Wolfe, Michael Scott } James Johnson

24 Sept 1640.

I would have you to lay out for Giles Basha Eleaven hundred acres of Land on any part of the Western Shoar against the Isle of Kent not afore disposed of . . .

7 Sept 1640.

Robert Short prayeth to have confirmed unto him Merson ffreehold which he holdeth by Grant of Capt Clayborne.

5 Novemb Eod

Laid out for Robert Short a parcell of Land called Merson ffreehold lyeing on the West Side of the Isle of Kent, and bounding . . . on the South with the Land of Edward Comins and on the West with Chesapeak bay, Containing in the whole fifty acres or thereabouts.

Sep: 7th 1640.

Richard Purlivant barber Chirurgeon prayeth to have granted to him 200 acres for transporting himself into the Province.

8th Sep: eod

I would have you to lay out for Richard Purlivant Such Land as he Shall desire in any place of the Isle of Kent not disposed of to the quantity of 200 acres . . .

[the Patent]

Cecilius &c for and in Consideration that Richard Purlivant hath transported himself into our Province and there practised his art, to the benefit of the Inhabitants of O^{r} Isle of Kent, have

of our Meer grace of and with the advice &c, To be holden of our Manor of Crayford, Yeilding &c two bushells of corne.

Given 9th Decemb 1640.

6th Nov: 1640.

John Abotts of the Isle of Kent planter prayeth to have confirmed to him a parcell of Land of fifty acres which he now holdeth in the Said Island.

8 Nov: Eod

Laid out for John Abotts a parcell of Land Lyeing on the West Side of the Isle of Kent near a Creek called Beaver Neck Creek, and bounding on the North with a line drawn from a Marked tree where Andrew Basha's Land ends, East and by South unto the Northermost branch of the Said Creek, on the East with the Said branch, on the South with the Said Creek, and on the West with a Swamp called Abotts Swamp lyeing betwixt the Land of Andrew Basha and John Abbott in the Said Creek Containing in the whole forty acres or thereabouts.

7th Sept 1640.

Andrew Basha and James Cloughton pray to have confirmed to them one hundred acres of Land which they now hold.

6 Nov 1640.

Laid out for Andrew Basha and James Cloughton a parcell of Land lyeing on the west Side of the Isle of Kent upon a Creek called Beaver Neck Creek, containing 100 acres or thereabouts.

7th Decemb. 1640.

Robert Cooper prayeth to have confirmed to him the Plantation which he now holdeth.

9 Dec Eod.

Laid out for Robert Cooper a parcell of Land lyeing on the west Side of the Isle of Kent, and bounding on the west with Chesapeak Bay, on the South with the Land of Andrew Basha

and James Cloughton, . . . containing four score acres or thereabouts.

7th Dec 1640.

Capt John Butler prayeth to have confirmed to him the Neck which he holdeth by the Grant of Capt Clayborne.

9 Dec Eod.

Laid out for Capt John Butler a neck of Land lyeing between beaver Neck Creek on the North, Chesapeak bay on the West, thicketty Creek on the South and the pathway leading to beaver neck on the East Containing in the whole 200 acres or thereabouts. The patent not delivered.

28th Septemb 1644.

The Same Patent made to John Abbott of mere grace, by the advice of Lieutenant General.

7. Sept 1640.

Thomas Allen prayeth to have confirmed to him the Neck of Land which he now holdeth by Grant of Capt Clayborne.

9 Dec 1640.

Laid out for Thomas Allen a Neck of Land Lyeing in the Mannor of Kent ffort on the South Side of Northwest Creek, . . . Containing in the whole 66 acres or thereabouts.

7 Sep: 1640.

Giles Basha in Consideration of transporting himself demandeth 100 acres and prayeth to have Confirmed to him the Neck of Land called the Little thickett which he now holdeth by Grant from Capt Clayborne.

9 Decemb, 1640

Laid out for Giles Basha the Neck of Land called the Little thickett Containing 200 acres or thereabouts.

7 Sept:

William Cox prayeth to have confirmed to him the neck of Land whereon he is now Seated.

9 Dec:

Laid out for William Cox a Neck of Land called Cox's neck, bounding on the North, with a line drawn from the head of a Creek called Blunt point creek South East by East unto a bite called Hennes-bite on the East and South with Chesapeck bay, and on y^e^ West with Cox his bay, containing in the whole 1000 acres.

3^d^ Aprill.

Thomas Petts prayeth to have confirmed to him the Neck of Land which he now holdeth.

Eod.

Laid out for Thomas Petts a parcell of Land lyeing on the East Side of the Isle of Kent and bounding on the South with a branch called Petts branch on the East and North with Butler's Creek, and on the West with a Meridian line drawn from the head of Petts branch unto a Swamp called Alder Swamp Cont 100 acres or thereabouts.

12 ffebr: 1644.

Francis Brookes of Kent prayeth to have a Patent of the Said ffreehold by Lawfull title derived from and under the Said Thomas Petts, (the Patent being lost) And in the presence of the Said Thomas Petts affirming to the title of the Said Francis Brookes.

5 March 1640

Thomas Adams Gent demandeth a Manor of 1000 acres of Land due for bringing into the Province 5 Servants: Since the Year 1635

Henry Morgan, Edward Williams, Tho: Prosser, John Phillips } Walter Read

5 Mar 1640.

Laid out for Mr. Thomas Adams a Neck of Land on the East Side of Kent called Prior's Mannor bounding on the west with Prior's Creek, on the South with Chesapeak bay, on the North with a line drawn from the head of Prior's Creek East into a bite called Adam's bite Containing 1000 acres or thereabouts.

25th Sep: 1640:

Thomas Cornwaleys Esq by his Attorney Cutbeard ffenwick Gent prayeth to have confirmed to him two thousand acres of Land on the West Side of St. George's River to be Erected into a Mannor wch he holdeth by Conveyance from Capt Henry ffleete who had it by the Grant of the Governor and Comrs of Maryland bearing date at St. Maries 9 May 1634.

Wm. Gitters, Jon. Robinson Carpenter, Rd. Lowe, Mich. Lucas, Jno. Holdern.

25 Septemb 1640:

I would have you to lay out two thousand acres of Land on the West Side of St. Georges River over against St. Maries and to draw a Patent of it for a Mannor by the name of the Mannor of West St. Maries unto Thomas Cornwaleys Esq as assigne of Capt Henry ffleet who held it by Grant from my Self and the Comrs of Maryland.

Leonard Calvert

26 Sept 1640.

Laid out for Thomas Cornwaleys Esq &c a parcell of Land on the West Side of St. George's River bounding on the East with the Said River on the South With the Creek commonly called Wickcliffs Creek on the North with a Creek to the North of the Plantation now in the tenure of Phillip West called the Oyster Creek, and on the West with a line drawn through the Woods from the head of the Said Wickliff's Creek to the head of the Said Oyster Creek, containing in the whole two thousand acres or thereabouts.

17th October 1640

Hutton Corbitt demandeth 100 acres of Land due to him as assigne of Thomas Stent who transported himself into the Province at his own charge in the year 1636.

22d Octob 1640.

Laid out for Hutton Corbett a parcell of Land Lyeing on the West Side of the Mouth of the Creek called Wickliff's Creek, containing one hundred acres or thereabouts.

9 Octobr 1640.

Robert Vaughan demandeth fifty acres of Land due to him by Conditions of Service from his Lordp and was allowed.

12 Octo:

The Said Robert Vaughan assigned over all his right unto George Pye.

12 Nov: 1640

Laid out for George Pye a parcell of Land lyeing upon the West Side of the Creek called Wickcliff's Creek containing in the whole fifty acres or thereabouts.

13 Novemb 1640:

This 50 acres was assigned by Pye to Thomas Weston, and the Patent by Weston Surrendred to the Lord Proprietary, and thereupon the Land by a new Grant, made parcell of the Mannor of Westbury. Vide folio 37 hujus Libri.

24 January 1642

George Pye demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting himself into the Province Anno 1637.

4th October 1640

Thomas Charinton prayeth to have granted to him fifty acres of Land which he hath in part cleared and built upon with the Privity and at the appointment of his Lordps Lieutenant General in the year 1636, And was allowed.

The Said Thomas Charinton assigned over his right in the Said fifty acres unto Nicholas Cossin ffrenchman.

Octob 27 1640

Laid out for Nicholas Cossin, ffrenchman a parcell of Land lyeing on the East Side of the mouth of the Creek called Wickliff's Creek, containing in the whole fifty acres or thereabouts.

15 June 1640

Edward Packer and William Nanfin demand one hundred acres of Land being in part of the Land due to them for transporting themselves into the Province at their own charge in the year 1637.

23d Oct 1640

Laid out for Edward Packer and William Nanfin a parcell of Land lyeing on the East Side of the Creek called Wickliff's Creek, Containing in the whole 100 acres or thereabouts.

PRITCHETT FAMILY.

HENRY DOWNES CRANOR.

The Pritchett or Prichard family appears to have been of considerable antiquity in Wales, having an unbroken male descent from the Princes between Wye and Severn, a dynasty that lasted from Caradoc Vraich Vrais, A. D. 520 to the death of Bleddyn the last Prince, in 1190 (Cambrian Journal). *The Genealogist, N. S.*, Vol. 8.

JOHN PRITCHETT[1] (Chemist), the progenitor of the Dorchester county branch, was in Maryland in 1669 as is shown by the following records of land grants, rent rolls and wills. He was probably the son of John Pritchett who was a witness to a receipt given by Margaret Brent, January 21, 1647 (*Md. Arch.*, 4, 449), but as yet positive proof is lacking. John Pritchett the witness, died intestate in 1657. (*Ibid.*, 10, 552.)

In 1669 John Pritchett[1] bought land called "Apes Hill" at mouth of Hunger river, Dorchester county, containing 50 acres for 3000 pounds of tobacco. (Land Records Dorchester county. Old Book No. 3, p. 156.)

In 1697 John Pritchett (Chymist) purchased land from William Hopper, 50 acres more or less by patent, and another tract called *Longacre* and *Bettys Chance*, containing 110 acres on Charles Creek, another from Ferguson, Ship Carpenter, all that part called *Edinborough* containing 100 acres. (ibid.)

"This indenture made Eight day of June 1710, John Pritchett with Abigail his wife of the County of Dorchester in the province of Maryland of the one part and Henry Lake, Blacksmith of the other part, in same county. Witnesseth that the said John and Abigail Pritchett for and in consideration of the sum of six thousand pounds of Tobacco to them paid in hand for parcel of Land being partly belonging to a tract of Land called *Longacre* and partly to a tract of land called *Bettys Chance*. Beginning at a marked white oak standing near the head of Charles Creek being the bounded tree of the land of Richard Kendall and running from thence south west eight perches to a marked oak standing by Hunger River running from thence up the river bounded therewith Two hundred and eighty seven perches to the head of a small creek running up by a point commonly called Long Point and from thence north east to Charles Creek and from thence running up the Creek bounded therewith two hundred and Eighty seven perches to the first marked post containing one hundred and ten acres (110)."

Signed John Pritchett
Abigail X Pritchett

(Ibid., Old Book, No. 6.)

The following entries may be found in the Rent Roll book of Dorchester and Somerset Counties, in the possession of Maryland Historical Society.

"50 Acres. Rent 0–2–0. Apes Hill surveyed 10 March 1672 for Richard Mockins the upper side of the Straights of Hunger River. Possest by John Pritchett A 16 by seven Downward.

"70 Acres. Rent 0–2–9. The Hope surveyed 17 Nov. 1677 for Timothy MacNamara on the east side Hungor River by the upper straights in possession of John Pritchett.

"150 Acres. Rent 0–4–5. Longacre surveyed 13 Aug. 1678 for Andrew Jusloy on the east side of Hungor river the west side of Charles Creek sold to John Pritchett by Henry Lack but not yet made over.

"50 Acres. Rent 0–6–0. Horseley down surveyed 28th Dec. 1679 for George Hopper on the south side of North East branch of Charles Creek in possession of John Pritchett.

"50 Acres. Rent 0–2–0. Ringwood surveyed 20th Feby. 1680 for John Pritchard on the north side of a small Bay called Rohoby Bay.

"100 Acres 0–4–0 qt. rent Ebenborough surveyed 29th April 1682 for George Ferguson on the West side in fox Creek in Ash Comos Marsh in possession of John Pritchett."

The date of John Pritchett's death is uncertain. His will made in 1711 and probated in 1723, bears the following note: "The above will was found in August 1723 among some papers and ordered to be recorded by the Court at Annapolis, A. A. Co., Md." The will mentions the following nine children by name and devises "Apes Hill," "Horsey Doron" [Horseley Down?], "Edinborough," and "Hope." To his wife Abigail he left her thirds only.

John Pritchett[1] and Abigail, his wife, had issue :—

i. Zebulon Pritchett.
ii. Edward Pritchett, died 1760 or 1761.
iii. John Pritchett.
iv. Furbeck or Plumbeck Pritchett.
2. v. Lott Pritchett,[2] married Ann ——, died 1777.
vi. Phillis Pritchett.
vii. Mary Pritchett, married Henry Fisher.
viii. Jane Pritchett, married —— Leake.
ix. Margery Pritchett.

Zebulon, the oldest son, having received the home plantation "Apes Hill," the other sons divided the real property as required by the will, the division being recorded in Old Book No. 9, at Cambridge, Md. Lott Pritchett's part included two tracts "Donbar" and "Holydown" [Horseley Down?].

Edward Pritchett's will, made October 21st, 1760, probated February 6, 1761, is as follows:

To brother Lot Pritchett 8 pistoles and 1 English Guinea to Edward the son of Lot; to Edward, son of Plumback, 8 pistoles; to Evans Pritchet, 1 five pistole piece; to Henry Fisher, son of Henry Fisher, 1 four pistole piece; to William Prichet, son of

Zebulon, 3 English Guineas and one Buckaneer Gunn ; to Jates Pritchet, son of Plumback, one pistole ; to Thomas Prichet, son of Plumback, one English Guinea : to Benjamin Todd, son of Benjamin Todd, one English Guinea ; to Levin Prichet, son of Plumback, a tract of Land called the Hope Lying to the southward of bounded pine Tree not to be sold or mortgaged out of the name Prichet; to Arthur, son of Plumback, a tract of land called Ringwood being a part of my now dwelling plantation, also a tract of land called Prichets Meadow containing 40 acres also part of the tract of land called the addition to the Hope that lyeth to the northward of the bounded pine, being the devision between the two brothers Levin and Arthur and the heirs of their body—in case of their death without male issues these lands to go to Thomas Prichet ye son of Plumback and to his heirs ; to Edward Prichet, son of Edward, deceased, 2 Guineas to be paid when he is 16 ; all not before mentioned to brother Plumback and his 2 sons Levin and Arthur, in case one should die Jates to have one equal part. Executors Plumback and two sons Levin and Arthur.

In 1743 Lot Pritchett, Planter, purchased a tract of land called Northampton (L. R. Old book No. 14) ; and in 1747 he purchased from John Stafford a tract called "Stafford's Oughtlett," containing one hundred acres. (L. R. Old book No. 14, p. 176.)

Abstract of Lot Pritchet's will made February 18, 1775, probated March 27, 1777.

"I give and bequeath to my son John Pritchett one tract of land called Canterbury Contain ninety-seven acres of land more or less, likewise one tract of land called Pritchett's Desire contain Ten acres . . . . . part of a tract called Robin Hood . . . . .

"I give and bequeath to my son Edward Pritchett part of a hundred acres of land called Robin Hood, likewise one hundred acres of Land more or less part of a Tract of land called Staffords Outlott to him and his heirs forever. likewise one mare colt named Fly.

"My will and desire is that my wife Ann Pritchett shall have the use of my dwelling plantation during her life, likewise all my movable estate during her life, and after her death to be equally divided between all my children."

Lot Pritchett[2] (John[1]) and Ann, his wife, had issue :—

i. John Pritchett.
3. ii. Edward Pritchett.

They had other children but their names were not mentioned in their father's will.

May 20, 1778, the Council of Maryland issued to Edward Pritchett a commission as second lieutenant in the lower battalion of Militia in Dorchester County (*Arch.*, 21, 97), and on the 19th of June, 1778, it was ordered that the Treasurer of the Western Shore "pay to John Smoot three Pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence for the use of Edward Pritchard." (*Arch.*, 21, 140.)

EDWARD PRITCHETT [3] (Lot,[2] John,[1]) by his will made August 18, 1795, probated at Denton, Caroline County, January 8, 1796, left to his widow Prissilla the whole of his estates during her widowhood; to his sons Collison and Edward, his dwelling plantation (about 100 acres) and about 33 acres of "Staffords Outlet"; to his son Lot fifty-four acres of land being part of "Dawsons Hazards"; to his daughters Araminta, Ann, Nelly and Prissilla all of his moveable estate to be equally divided between them; to Abraham Pritchett, "one horse colt and suit of good close and three months schooling if in case he stays with my wife till he is of the age of Twenty one."

Edward Pritchett [3] married Prisilla (Collison) Minner, (widow) the daughter of William and Prissilla Collison; they had issue:—

4. i. COLLISON PRITCHETT, born 1789, married Ann Peters.
   ii. EDWARD PRITCHETT, Jr., married 1st. Nancy Wheeler, Jan. 12, 1813; 2d. Sarah Hubbard, July 28, 1825; 3d. Ritty Hignutt, Jan. 21, 1832.
   iii. LOTT PRITCHETT, married Hester Shanahan (widow).
   iv. ARAMINTA PRITCHETT, married William Vickers, Jan. 16, 1800.
   v. ANN PRITCHETT.
   vi. NELLY PRITCHETT, married Andrew Shepherd, Jan. 18, 1810.
   vii. PRISSILLA PRITCHETT.

COLLISON PRITCHETT [4] (Edward,[3] Lot,[2] John,[1]) married Nancy or Ann Peters, daughter of James and Sarah (Hignutt) Peters, February 27, 1809. He died intestate on the "Stafford Outlet" farm where he was born, August 27, 1830.
Collison Pritchett and Ann (Peters) his wife, had issue:—

   i. FOSTER PRITCHETT, born 1808, married Sarah Hickey of Kent County, Delaware, and had issue. Died Dec. 21, 1884.
   ii. ELIZA ANN PRITCHETT, born 1810; died in infancy.
   iii. PETER BAYARD PRITCHETT, born 1813; married Sarah Ledenham, January, 1848, and had issue. Died Nov. 3, 1880.
   iv. EDWARD PRITCHETT, born March 11, 1816; married 1st. Lavenia E. Palmetry, Feb. 20, 1842, and had issue; 2d. Wilhelmina Tatman, Dec. 21. 1858, and had issue. Died July 30, 1883.

v. James Wesley Pritchett, born July 13, 1818; married 1st. Katharine Adams, Nov. 14, 1850, and had issue; she died Feb. 3, 1872; married 2d. Mrs. L. E. Perdue, Feb. 2, 1878, and had issue; she died Sept. 15, 1898. He was a merchant at Harpersville, Ala., until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Confederate Army as 1st Lieutenant; afterwards promoted to Captain; died Oct. 13, 1891.

5. vi. Sarah Ann Pritchett, born Jan. 9, 1820; married Solomon Downes Cranor, Jr., May 24, 1842, and had issue; died Oct. 16, 1900.

vii. William Hughlett Pritchett, born May 9, 1822; married Susan Roe, Nov. 7, 1867, and had issue; died Nov. 26, 1894.

viii. Arah Ann Pritchett, born Feb. 14, 1824; married Aaron Conrad of Wilmington, Del., July 20, 1858, and had issue; died June 28, 1882.

ix. Thomas Birchenal Pritchett, born April 20, 1827; married 1st. Margaret Moore, May 12, 1853, and had issue; 2d. Sarah Goodrich, no issue. He died April 16, 1892.

x. Collison Pritchett, born April 12, 1830; died unmarried Jan. 2, 1903.

Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, indicate the branch followed.

REVIEWS AND NOTES.

Parson Weems, by Lawrence C. Wroth. Baltimore, The Eichelberger Book Co., 1910. Pp. iv, 101. $1.00.

The story of Parson Weems, the first biographer of Washington and alleged originator of the cherry tree myth, is well worth the telling. From the musty archives in his care at the Diocesan Library, Mr. Wroth has succeeded in presenting to us a very real, human personage. Mason Locke Weems was in no sense a great man, but he was a very picturesque and interesting one. As doctor, preacher, peddler, author and publisher, he wandered through the southern states preaching to the negroes, fiddling at a dance, or peddling his wares in the market places.

The titles of the seven chapters of the book will give a suggestion of its scope: Early life; Ordination; the Parish Priest; the Book Peddler; the Author; the Biographies; the Pamphlets. The book has been attractively printed by the Lord Baltimore Press and is illustrated with several half-tones, three of them being reproductions from the rare pamphlets.

Privateers and Privateering, by Commander E. P. Statham, R. N. London, Hutchinson & Co., 1910. Pp. xiii, 382.

This work, while avowedly not a history of privateering and making no claim to completeness, is one of the most interesting

and readable books on the subject. The author says "every effort has been made to ensure that the stories shall be truly told, without embroidery, and from authentic sources" and the attempt has been eminently successful. The judicial temper of Commander Statham has enabled him to separate the clearly apocryphal events from the real ones without destroying the interest of the stories. Chapters are devoted to the exploits of Captains Barney and Boyle and while some of the familiar stories of these worthies are shown to be untrustworthy, the accounts given are the fairest that have yet appeared and give full credit to these seamen for their extraordinary achievements.

The Romance of the American Navy, by Frederic Stanhope Hill. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910. Pp. xxxi, 395. $2.50.

Mr. Hill, who served in the Navy during the Civil War, has produced a most entertaining work, covering the period from 1775 to 1909. While not a formal history of the navy it contains all the most thrilling events and performances of both public and private armed vessels. Considerable space is devoted to the privateers and one chapter deals with Commodore Joshua Barney. The last chapter deals with the cruise of the battle-ship fleet around the world.

The Parish Registers of England, by John Charles Cox. London, Methuen & Co., 1910. Pp. xx, 290.

This recent addition to the valuable series "The Antiquary's Books" should prove invaluable to the professional genealogist as well as of great interest to the amateur and the lay reader. Mr. Cox's earlier work is a guarantee of the value and excellence of this addition to the bibliography of genealogy.

"Cruises, mainly in the Bay of the Chesapeake" by Messrs. Robert and George Barrie is of interest mainly to yachtsmen, but is illustrated with a number of good local photographs.

Mr. H. P. Ford of Philadelphia has presented to the Society a copy of his "History of the Manokin Presbyterian Church." This church, located at Princess Anne, is one of the oldest on

the Eastern Shore, having been organized by the Rev. Francis Makemie about 1683. Although the sessional records prior to 1747 have been lost, enough remain to make this volume a distinct addition to the history of Presbyterianism in Maryland.

The *Magazine of History* reprints as one of its extra numbers "The Shenandoah or the last Confederate Cruiser" by Cornelius E. Hunt. This book was originally published in 1867 but has long since been out of print and rare. The *Shenandoah*, it will be remembered, cruised in the Arctic regions and did not learn that the war was ended for months after the surrender. An oil painting of the *Shenandoah* and Captain Waddell's sword are preserved in the Maryland State Library.

The American Historical Review, Vol. 16, p. 319, prints some original documents entitled "A projected settlement of English-speaking Catholics from Maryland in Spanish Louisiana, 1767, 1768," contributed by Mr. James A. Robertson. The introduction contains some very interesting data concerning Dr. Henry Jerningham, by whom two of the letters were written.

The *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for January contains a long list of Emigrants to America in 1775. The following vessels brought indented servants to Maryland: the *Jane*, 83; the *Nancy*, 17; the *Maryland Planter*, 85; the *Baltimore Packet*, 27; the *Hopewell*, 7; the *Adventure*, 8; the *Liberty*, 35; the *Shipwright*, 9; the *Olive Branch*, 14; the *William*, 2; the *Nelly frigate*, 13; and the *Fanny & Jenny*, 57.

In the same journal at pages 47–48 mention is made of several emigrants from Liverpool to Maryland.

The first number of the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* for 1911 is "Maryland under the Commonwealth, 1649–1658," by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, being a continuation of the narrative of which the "Beginnings of Maryland" and "Maryland during the English Civil War" were the earlier sections.

The *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for October prints three letters of local interest: one from Colonel

Stephen Hyland to Captain Robert Porter, 1781; one from James McHenry to Elias Boudinot, 1778; and a third from General Washington to General Smallwood, 1778.

The Annual Report of the Maryland State Board of Education for 1910 contains a History of Education in Caroline County, by Mr. Z. Potter Steele.

The *Book of the Royal Blue* for February contains a contribution by Mr. H. F. Baldwin, entitled "The Story of the Telegraph and the part played in it by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad."

The *Brooklyn Museum News* for February contains an interesting note concerning Charles Wilson Peale and his museum.

The report of the Librarian of Congress for 1910, contains the acknowledgment of the receipt of some manuscripts and transcripts from Mrs. A. B. Cross and the late Richard D. Fisher.

The Society has recently acquired by purchase a copy of *The Atlantic Souvenir* for 1830, containing two contributions from the pen of the late Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, under the pseudonym Godfrey Wallace. The first is a poem "To Myra" and the second is a story entitled "The heroine of Suli."

"A Family History" by Miss Ella Beam of Uniontown, Maryland, is a gossipy sketch of the Hyder and allied families, interspersed with more or less relevant digressions.

Sawyer's *Firearms in American History* contains at page 123, a list of Musket makers for the Committee of Safety in Maryland during the Revolution.

The Historical Society of Frederick which was recently incorporated, has fully organized by the election of officers, with Major E. Y. Goldsborough as President.

STERETT–HADFIELD DUEL.

(Executive Archives.)

"On Friday Morning, April 29th, 1791, in 'Howard Park,' Mr. David Sterrett, aged 26 years, was killed in a duel with Mr. Thomas Hadfield."

State of Maryland, Sst.

The Jurors for the State of Maryland for the body of the Western Shore of Maryland upon their Oath present that Thomas Hadfield late of Baltimore County Merchant James Barry late of the Same County Merchant and William Buchanan late of the Same County Merchant not having the fear of God before their Eyes but being moved and Seduced by the Instigation of the Devil on the twenty ninth Day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and ninety one with force and Arms at the County of Baltimore in and upon one David Sterrett of the Same County Merchant then there in the peace of God and of the State being feloniously willfully and of their Malice aforethought did make an assault, and that the Said Thomas Hadfield a certain Pistol, of the value of thirty Shillings current money of Maryland then and there charged with Gunpowder and one leaden Bullet which Pistol he the said Thomas Hadfield in his right hand then and there had and held to against and upon the said David Sterrett then and there feloniously wilfully and of his malice aforethought did shoot and discharge and that the Said Thomas Hadfield with the leaden bullet aforesaid out of the pistol aforesaid then and there by force of the Gunpowder shot and Sent forth as aforesaid the aforesaid David Sterrett in and upon the right Side of the right Breast of him the Said David Sterrett then and there with the leaden Bullet aforesaid out

of the pistol aforesaid by the said Thomas Hadfield so as aforesaid shot discharged and sent forth feloniouslly wilfully and of his malice aforethought did Strike penetrate and wound giving to the Said David Sterrett then & there with the leaden Bullet aforesaid so as aforesaid shot, discharged, and Sent forth out of the Pistol aforesaid by the said Thomas Hadfield in and upon the said right side of the right breast of him the said David Sterrett, one Mortal wound of the depth of four inches and of the Breadth of half an Inch of which said Mortal wound the Said David Sterrett then and there instantly died and that the aforesaid James Barry and William Buchanan then and there feloniously wilfully and of their Malice aforethought were present aiding abetting assisting and maintaining the said Thomas Hadfield the felony and murder aforesaid in manner and form aforesaid to do and Commit and so the Jurors aforesaid upon their Oath aforesaid do say that the said Thomas Hadfield James Barry and William Buchanan the said David Sterrett then and there in manner and form aforesaid feloniously, wilfully and of their malice aforethought did kill and murder against the peace Government and dignity of the State of Maryland and so forth

Luther Martin Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

Baltimore, 11th May, 1791.

Dear Sir

I have been solicited to day to sign a petition to your Excellency to grant a stay of proceedings against Captain Buchanan, the unfortunate friend of the hapless Mr. David Sterett, whose death is so generally, and so justly regretted.

As an Associate Justice of the Court to which he is recognized I apprehended the charge of impropriety if I put my Signature to a public petition for that purpose. But as an individual I feel no hesitation in communicating the information which I have received and which I believe respecting the conduct of Captn. Buchanan.

I believe that he was not privy to the dispute between the parties, and that it was a casual, and unexpected meeting, in the street, that gave Mr. Sterett an opportunity of acquainting Captn. Buchanan with his intention of meeting his antagonist; I believe that Captn. Buchanan used arguments, and even perswasion to divert Mr. Sterett from his purpose; But being pressed by the endearing consideration of Friendship, and assured that the measure was necessary to vindicate the honor, and protect the reputation of his friend, he yielded to the too long tolerated, barbarous, custom of assisting as a second in the field whereby he has incurred the penalty of the laws of his Country.

I believe, also that Captn. Buchanan did not go to so great a length without attempting a reconcilliation between the parties, or suffering such discoveries to be made of their intention as to put it sufficiently in the power of several of their fellow Citizens, and friends, to have prevented it, if their discretion had dictated the measure. Unfortunately the proverbial harmlessness of a Baltimore duel combined with other fatal causes to prevent the interposition of humanity, and that much esteemed young man, Mr. Sterett, met his lamented fate.

Whether these considerations, joined to others, which the nature of the subject will suggest, and to the circumstance of Captn. Buchanan's being destined to serve against the enemies of his Country in an expedition, which will be prosecuted at the time he is recognized to appear in Baltimore, will be sufficient for your Excellency to grant the prayer of his petition, I respectfully submit; and am with great Esteem,

Dr. Sir, Your Most obedient and most humble Servant

O. H. Williams.

Governor Howard.

Baltimore 12th May 1791

Dear Sir

The friends of Captn William Buchanan have advised him to apply to you for a Noli Prosequi in the unhappy affair which

occasioned the death of Mr, David Sterett, and in his present situation as an officer there appears to be the only alternative of dismissing him from the service or giving up the prosecution for he cannot possibly attend our Court in August and be of any service in the field this season, therefore it will become a question whether the Public service may not suffer more by his detention than the Community will be benefitted by the prosecution even was it their wish or the particular desire of the friends of the Deceased but from everything that I can collect, it is not the wish of any individual of the Community much less that of Mr Sterett's friends that this unhappy Tragedy should be again brought to view in Captn Buchanan's Prosecution but on the contrary that so far as he has been concerned in that Scene it should as much and as soon as possible be buried in oblivion.

Under this impression, although perhaps improper for me to sign his general Petition yet as an individual in the Community I shall most heartily join in soliciting the interposition of your Excellency in his behalf.

I am Dear Sir, Your Obedt Servt

Jas Calhoun.

His Excellency John Eager Howard.

Baltimore 12th May 1791.

Dear Sir

I wrote you this Morning at the instance of Captain William Buchanan and now take the liberty of addressing you in behalf of Mr James Barry on the same subject.

Mr. Barry is not personally known to me but from every information that I can obtain has supported the character of a worthy good citizen and a Gentleman since his residence here until the Quarrel between Mr. Hadfield and Mr. Sterett took place, when his intimacy and connection with the former subjected him to be called on as his friend in that unhappy affair, and it is said Mr. Barry did everything in his power (consistent

with the common but eronious notions of honor on such ocsasions) to prevent what happened. The same reasons that induced me to interest myself in behalf of Captn. Buchanan will as far as they apply be of equal force in engaging me to solicit your Excellency to extend your clemency to Mr. Barry also, as those Gentlemen must in morality and conscience be equally guilty what ever distinction the law may make.

I am Dr Sir Your obedt Servt.

Jas Calhoun.

His Excellency John E. Howard.

To his Excellency John Eager Howard Esquire Governor of the State of Maryland

The petition of the subscribers humbly sheweth that Captain William Buchanan of Baltimore County is recognized to make his personal Appearance before the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery of Baltimore County at the next August Term to answer unto a Charge of Misdemeanor in being the second of the late David Sterrett Deceased in a Duel between him and a Certain Thomas Hadfeild in which the said David Sterrett was unhappily killed.

Your Petitioners further shew that Captain Buchanan is at this time Employed in raising and recruiting a company which under a commission from the President of the United States he is to Command in the Proposed Western Expedition against the Indians and therefore in addition to other motives your Petitioners being Influenced by a Consideration of the Consequences that would naturally follow from Captain Buchanan's absenting himself from the duties of his station in the month of August next by Returning from the Western Country to the County of Baltimore agreeably to the Tenor of his recognizance would beg leave to request that any Prosecution against him already begun or to be Begun for that Cause may be stayed and that your Excellency would Direct and empower the Attorney General to enter a Nolli prosequi accordingly.

Your Petitioners further Represent that a Concurrence of Circumstances might render the absence of Captain Buchanan in a High Degree Injurious to the Publick at the very time when By his Recognisance he Ought to Return to Baltimore County and Your Petitioners Humbly Conceive that the Fine which would Probably be Imposed for the Alledged Misdemeanor would not Compensate for the Inconveniences that the Public might sustain By his absence from the Duties of his Station in the Intended Expedition against the Indians.

Baltimore, May 12th. 1791

Samuel Sterett.
Sam Smith.
Robt. Gilmer.
John Swan.
Robert Oliver.
Winn Robb.
And Van Bibber.
Paul Bentalou.
Jno Stricker.
John McLure.
Archd Campbell.
David Stewart.
Geo: P. Keeports.
Joshua Barney.
James Buchanan.
Elisha J. Hall.
Nicholas Slubey.

To his Excellency John E. Howard Esq.;
Governor of Maryland.

The Petition of the Subscribers, inhabitants of Baltimore Town humbly sheweth

That James Barry of Baltimore Town Merchant became Second for a Mr Thomas Hadfield in a Duel lately fought between him and Mr. David Sterett, in which the latter was unfortunately Killed. That the said James Barry hath, as far as we have been informed, behaved himself as a peaceable citizen, and supported the character of an honest man.

That the said Barry, as we are informed, did not promote the quarrel between the said parties or instigate them to fight; and that he reluctantly attended Mr. Hadfield to the place where they fought.

Sensible that these circumstances will not justify the conduct of Mr. Barry in committing a crime prohibited by our Laws, but countenanced by practice; We humbly pray that your Excellency will grant the said James Barry a Nolli Prosequi to stay all proceedings against him for the said offence and so forth.

Baltimore 13th. May 1791

David Stewart.
Paul Bentalou.
Wm. Valck.
Sam Smith.
Wm. Patterson.
Moor Falls.
John Hollins.
And: Van Bibber.
T. Yates.
Saml. Hollingsworth.
George Grundy.
Robert Walsh.
David Plunket.
George P. Stevenson.
James Somerville.
John Smith Junr.
Ebenr. Mackie.
Richard Carson.
Joshua Barney.
John Salmon.
Henry Stevenson.
Jas. Dall.
Geo: P. Keeports.
Stephen Wilson.
Alexr. McKim.
Archd. Campbell.
James Clarke.
James McHenry.
Thomas MacCreery.
Charles Garts.
James Edwards.
Robt. Gilmer.
Geo. Buchanan of Andrew.
John Hacket.

On the 18th of May a *nolle prosequi* was granted by the Governor in the case of James Barry and William Buchanan; the latter went on the Western Expedition and was severely wounded in one of the engagements. Hadfield apparently escaped, as the Governor's proclamation calling on civil officers to assist in bringing him to justice, was published in the papers for six or eight weeks and no mention is made of his trial. A long obituary of Mr. Sterrett, containing a dissertation on the evils of duelling, appeared in the *Maryland Journal* of May 3, 1791.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

December 13th, 1910. Stated meeting of the Society. President Cohen in the chair and twenty-eight members present. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mr. Edward Stabler, Jr., was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The following named persons were elected to active membership of the Society: John B. Thomas, Mrs. Philip A. Beatty, C. W. G. Rohrer, M. D., Tully A. Joynes, James S. Norris.

The following named persons were elected to associate membership of the Society: Van Arsdale Brown Turner, James S. Rogers, Harry L. Benson.

The resignation of Mr. Louis Muller was accepted.

The President announced that he had been informed that our venerable friend and esteemed Vice-President of the Society, the Rev. George Armistead Leakin, D. D. would celebrate the ninety-second anniversary of his birth, the ensuing week.

On motion of Judge Stockbridge, the President was requested to transmit to the Rev. Dr. Leakin, the congratulations and felicitations of his fellow-members of the Society, upon his attaining his ninety-second anniversary, and with the expressions of our wishes that he may enjoy many more of such occasions.

Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D., read an interesting address upon "The Battle of the Severn."

January 9th, 1911. Stated meeting of the Society. President Cohen in the chair and twenty-four members present. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mr. William M. Pegram was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

Among the donations to the Society announced at this meeting were twenty-five volumes from the Georgia State Library, bearing upon Georgia Colonial History.

On motion of Hon. Henry Stockbridge, the thanks of the Society were given to the Georgia State Library for this handsome donation.

Hon. Henry Stockbridge presented to the Cabinet a Lord Baltimore Groat IV pence.

The following named persons were elected to active membership of the Society: Prof. James C. Ballagh, John Howard Hopkins, William B. Marye, Dr. John Murray Steele, Charles Goldsborough, John P. Horsey, Thornton Rollins, Mrs. H. C. Wentz, Hiram Woods, M. D.

The following named persons were elected to associate membership of the Society: Charles Lee Andrews, Mrs. Anita Calvert Bourgeoise.

The following resignations were accepted: Henry P. Goddard, James M. Garnett, Douglas H. Duer, Rev. William Schouler, Walter B. Norris and Clayton O. Keedy.

The necrology was read as follows: Edgar G. Miller, Frank Frick, William M. Isaac and Samuel J. Hough.

Nominations were made by various members for the officers of the Society to be chosen at the annual meeting in February. As those elected will appear in the report of the annual meeting, it is unnecessary to give them in this summary.

The address of the evening was made by Mr. Frederick W. Story entitled "The Puritans in the House of Lords, 1640–1649," which was heartily enjoyed.

February 13, 1911. Stated meeting of the Society. President Cohen in the chair and thirty-five members present.

The President announced that a vacancy existed in the office of Recording Secretary caused by the death of Mr. Julian Henry Lee.

Mr. Edward Stabler, Jr., was appointed Recording Secretary *pro tem.*

The resignation of Mr. Francis W. Rouse of Philadelphia, was accepted.

Among the donations to the Society announced at this meeting was the profile bust in wax of Archbishop John Carroll of Mary-

land, 1735–1815, delivered to the Society by Mr. John Bokel, at the instance of the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames of America, who have recently given an exhibition of objects of Art of Colonial and Historic interest in this city, The bust which has been placed in our Cabinet, was an attractive feature of the late exhibition.

The following named persons were elected to active membership of the Society: William P. Twamley, Richard H. Woollen, Mrs. Emma Abbott Gage.

The following resignations were accepted: Dr. Samuel T. Earle, Dr. George E. Hardy.

The necrology was read as follows: Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Rt. Rev. William Paret, D. D., Julian Henry Lee.

The President, in a few well chosen words, referred to the decease of the Right Reverend William Paret, D. D., late Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, and an active member of this Society.

He also submitted and read a memorial he had prepared to the memory of the late Ferdinand C. Latrobe, who was one of the oldest members in point of service in the Society.

The memorial is as follows:

"The passing from our midst of the active figure of our late fellow-member Ferdinand C. Latrobe, a son of the former honored occupant of this chair, and himself distinguished by being repeatedly called to fill the office of Mayor of the City of Baltimore and to the charge of many other important public duties, makes fitting and proper an entry upon our minutes of our sense in regard to the loss sustained through his death by this Society in common with the community at large.

"The work of Mr. Latrobe as a public-spirited citizen and as an energetic and efficient incumbent of the many public offices filled by him, has been deservedly dwelt upon by the public press, is already of record in our archives and need not be repeated here.

"His relations to this Society began by his election as an active member on May 4th, 1854, and he continued on our rolls,

our oldest elected member until his death, a period of more than fifty-six years. In the management of the Society's affairs, he was always ready to assist in carrying forward its various activities serving on its Committees as occasion called.

"He represented this Society as its delegate at the meeting in Philadelphia of the American Philosophical Society in April, 1906, in celebration of the bi-centenary of the birth of its founder Benjamin Franklin, and on May the 14th following presented to this Society his report of the interesting proceedings had on that occasion.

"He will be remembered as a valuable member, who whilst much engrossed in other active duty was always ready to support and assist the Society when the service was needed."

Upon motion of Mr. W. Hall Harris it was ordered, that the minute just read, be spread upon the pages embracing the record of the proceedings of this meeting, that a certified copy of the same be prepared and transmitted to the family of our late friend and fellow-member.

The President also laid before the meeting and read the following minute, expressive of the loss we have sustained in the decease of our friend and Recording Secretary Mr. Julian Henry Lee.

"The death of Mr. Julian Henry Lee has deprived the Society of a valuable member who since October, 1908, served as its Recording Secretary and who was nominated for continued service in the same office to come before you for election this night.

"A gentleman of genial and courteous personality, zealous and painstaking in the performanee of his duties of the Society, Mr. Lee's loss is deeply felt."

Mr. Clayton C. Hall spoke of the high regard in which Mr. Lee was held by his fellow-members and of his services so freely given to the Society, and upon his motion, it was ordered, that the minute read by the President, be recorded with our proceedings, and that a duly authenticated copy of the same be sent to the family of Mr. Lee.

ANNUAL MEETING.

On the adjournment of the stated meeting of the Society on February 13th, the annual meeting was held at which were chosen by ballot incumbents for all offices, Trusteeships and Committees of the Society excepting that of Recording Secretary, for which office a special election will be necessary at the next stated meeting.

The persons chosen were:

President.

MENDES COHEN.

Vice-Presidents.

W. HALL HARRIS, REV. GEORGE A. LEAKIN,
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

Corresponding Secretary.

RICHARD H. SPENCER.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM BOWLY WILSON.

Trustees of Athenæum.

MICHAEL A. MULLIN, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM H. GREENWAY, OGDEN A. KIRKLAND,
CHARLES C. HOMER, EDWARD STABLER, JR.,
J. APPLETON WILSON.

Committee on the Gallery.

HENRY C. WAGNER, *Chairman.*
ROBERT GARRETT, JOHN A. TOMPKINS,
J. WILSON LEAKIN, MILES WHITE, JR.

Committee on the Library

H. OLIVER THOMPSON, *Chairman.*
WALTER I. DAWKINS, EDWARD B. MATHEWS,
LOUIS H. DIELMAN, FREDERICK W. STORY,
RICHARD M. DUVALL, MOSES R. WALTER.

Committee on Finance.

EDWIN WARFIELD, *Chairman.*
MICHAEL JENKINS, R. BRENT KEYSER.

Committee on Publications

CLAYTON C. HALL, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, BERNARD C. STEINER.

Committee on Membership.

McHENRY HOWARD, *Chairman.*

JAMES D. IGLEHART, RICHARD H. SPENCER,
WILLIAM H. LYTLE, DECOURCY W. THOM,
LYNN R. MEEKINS, HENRY WILLIAMS.

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

THOMAS E. SEARS, *Chairman.*

KIRK BROWN, CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON,
B. BERNARD BROWNE, GEORGE NORBURY MACKENZIE,
WILLIAM J. McCLELLAN.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.

ANDREW C. TRIPPE, *Chairman.*

ALFRED S. NILES, WILLIAM M. PEGRAM.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.—In compliance with the requirements of the By-Laws a report of the activities of the Society during the year 1910 is presented on behalf of the Council.

The Library has been open continuously throughout the year. The Gallery of Paintings only being closed, as usual, for a brief period in mid-summer.

The number of visitors consulting the various records has been somewhat larger than heretofore. The greatest demand being to examine those of the Churches and Parishes.

The detailed work in connection with keeping the accounts has required attention and care, but has not involved more labor than heretofore. Some of the results may be found in the statements herewith submitted.

The repairs to the building and contents have involved some $1100, a much larger outlay than usual. The details of which are reported by the Trustees of the Athenæum.

The publication of the *Magazine* has continued as heretofore. Volume V having been completed by the issue of the number for December last.

The supervision by the Society of the publication of the Archives of Maryland has also been continued. Volume XXX of the series has appeared and been distributed during the year.

At each of the several stated meetings of the Society papers have been presented and read as follows:

Jan. 10.—"The Unexpected Puritan Descent of Old Families." By Mr. Frederick W. Story, a member of the Society.

March 14.—"Dr. Thomas Bond; something of his Ancestors and Kin." By Hon. James A. C. Bond, a member of the Society.

April 11.—"The Capture of the Indianola," by the late Robert L. Brent. Read by Mr. Robert F. Brent, a member of the Society.

May 9.—"An Episode of 1645: Facts *vs.* Myths." By Mr. Edward Ingle, a member of the Society.

Oct. 10.—"Queen Anne's County—First Free School." By Mr. Edwin H. Brown, Jr., a member of the Society.

Nov. 14.—"Notes on a Colonial Free School in Anne Arundel County, with side lights on the early education of Johns Hopkins." By Mr. Daniel R. Randall, a member of the Society.

Dec. 12.—"The Battle of the Severn." By Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, a member of the Society.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.

	Dec. 31, 1909.	Dec. 31, 1910.
Honorary	3	3
Corresponding	67	65
Active	531	535
Associate	30	37
	631	640
		631
		Gain 9

New members during the year:

Active	32	
Associate	10	42
Corresponding		
Losses by Death:		
Associate	2	
Active	16	
Corresponding	1	33
Resignations	13	
Dropped for non-payment of dues	1	
Net gain		9

The losses by death have been:

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

STEVENS, JOHN AUSTIN.....June 15.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

RIGGS, E. FRANCIS.....July 6.
WILLIAMS, W. MOSBY.....October 1, 1909.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

ALEXANDER, JULIAN J.....February 20.
BIRD, W. EDGEWORTH.....January 19.
CARR, JAMES EDWARD, JR.....April 3.
DIXON, ISAAC H.....August 28.
ELLIOTT, A. MARSHALL, PH. D.....November 9.
FISHER, RICHARD D.....August 13.
FRICK, FRANK.....December 27.
LOVE, WM. H.....February 14.
MANN, HARRY E.....May 2.
MILLER, EDGAR G.....December 22.
MOORE, JOHN C.....October 22.
MORRISS, MISS ELIZABETH M.....September 23.
OLIVER, CHARLES K.....August 22.
SMITH, MARION DE KALB.....March 14.
THOMPSON, HENRY F.....October 11.
WHITRIDGE, WM., M. D.....February 6.

The TREASURER presented the following report covering the receipts and disbursements in connection with the several funds during the year.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS SHOWN AT CLOSING OF BOOKS DECEMBER 31st, 1910.

ASSETS.

Athenaeum Building	$50,000 00	
Furniture and Fixtures	6,500 00	
Maps, Books and Pamphlets	25,000 00	
Manuscripts and Prints	5,000 00	
Paintings and Statuary	6,500 00	
Securities	26,376 89	
Dues in Arrears	228 00	
Magazine Account	230 00	
Cash	1,562 04	
State of Maryland—Archive Account	72 82	
Perpetual Insurance	250 00	
Petty Cash	35 00	
		$121,754 75

LIABILITIES

Foundation	$93,000 00	
Peabody Fund	20,945 38	
Committee on the Library	1,182 78	
Committee on Publications	1,531 92	
Permanent Endowment Fund	2,000 00	
Accumulations	2,758 53	
Magazine Guarantee Fund	317 84	
Vouchers (being approved bills charged to expense and not yet paid)	18 30	
		$121,754 75

BUSINESS OF SOCIETY PROPER FOR YEAR 1910.

By Current Dues received during year	$2,665 00	
" Investigations and Searches, balance of this Account	56 45	
" Use of Basement	303 00	
" Interest (other than Income from Peabody Fund)	333 43	
" Accumulations for Balance, being the Deficit for the year in Current Receipts, or Excess of Expenses over Receipts for the year	327 01	
		$3,684 89

CONTRA.

To General Expenses, Salaries and Wages	$1,884 33		
" Repairs to Building	886 23		
" Repairs to Furniture and Furnaces	229 49		
" Fuel	250 55		
" Water, Gas, Ice and Minor supplies	95 65		
" Stationery and Printing	153 40		
" Postage and Expressage	87 86		
" Book-keeping and extra labor	61 38		
" Insurance	25 00		
		$3,673 89	
" Collection of Dues		11 00	
			$3,684 89

STATE OF MARYLAND (ARCHIVE ACCOUNT.)

DR.

To Editing Volume 30 of Archives	$ 500 00	

To Stationery supplies		5 22	
" Work of Copyist		204 23	
" Printing Volume 29		1,480 86	
" Postage and expressage		47	
			$2,190 78

Cr.

By Balance, January 1, 1910, to credit of this Account	$	855 87	
" Cash as received of State Appropriation		999 00	
" Interest received on State funds whilst in our hands		19 99	
" Amount received from sale of Archives		243 10	
" Balance, December 31, 1910, being amount supplied from Society funds to meet expenses in advance of receiving the State's Appropriation		72 82	
			$2,190 78

To balance, December 31, 1910, to debit of this account, being amount due the Society	$	72 82	

MAGAZINE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Balance, January 1, 1910, to debit of this Account	$	202 66	
" Editing		112 50	
" Copying		43 84	
" Printing and Publishing		946 19	
" Commissions		49 24	
" Postage and Distribution		52 03	
			$1,406 46

Cr.

By amount received December 31, 1910, from Advertisements	$	270 62	
By amount received from Subscriptions		77 50	
" " " " Sales		128 34	
" " " " Guarantee Fund		300 00	
" " " " Publication Com'ttee,		400 00	
" Balance, December 31, 1910, remaining to debit of this Account		230 00	
			$1,406 46
To balance, December 31, 1910, remaining to debit of this Account		230 00	

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

Cr.

By Balance, January 1, 1910, to credit of this Account		$1,117 65
By due share of Income of Peabody Fund, December 31, 1910		419 50
		$1,537 15

Dr.

To expenditures as authorized by the Committee for Books, Maps, Prints, etc., purchased during the year 1910	$ 173 55	
For Current Newspapers and Magazines	54 04	
" Binding and repairs	79 62	
" Copying church records	47 16	
To Balance	1,182 78	
		$1,537 15
By Balance, December 31, 1910, to credit of this Account	$1,182 78	

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

Cr.

By Balance, January 1, 1910, to credit of this Account	$1,444 82	
By due Share of Income of Peabody Fund, December 31, 1910	419 50	
By receipts from sales of Society's publications,	67 60	
		$1,931 92

Dr.

To payment to *Magazine* Account, May 2, 1910,	$ 400 00	
To Balance, December 31, 1910	1,531 92	
		$1,931 92
By Balance, December 31, 1910, to credit of this Account	$1,531 92	

Report of the Committee on Finance.—The Finance Committee reports having made an examination of the Securities held by the Treasurer and finds

PEABODY FUND.

$1,000. United Railways First 4's, due 1949.
5,000. Norfolk and Western R. R. 4's, due 1996.
5,000. Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville and Nashville Collateral 4's, due 1952.

5,000. Baltimore and Ohio Prior Lien 3½'s, due 1952.
5,000. Atlantic Coast Line First Cons. 4's.
1,200. Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut Certificates of Indebtedness.

GENERAL FUND.

4,000. United Railway First 4's, due 1949.

PERMANENT ENDOWMENT FUND.

1,000. City of Baltimore 4's, due 1957.

This fund also holds a deed for a ground rent of $40.00 per annum, capitalized at $1000.

TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENÆUM.—Report that it was necessary to make some extensive repairs to the roof and spouting of the building which with painting the entire exterior and the adoption of expedients to rid the premises of the flocks of pigeons which have lately nested there involved larger expense than ordinary.

COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY.—Reported few changes during the year. The portrait of General John Stricker by King, hitherto deposited with the Society, has been presented to it by Mr. Charles B. Tiernan.

The visitors to the Gallery aggregated 1488.

The COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported the additions to the Library for the year 1910 as follows :

By purchase :

69 volumes of books	$142 40	
Muster Rolls, MSS., Letters, etc	23 15	
Current Newspapers	19 06	
One Map Talbot County, Md	8 00	
Current Magazines	34 98	
Expended on Binding	79 62	
Expended on Copying Church Records	47 16	
		$354 37

By gift :

152 volumes.
354 pamphlets.
193 magazines.

Manuscripts as follows:

Correspondence of Jonathan Boucher, 1759-1802.
Reminiscences of Thos. Ridout, 1769-1788.
Index to Maryland Historical Material in the uncalendared Reports of the British Treasury, 1753-1783.
Manuscripts and Bibliography relating to the Events in Baltimore, April 19, 1861.
Extracts from the Parish Register of St. John's, Leeward Island, West Indies, 1737-1767.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.—The publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* has been continued during the past year, thus completing the fifth year of its existenee. Dr. William Hand Browne, who was the editor of the first four volumes, resigned the editorship last Spring on account of advancing years. The Committee while greatly regretting his resignation were fortunate in securing as his successor Mr. Louis H. Dielman, and believe that during the past year the value and interest of the *Magazine* have been well maintained.

The course of the Magazine Fund during the past year has been as follows:—

Debit Balance, January 1, 1910		$ 202 66
Cash Disbursements:—		
For copying manuscripts	$ 43 84	
" editing three numbers	112 50	
" printing	946 19	
" commissions	49 24	
" postage and distribution	52 03	
		1,203 80
		$1,406 46
By cash receipts:—		
From sales	$ 128 34	
" subscriptions	77 50	
" advertisements	270 62	
	$476 46	
By transfer from Committee on Publications	400 00	
By transfer from Magazine Guarantee Fund	300 00	
		1,176 46
Debit balance as per ledger account		230 00
Due Printer for December Number, 1910		318 20

During the five years of its existence the *Magazine* has not become self-supporting. After the appropriation to its aid of $700, as above noted, of which $400 came from the Committee on Publications, being practically the whole of its income from the Peabody Fund, and $300 drawn from the Magazine Guarantee Fund, there remains at the end of the year a debit balance, including unpaid bill for printing of $548 20
The similar debit on January 1, 1910, was - 469 22

Showing an increase in deficiency during the year of $78 98
in spite of the fact that the editing of but three numbers was an expense, the March number of the *Magazine* having been edited, pending a vacancy in the office of editor, by members of the Committee. Against this indebtedness there was on January 1st a small amount, about $34.00, yet due on account of advertisements.

The Guarantee Fund subscribed for the support of the *Magazine* when it was first established five years ago is well nigh exhausted. It is evident that without a renewal of that fund, or else a largely increased revenue from advertisements,—this latter being that upon which many popular magazines chiefly rely for support,—the publication of this historical magazine cannot be long continued. The Committee desires especially to appeal to those members of the Society who have occasion to make use of advertising to give this publication a share of their patronage. Ten additional pages of advertisements, together with what this Committee is now able to apply from the income of the Peabody Fund, would place the *Magazine* practically upon an independent basis.

In respect to the Archives of Maryland, the Committee reports that Volume XXX which brings the Proceedings of Assembly down to August 10, 1716, was issued and distributed last Spring, Volume XXXI, in which the Council Proceedings, already brought down in Volume XXVIII down to July 25, 1753. will be resumed, is in course of preparation. Included in it will be some additions to the correspondence of Governor Sharpe contained among the papers received from the Executive Office at Annapolis, of which mention was made in the last report of this Committee.

During the past year, its attention having been attracted to the many reports of the deterioration in the quality of paper used for the printing of books, the Committee made an investigation of the quality of the paper used for the Archives. This paper was adopted many years ago, in fact before the term of service of any present member of the Committee began; but upon examination the Committee was convinced that it was not up to the standard that should be used in a publication such as that of the State Archives. A new paper was therefore specially ordered to be made in accordance with a formula obtained from the United States Bureau of Standards. This paper has been made, its quality verified by special analysis, and it will be used for the forthcoming Volume. Correspondence is still pending with a view to determining whether a still further improvement in the quality of the paper used would be advisable.

Recognizing also that the type in use was beginning to show signs of wear, an entirely new font was at the request of the Committee procured by the printers, the new type having the same face as the old, but a sharper definition. It is believed that with better paper and new type the thirty-first Volume of the Archives will show a marked improvement in appearance and quality over its fore-runners.

In order to close out the balance standing on the ledger to the debit of the Magazine Account on December 31, 1910, as above stated, the Committee recommends that in addition to the $400. already appropriated during the past year, the additional sum of two hundred and thirty dollars ($230.) be transferred from the credit of the Peabody Publication Fund to the credit of the Magazine Account and thus close the latter account upon the ledger.

Respectfully submitted,

CLAYTON C. HALL,
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE,
BERNARD C. STEINER.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

† Resigned since December 31, 1910.
* Died since December 31, 1910.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

BIGELOW, JOHN, LL.D. (1909).....21 Gramercy Park, New York.
BRYCE, JAMES, LL.D. (1882).....British Embassy, Wash'gt'n, D.C.
MARSDEN, R. G. (1902).....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL.D. (1893).....Charlottesville, Va.
APPLEGARTH, A. C. (1895).....Oneida Heights, Huntington, Pa.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1895).....1207 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
BATTLE, K. P., LL.D. (1893).....Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899).....R. D. Route No. 4, Springfield O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907)..... King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH.D (1898)....56 Pleasant St., Waterville, Me.
BRASIER, WILLIAM (1898).....26 Liberty St., New York.
BROCK, R. A. (1875).....517 W. Marshall St., Richmond, Va.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895).....16 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.
BROWNE, HENRY JOHN (1908).....48 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894).....Richmond, Va.
BUEL, C. C. (1887).....33 E. 17th St., New York.
CHAILLE-LONG, COL. C. (1897).....422 Grant Ave., Wilmington, Del.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897).....117 Liberty St., New York.
COLLETT, OSCAR W. (1882).....3138 School St., St. Louis, Mo.
DE WITT, FRANCIS (1857).....Ware, Mass.
DORSEY, MRS. KATE COSTIGAN (1892)..Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
DURANT, WILLIAM (1892).....44 Dover St., Wellesley, Mass.
EARLE, GEORGE (1892).....Laurel, Md.
EATON, G. G. (1894).....416 N. J. Av., S. E. Wash'n, D. C.
EDEN, REV. ROBT. A. (1907).....58 Oakley Sq., London, W.C., Eng.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895).....Rostock, Prussia.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890).....1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, LL.D., L.H.D. (1890) ..... 24 Stone St., New York.
GUDEWILL, GEORGE (1899).....193 Water Street, New York.

GWYNN, WALTER (1903).....1740 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
HALL, HUBERT (1904).....Public Record Office, London.
HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891).....226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HART, CHARLES HENRY (1878).....2206 Delancey Place, Phila., Pa
HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN (1882)..32 Mallery Pl., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
HERSH, GRIER (1897).....York, Pa.
JOHNSON, B. F. (1900).....267 E. Franklin St., Richm'd, Va.
LAKE, RICHARD P (1900).....Memphis Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908)...New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England
LESLIE, EDMUND NORMAN (1855).....Skaneateles, N. Y.
MALLERY, REV. CHAS. P., D.D. (1890)....980 E. 180th St., New York.
MUNROE, JAMES M (1885).....West St., Annapolis, Md.
MURRAY STIRLING (1905).....Leesburg, Va.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P (1881).....Flanders Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M (1899).....Montgomery, Ala.
OWENS, R. B. (1895).....Univ of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
PARKE, JOHN E. (1882).....10½ Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.
RANDALL, DANIEL R., PH. D. (1887)...Annapolis, Md.
RILEY, E. S. (1875).....118 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
SCOTT, ROBERT N. (1881).....The Takoma, Washington, D. C.
SMITH, JOHN PHILEMON (1896).....Sharpsburg, Md., P. O. Box 164.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881).....Charleston, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J (1890).....568 West End Ave., New York.
TAGGERT, HUGH T (1889).....3249 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
THOMAS, REV. LAWRENCE B (1896).....St. George's Rectory. Nevis, West Indies.
TILDEN, GEORGE F (1858).....Portland, Me.
TROTH, SAMUEL (1908).....401 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
TYLER, LYON G., LL. D. (1886).....Williamsburg, Va.
WAGNER, CLINTON, M. D. (1879).....New York, N. Y.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B. (1893).....326 Massachusetts Ave., N. E. Washington, D. C.
WILSON, JAMES GRANT, LL. D. (1887)..157 W. 79th St., New York.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH.D., D.D., LL.D. (1894).....525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902).....Harrodsburg, Ky.
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH M. (1882).....89 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911).....42 Broadway, New York.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....161 N. 17th St., E. Orange, N. J.
BOND, BEVERLEY W., JR. (1909).....Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
BOURGEOISE, MRS. A. CALVERT (1911)..509 Spring Ave., St Louis, Mo.
BOYD, LEROY S. (1905).....312 C St., N. W., Wash'n D. C.

Brock, Mrs. M. L. Brooke (1906) .. The Portner, 15th and W Sts., Washington, D. C.
Brownscombe, Victor H. (1910) ..... St. Louis, Mo.
Buchanan, Brig. Gen. J. A. (1909) .. 2210 Massach'setts Av., Wash.,D.C.
Callaghan, Griffin C. (1902) ..... 6832 Paschall Ave, Phila., Pa.
Dent, Louis A. (1905) ..... 1719 Riggs Ave., Wash'n, D. C.
Devitt, Rev. Edw. I., S.J. (1906) ..... Georgetown College, Wash'n, D. C.
Fitzhugh, E. H. (1908) ..... Montreal, Canada.
Flower, John Sebastian (1909) ..... 611 18th St., Denver, Colorado,
Gifford, W. L. R. (1906) ..... St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
Harrison, Wm. Preston (1906) ..... 1523 Park St., Chicago, Ill.
Henderson, C. E. (1907) ..... Easton, Md.
Hoffman, Samuel V. (1910) ..... 258 Broadway, New York.
†Huffmaster, James T. (1903) ..... Galveston, Texas.
Jewell, Rear Adm'l Theo. F. (1907) Care of U. S. Despatch Agent, London, England.
Leach, Miss May Atherton (1907) ... 2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
Lewis, Mrs. James C. (1910) ..... Vernon Hotel, Denver, Colorado.
McFadden, Chas. (1906) ..... 3923 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
Martin, Mrs. Edwin S. (1905) ..... New Straitsville, Ohio.
Mervine, Wm. M. (1906) ..... P. O. Box 198, Philadelphia, Pa.
Monette, Orra E. (1907) ..... 1017 Wright Callender Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Morse, Williard S. (1908) ..... Seaford, Del.
Moss, Jesse L. (1906) ..... Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
Phillips, Mrs. A. Latimer (1910) .. House 10, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Rogers, Mrs. Harry (1906) ..... 2221 Delancey St., Phila., Pa.
Rogers, James S. (1910) ..... 1310 Penobscot Bldg, Detr't, Mich.
Semmes, Raphael (1906) ..... Savannah, Ga.
Sheib, S. H. (1907) ..... 310½ Union St., Nashville, Tenn.
†Shepard, Walter N. (1910) ..... Winchester, Va.
Spencer, John Thompson (1907) ..... 1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
Turner, Van Arsdale B. (1910) ..... 62 State St., Dover, Del.
Watts, Mrs. A. H. (1910) ..... Carlisle, Pa.
Wilson, Samuel M. (1907) ..... Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

(Where no P. O. address is given, Baltimore is understood.)

Abercrombie, David (1908) ..... 318 W. German St.
Agnus, Felix (1883) ..... American Office.
Ames, Joseph S. (1910) ..... 225 W. Preston St.
Andrews, C. McLean, Ph. D. (1907) .. Johns Hopkins University.
Andrews, O. (1886) ..... 621 St. Paul St.
Appold, Lemuel T (1902) ..... Care of Colonial Trust Co.
Armistead, George (1907) ..... 1025 Cathedral St.

ARTHURS, EDWARD F (1899).....628 Equitable Building.
ATKINSON, ROBERT, M. D. (1895).....2134 Oak St.

BAILY, G. FRANK (1908).....28 S. Hanover St.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....2008 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899).....1006 Charles St.
BALLAGH, JAMES C. (1911).....415 Hawthorne Road, Roland P'k.
BANKS, WILLIAM H. (1894).....405 Druid Hill Ave.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E Franklin St.
BARNES, J. T. MASON (1881).....705 Continental Trust Building.
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)..... Care of A. C. Glocker, 227 St. Paul St.
BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....807 St. Paul St.
BARRY, MRS. ROBERT C. (1910).....1305 Maryland Ave.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH (1882).....207 N. Calvert St.
BASSETT, MRS. CHAS. WESLEY (1909)..2947 St. Paul St.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASFORDBY (1910).3616 Fairview Ave., Forest Park.
BERKLEY, HENRY J., M.D. (1906).....1305 Park Ave.
BERNARD, RICHARD (1898).....54 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D. (1907)....322 Hawthorne Road, R. P.
BERRY, JASPER M., JR. (1907).....225 St. Paul St.
BERRY, THOMAS L. (1909).....Fidelity Building.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....10 E. Lexington St.
BIBBINS, ARTHUR BARNEVELD (1910)....Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. (1906).....Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
BICKNELL, REV. JESSE R. (1910).....12 Hamilton St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....Rider P. O., Md.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY (1884).....509 Park Ave.
BIRNIE, CLOTWORTHY, M.D. (1892)....Taneytown, Md.
BLACK, H. CRAWFORD (1902).....201 Fidelity Building.
BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....201 Fidelity Building.
BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893).....Law Building.
BLAND, J. R. (1902).....1025 N. Charles St.
BONAPARTE, CHAS J., LL.D. (1883)....216 St. Paul St.
BOND, G. MORRIS (1907).....46 P. O. Building.
BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.
BOND, NICHOLAS P. (1902).....1310 Continental Trust Building.
BOND, THOMAS E. (1910).....726 Reservoir St.
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Bldg.
BOWDOIN, HENRY J. (1890).....705 Maryland Trust Bldg.
BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909).....705 Maryland Trust Bldg.
BOWERS, JAMES W., JR. (1909).....16 E. Lexington St.
†BOWES, JOSEPH (1902)..... 835 Keyser Bldg.
*BRADY, REV. FRANCIS X. (1909).....Loyola College.
BRANDT, MISS MINNIE (1908).....11 E. Read St.

Brantly, W. T. (1881).....10 E. Fayette St.
Brattan, J. Y. (1902).....American Office.
Brent, Miss Ida S. (1900).....1125 Bolton St.
Brent, Robert F. (1908).....104 E. Lexington St.
Bridges, Mrs. Priscilla B. (1910). { Care of Rev. Wm. A. Murray, Griffin, Ga.
Briscoe, David S. (1902).....722 Law Bldg.
Brooks, Mrs. P. A. M. (1910).....Chestertown, Md.
Brown, Alexander (1902).....712 Cathedral St.
Brown, Arthur George (1883).....841 Calvert Bldg.
Brown, Edwin H., Jr. (1904).....Centreville, Md.
Brown, Frank (1896).....326 N. Charles St.
Brown, John W. (1890).....722 E. Pratt St.
Brown, Kirk (1897).....1813 N. Caroline St.
Brown, Mrs. Lydia B. (1902).....1025 Harlem Ave.
Browne, B. Bernard, M.D. (1892)....510 Park Ave.
Browne, Wm. Hand, M. D. (1886)....Rider Postoffice, Md.
Browne, Rev. Louis Beeman (1907)..Hamilton, Md.
Bruce, W. Cabell (1909).....American Bldg.
Brune, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Bldg.
Brush, Edward N., M.D. (1902)... { Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Md.
Bryan, William Shepard, Jr. (1891)..311 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
Buchanan, James H. (1907).....314 St. Paul St.
Burgan, Rev. H. W. (1910).....Brooklandville, Md.
Burnett, Paul M. (1902).....216 St. Paul St.
Burrow, Mrs. Trigant (1909).....707 St. Paul St.
Buzby, S. Stockton (1902).....1216 St. Paul St.

Carey, John E. (1893).....838 Park Ave.
Carter, John M. (1894).....222 St. Paul St.
Cary, Wilson M. (1881).....223 W. Preston St.
Cassard, Howard (1909).....919 W. North Ave.
Cator, Samuel B. (1900).....705 N. Howard St.
Chambers, John W., M.D. (1909)....19 W. Franklin St.
Chesnut, W. Calvin (1897).....1137 Calvert Bldg.
Chew, Samuel C., M.D. (1855).....Roland Park.
Clark, Ernest J. (1907).....1043 Calvert Bldg.
Claude, Gordon Handy (1908).....Annapolis, Md.
Clotworthy, C. Baker, (1902).....1400 Continental Bldg.
Coad, J. F. (1907).....Charlotte Hall, Md.
Coale, W. E. (1908).....1038 N. Calvert St.
Cockey, Charles T. (1902).....Pikesville, Md.
Cohen, Miss Bertha (1908).....415 N. Charles St.
Cohen, Mendes (1875).....825 N. Charles St.
Cole, R. C. (1891).....107 Ridgewood Road, R. P.
Colton, William (1902).....1206 Calvert Bldg.

COOK, PARKER (1908).....928 N. Calvert St.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907).....Courtland and Saratoga Sts.
COOPER, MISS H. FRANCES (1909).....1415 Linden Ave.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898).....2208 N. Charles St.
COTTMAN, J. HOUGH (1885).....812 Keyser Bldg.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896)..224 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass
CRAIN, ROBERT (1902).....809 Calvert Bldg.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....Waynesboro, Pa.
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....American Bonding Co.

DALLAM, RICHARD (1897).....Blair, Md.
DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Marlborough.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.
DARNELL, R. BENNETT (1906).....408 Fidelity Bldg.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904)....2927 St. Paul St.
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT (1893)..10 E. Lafayette Ave.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....Aberdeen, Md.
DAVISON, G. W. (1877).....601 Keyser Bldg.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....408 Fidelity Bldg.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H. (1892).....702 Fidelity Bldg.
DAY, MISS MARY F. (1907).....Upper Falls, Md.
DENNIS, JAMES T. (1896).....Melvale, Md.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....406 Equitable Bldg.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....408 Equitable Bldg.
DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902)..... { Maryland Meter Company. North and Saratoga Sts.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
DILLEHUNT, H. B. (1903).....221 St. Paul St.
DIX, WILLIAM H. (1907).....9 E. Lombard. St.
DOBLER, JOHN J. (1898).....Mayfield Avenue.
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....2026 N. Charles St.
DONALDSON, JOHN J. (1877).....220 St. Paul St.
†DUER DOUGLAS H. (1902).....36 and 38 S. Charles St.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....Rider Postoffice, Md.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M.D. (1902)..Towson Md.
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.
DUVALL, WIRT A., M. D. (1905).....2435 W. North Ave.

†EARLE, SAMUEL T., JR., M.D. (1902)..1431 Linden Ave.
ECCLESTON, REV. J. H., D. D. (1885)..910 St. Paul St.
ELIASON, THOS. W. (1909).....Chestertown, Md.
ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND (1884).....2026 Mt. Royal Ave.
ELLIS, MRS. THEODORE (1908).....Welham, A. A. Co., Md.
EMORY, GERMAN H. H. (1907).....600 Maryland Trust Bldg.

FECHTIG, JAMES AMOS, M.D. (1893)....1303 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902).....Colonial Trust Co.

FIELD, CHARLES W. (1902).....1057 Calvert Bldg.
FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907).....1420 Park Ave.
FOARD, JOSEPH R. (1901).....1005 Keyser Bldg.
FOCKE, FERDINAND B. (1900).....1718 Bolton St.
FORSYTHE, WM. HENRY, JR. (1907)....Belair, Md.
FOSTER, REUBEN (1902).....2301 N. Charles St.
FOSTER, MRS. REUBEN (1909).....2301 N. Charles St.
FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FRICK, J. SWAN (1895).....126 W. Franklin St.
FURST, JACOB H. (1906).....23 Hanover St.

GAITHER, THOMAS H. (1892).....815 Gaither Bldg.
GAMBRILL, J. MONTGOMERY (1900).....Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.
†GARNETT, JAMES M., LL.D. (1902)....1316 Bolton St.
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....504 Continental Trust Bldg.
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898).....504 Continental Trust Bldg.
GARY, JAMES A. (1892).....1200 Linden Ave.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centreville, Md.
GILL, JOHN OF R. (1880).....Merc. Trust and Deposit Co.
GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885).....21 North St.
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905).....136 E. 19th St., New York.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905)....Emmorton, Md.
†GODDARD, HENRY P. (1907).....306 American Bldg.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....924 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1911).... { (of Myrtle Grove, Talbot Co.), 18 W. Hamilton St.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1896).....International Trust Co.
GORE, CLARENCE S., D.D.S. (1902)....1006 Madison Ave.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....224 St. Paul St.
GOUCHER, JOHN F., D.D. (1908).....Goucher College.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908).....Johns Hopkins University.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H. (1892).....Vickers Bldg.
GRAVES, WM. B. (1909).....Pikesville, Md.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE, (1886).....528 Equitable Bldg.
GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D.D.S. (1904)...Park Ave. and Madison St.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1890).....The Farragut, Washington, D. C.

HALL, CLAYTON C. (1880).....10 South St.
HAMBLETON, F. H. (1886).....Con. Gas Elec. Light & Power Co.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....206 W. Monument St.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907).....4 S. Howard St.
HANNA, HUGH S. (1905).....Bureau of Labor, Wash'n, D. C.
HANSON, MRS. AQUILLA B. (1907)....The Mt. Royal.
HANSON, JOHN W. (1887).....7 E. Franklin St.
†HARDY, GEORGE E., D.D.S. (1902)....Cockeysville, Md.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL.D. (1894).....1063 Calvert Bldg.

HARMAN, S. J. (1902).....708 Fidelity Bldg.
HARN, ELMER M. (1908).....604 N. Arlington Ave.
HARRIS, MISS ALICE G. (1907).....608 Continental Trust Bldg.
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....216 St. Paul St.
HARTMAN, A. Z. (1903).....732 W. North Ave.
HARVEY, WILLIAM P. (1902).....403 Calvert Bldg.
HARWOOD, MISS S. ASENATH (1897)....Hotel Rennert.
HAYDEN, W. MOZART (1878).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, THOMAS G. (1892).....202 N. Calvert St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY, (1897)..... Sunnyside, Woodburn Ave., Govanstown, Md.
HENRY J. WINFIELD (1902).....107 W. Monument St.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILLIP, (1899).....700 Keyser Bldg.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1909).....215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888).....215 N. Charles St.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903). 142 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis, Md.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896).....1300 Continental Trust Bldg.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH.D. (1895)....Johns Hopkins University.
HOLLYDAY, HENRY, JR. (1907).....Easton, Md.
HOMER, CHARLES C. (1902).....Second National Bank.
HOMER, CHARLES C., JR. (1909).....Mt. Washington.
HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....213 Courtland St.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Sherwood, Balto. Co.
HOPPER, P. LESLEY (1892).....Havre de Grace, Md.
*HOPKINS, J. SETH (1903).....6 W. Fayette St.
HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....1141 Calvert Bldg.
*HOUGH, SAMUEL J. (1883).....207 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902)...1409 Continental Trust Bldg.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....700 Equitable Bldg.
HOWARD, HARRY C. (1907).....939 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY (1881).....919 Cathedral St.
HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....223 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....223 St. Paul St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....1020 Cathedral St.
HULL, MRS. WM. SKIPWITH (1910)....Relay, Md.
HUNT, WILLIAM B. (1885).....P. O. Box 353.
HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....830 Equitable Bldg.
HURD, HENRY M., M.D. (1902).....Johns Hopkins Hospital.
HUSSEY, ALFRED RODMAN (1909).....1314 Bolton St.
HURST, J. J. (1902).....663 Calvert Bldg.
HUTTON, GAUN M. (1890).....838 Hollins St.
HYATT, ALPHAEUS (1905).....Porto Bello, Md.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....225 E. Baltimore St.

IGLEHART, JAMES D., M.D. (1892).....211 W. Lanvale St.
INGLE, EDWARD (1898).....Manufacturers' Record.
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....Merchant's Bank.
*ISAAC, WM. M. (1902).....Masonic Temple, Balto., Md.

JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M.D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville.
JANES, HENRY PRATT (1894).....13 W. Mt. Vernon Pace.
JENCKS, FRANCIS M. (1896) .....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENKINS, E. AUSTIN (1880).....919 N. Calvert St.
JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Bldg.
JENKINS, MICHAEL (1876).....616 Park Ave.
JENKINS, THOS. W. (1907).....1521 Bolton St.
JEWETT, FRED. C., M.D. (1907).....1823 Linden Ave.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL (1902).....Brooklandville, Md.
JOHNSTON, CHRISTOPHER, M.D. (1881)..21 W. 20th St.
JOHNSTONE, MRS. EMMA E. (1910).....855 Park Ave.
JONES, ELIAS, M.D. (1902).....Govans, Md.
JONES, SPENCER C. (1905).....Rockville, Md.

KEARNEY, STUART (1907).....24 Commerce St.
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
†KEEDY, CLAYTON O. (1904).....Frederick, Md.
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, H. IRVINE (1873).....104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894).....104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894).....910 Keyser Bldg.
KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1908)..24 W. Saratoga St.
KIRK, HENRY C. (1884).....106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, HENRY C., JR. (1908).....106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, JOSEPH L. (1906).....General Office, B. & O. Bldg.
KIRKLAND OGDEN A. (1889).....17 W. Mulberry St.
KNOTT, A. LEO (1894).....1029 St. Paul St.
KOCH, CHARLES J. (1905).....2915 E. Baltimore St.
KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M.D. (1909)..804 Cathedral St.

LANKFORD, H. F. (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.
LARRABEE, H. C. (1902).....1920 E. Pratt St.
*LATROBE, FERDINAND C. (1854).....205 St. Paul St.
LATROBE, OSMUN (1880).....Metropolitan Club, N. Y.
LAUPHEIMER, MAURICE (1884).....601 Calvert Bldg.
LAWFORD, JASPER M. (1892).....718 N. Howard St.
LEAKIN, GEORGE A., D.D. (1873).....Lake Roland, Md.
LEAKIN, J. WILSON (1902).....705 Fidelity Bldg.
*LEARY, PETER, GEN. (1905).....The Marlborough.
LEE, H. C. (1903).....20 W. 20th St.

*Lee, J. Harry (1904).....20 W. 20th St.
Lee, Richard Laws (1896).....232 St. Paul St.
Lemmon, J. Southgate (1893).....Continental Trust Bldg.
Levering, Eugene (1895).....Balto. Trust and Guarantee Co.
Levy, William B. (1909).....408 Fidelity Bldg.
Linthicum, J. Charles (1905).....217 St. Paul St.
Livezey, E. (1907).....22 E. Lexington St.
Lloyd, C. Howard (1907).....333 Dolphin St.
Lloyd, Henry (1902).....Cambridge, Md.
Lloyd, Upshur (1909).....Easton, Md.
Lockwood, William F., M.D. (1891)..8 E. Eager St.
Lowe, John H. (1894).....1600 Madison Ave.
Lucas, Wm. F., Jr. (1909).....221 E. Baltimore St.
Lyon, J. Crawford (1903).....213 E. Fayette St.
Lytle, Wm. H. (1908).....1220 St. Paul St.

McAdams, Rev. Edw. P. (1906).....Glyndon, Md.
McClellan, William J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.
McCormick, Thomas P. M.D. (1902)..1421 Eutaw Pace.
McCurley, Isaac (1895).....628 Equitable Bldg.
McDowell, Edward G. (1889).....217 N. Charles St.
McEvoy, James, Jr. (1909).....213 Courtland St.
McGaw, George K. (1902).....Charles and Mulberry Sts.
Macgill, Richard G., Jr. (1891).....110 Commerce St.
McGlannan, Alex. W., Jr., (1909)..2005 Madison Ave.
Machen, Arthur W. (1886).....36 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
Mackall, Thomas B. (1894).....222 St. Paul St.
Mackall, W. Hollingsworth (1909)..Elkton, Md.
Mackenzie, George Norbury (1890)..463 Calvert Bldg.
McKeon, Mrs. E. H. (1910).....12 E. Eager St.
McKim, S. S. (1902).....Merchant's Club.
McLane, Allan (1894).....507 Calvert Bldg.
McLane, James L. (1888).....903 Cathedral St.
McNeal, J. V. (1907).....729 N. Calvert St.
Magruder, Caleb C. (1910).....1018 14th St., N.W., Wash'n, D. C.
Mandelbaum, Seymour (1902).....703 Fidelity Bldg.
Marburg, Theodore (1901).....14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
Marbury, William L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Bldg.
Marye, William B. (1911).....222 E. Biddle St.
Marshall, John W. (1902).....13 South St.
Massey, E. Thomas (1909).....Massey, Kent Co., Md.
Matthews, Edward B., Ph.D. (1905)..Johns Hopkins University.
Matthews, Henry C (1892).....Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
Matthews, Thomas F. (1885).....Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
Meekins, Lynn R. (1908).....Baltimore American.
Merritt, Mrs. J. Aldred (1909).....Hotel Grafton, Washington, D. C.
Middendorf, J. W. (1902).....Maryland Casualty Bldg.

MILLER, CHARLES R. (1909).....1514 W. Fayette St.
MILLER, DECATUR H., JR. (1902).....506 Maryland Trust Bldg.
*MILLER, EDGAR G. (1857).....646 Equitable Bldg.
MILLER, WALTER H. (1904)..... { Care of Burton Bros., 348 Broadway, N. Y.
MORGAN, G. EMORY (1903).....6 Club Road, Roland Park.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.
MORRIS, THOMAS J. (1909).....708 Park Ave.
MOSELEY, WILLIAM E., M.D. (1890)....614 N. Howard St.
MULLIN, MICHAEL A., LL.D. (1886)....609 Fidelity Bldg.
MURDOCH, FRIDGE (1884).....904 McCulloh St.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, RT. REV. JOHN G. (1908)....Chas. St. Ave and Univ. Parkway.
MURRAY, O. G. (1903).....B. & O. Building.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902).....26 Bank St., Princeton, N. J.

NASH, CHARLES W. (1908).....225 St. Paul St.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C. (1907).....210 E. German St.
NEWBOLD, D. M., JR. (1905).....443 Calvert Bldg.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....National Exchange Bank.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F. (1884).....1018 St. Paul St.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902) { 120 Broadway, New York, Care of Pierce and Greer.
NILES, ALFRED S. (1910).....928 Equitable Bldg.
NOBLE, E. M. (1909).....Denton, Md.
NOBLE, EUGENE A. (1909).....Goucher College.
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.
NORRIS, J. OLNEY (1892).....1224 Madison Ave.
NORRIS, J. S. (1910).....Md. & Pa. R. R.
†NORRIS, WALTER B., PH.D. (1910)....U. S. Naval Acad., Annapolis, Md.

ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.
O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M.D. (1890)....5 E. Read St.
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....Towson, Md.
OLIVER, THOMAS H. (1890)..... { Moorman's River, Albemarle Co., Va.
OLIVER, W. B. (1903).....Washington Apartment House.
O'NEILL, THOS. (1907).....S. W. Cor. Charles & Lexing'n Sts.

PACA, JOHN P. (1897).....443 Calvert Bldg.
PANGBORN, JOSEPH G. (1906).....1316 N. Charles St.
*PARET, RT. REV. WM., D.D. (1889)....1110 Madison Ave.
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....Westminster, Md.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....1518 Park Ave.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J. (1903).....124 S. Charles St.

PATTERSON, J. LER. (1909).....802 Harlem Ave.
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909)....."Woodlands," Gorsuch Ave.
PEARCE, JAMES A., LL.D. (1902).....Annapolis, Md.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906).....207 N. Calvert St.
PEGRAM, WM. M. (1909).....710 American Bldg.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS (1894).....Professional Bldg.
PENNINGTON, WILLIAM C. (1885).....1530 Bolton St.
PERINE, E. GLENN (1882).....18 E. Lexington St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H. (1887).....Provident Savings Bank.
PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR. (1887)....700 Equitable Bldg.
PHELPS, CHARLES E., JR. (1903).....The Walbert.
PITT, FARIS C. (1908).....518 N. Charles St.
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, JR., M.D. (1898)..16 W. Chase St.
POPE, GEORGE A. (1902).....214 Chamber of Commerce.
PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....218 St. Paul St.
PRETTYMAN, CHARLES W. (1909).....Rockville, Md.
PURDUM, CHRISTOPHER (1902).....Hamilton, Md.

RABORG, CHRISTOPHER (1902).....1314 W. Lanvale St.
RADCLIFFE, GEO. L. P., PH.D. (1908)..American Bonding Co.
RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
RANDALL, J. WIRT (1909).....Annapolis, Md.
RAWLS, W. L. (1905).....700 Maryland Trust Bldg.
RAYNER, A. W. (1905).....8 E. Lexington St.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907).....918 Madison Ave.
REED, MRS. EMILIE MCKIM (1909)....871 Park Ave.
REEDER, CHARLES L. (1907).....919 Equitable Bldg.
REESE, PERCY M. (1895).....1201 Charles St.
REIFSNIDER, JOHN M. (1895).....Westminster, Md.
REMSEN, IRA, LL.D. (1901).....Johns Hopkins University.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN (1902)....817 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901)..817 N. Charles St.
RICKER, MISS ELLA V. (1910).....Md. State Normal School.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN W. (1895).....Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, RUXTON MOORE (1892).....707 Gaither Bldg.
RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909) . { Dunbarton Farms, Roger's Forge, P. O. Md.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....416 W. Fayette St.
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....903 N. Charles St.
RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894).....632 Equitable Bldg.
RIORDAN, CHARLES E. (1907).....205 Exchange Place.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....745 Calvert Building.
RITTER, WILLIAM L. (1878).....541 N. Carrollton Ave.
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....1310 Continental Bldg.
ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911).....746 W. Fayette St.

ROHRER, C. W. G. M.D. (1910).....Lauraville Sta., Balto., Md.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898).....10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C. (1883).....628 Equitable Bldg.
RUSSELL, REV. WILLIAM T. (1902)....St. Patrick's Rect'y, Wash'n, D. C.
RYLAND, SAMUEL P. (1909).....11 W. Chase St.

SADTLER, MRS. GEO. W. (1908).....26 E. 25th St.
SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA (1902)....1415 Linden Ave.
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY (1897).....308 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
*SCHMUCKER, SAMUEL D. (1884).....1712 Park Ave.
†SCHOULER, REV. WM. (1909).....Elkton, Md.
SEARS, THOMAS E., M.D. (1894).....658 W. Franklin St.
SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901).....Merchants' National Bank.
SEMMES, JOHN E. (1884).....828 Equitable Bldg.
SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896).....100 E. Lexington St.
SHARP, GEORGE M., LL.D. (1884).....2105 St. Paul St.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD (1893)..209 W. Monument St.
SHRIVER, J ALEXIS (1907).....Wilna, Harford Co., Md.
SHRYOCK, THOMAS J. (1891).....1401 Madison Ave., P. O. Box 717.
SILL, HOWARD (1897).....11 E. Pleasant St.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA L. (1891).....Lake Roland, Md.
SKINNER, M. E. (1897).....805 Calvert Bldg.
SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880).....1103 St. Paul St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903).....505 Park Ave.
SMITH, THOMAS A. (1909).....Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....Central Savings Bank Bldg.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE (1905).....1311 John St.
SPAMER, C. A. E. (1897).....215 N. Charles St.
SPENCE, W. W. (1854).....1205 St. Paul St.
SPENCER, RICHARD H. (1891).....517 Dolphin St.
SPERRY, JOSEPH EVANS (1907).....409 Calvert Bldg.
STABLER, EDWARD, JR, (1876).....Madison & Eutaw Sts.
STABLER, JORDAN (1910).....339 Dolphin St.
STABLER, MRS. JORDAN (1910).....339 Dolphin St.
STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911)...Owings Mills, Md.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905).....S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
STEINER, BERNARD C., PH.D. (1892)....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
STERLING, GEORGE S. (1902).....228 Light St.
STEVENSON, H. M., M.D. (1904).....431 N. Carey St.
STEWART, DAVID (1886).....213 St. Paul St.
STIMSON, HERBERT B. (1896).....207 N. Calvert St.
STIRLING, ADMIRAL YATES (1889).....209 W. Lanvale St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883).....11 N. Calhoun St.
STONE, JOHN T. (1894).....N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.
STORY, FREDERICK W. (1885).....City Solicitor's Office, Co't House.
STRAN, MRS. KATE A. (1900).....1912 Eutaw Place.
STUMP, H. ARTHUR (1904).....224 St. Paul St.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909).....2921 N. Calvert St.

TAGG, REV. FRANCIS T., D.D. (1909)....316 N. Charles St.
TALBOTT, HATTERSLY W. (1898).....Rockville, Md.
TANEYHILL, G. LANE, M.D. (1889).....1103 Madison Ave.
TAPPAN, WILLIAM (1909).....714 St. Paul St.
TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909).....1031 Cathedral St.
THAYER, W. S., M.D. (1902).....406 Cathedral St.
THOM, DECOURCY W. (1884).....405 Maryland Trust Bldg.
THOM, MRS. PEMBROKE LEA (1902)....221 W. Monument St.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS H. (1874).....Merchants' National Bank.
THOMAS, JAMES W. (1894).....Cumberland, Md.
THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910).....2207 Eutaw Place.
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895).....216 St. Paul St.
THOMSEN, ALONZO L. (1878).....1 E. Eager St.
THOMSEN, HERMAN IVAH (1896).....1928 Mt. Royal Terrace.
THOMSEN, JOHN J., JR. (1881).....Maryland Club.
TIERNAN, CHARLES B. (1887).....405 St. Paul St.
TIFFANY, LOUIS MCLANE, M.D. (1902)..831 Park Ave.
TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906).....Easton, Md.
TOADVIN, E. STANLEY (1902).....Salisbury, Md.
TODD, W. J., M.D. (1902).....Mt. Washington, Md.
TOMPKINS, JOHN A. (1883).....301 N. Charles St.
TOOLE, JOHN E. (1891).....628 W. Franklin St.
TOWNSEND, WALTER R. (1909).....225 St. Paul St.
TREDWAY, REV. S. B. (1892).....R. F. D. 1, Havre de Grace, Md.
TREGOE, J. HARRY (1906).....301 N. Charles St.
TRIPPE, ANDREW C. (1877).....347 N. Charles St.
TRUNDLE, WILSON BURNS (1890).....301 St. Paul St.
TURNBULL, LAWRENCE (1889).....1530 Park Ave.
TURNER, J. FRANK (1903).....23 East North Ave.
TURNER, MISS KATHERINE M. (1907)...11 W. Biddle St.
TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.
TYSON, MRS. FREDERICK (1907).....251 W. Preston St.
TYSON, MALCOLM VAN V. (1909).....251 W. Preston St.
TWAMLEY, WILLIAM P. (1911).....1724 N. Broadway.

UHLER, PHILIP R., LL.D. (1895).....254 W. Hoffman St.

VAN NESS, BARTOW (1909).....306 Chamber of Commerce.
VERNON, GEORGE W. F. (1898).....106 E. Saratoga St.
VICKERS, HARRISON W. (1909).....Chestertown, Md.
VINCENT, JOHN M., PH.D. (1894).....Johns Hopkins University.

WAGNER, HENRY C. (1875).....Gilmor Lane, Waverly.
WALTER, MOSES R. (1883).....609 Union Trust Bldg.
WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Bldg.
WARFIELD, EDWIN (1879).....Fidelity Bldg.
WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M.D. (1907)....845 Park Ave.

WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902).....40 Continental Trust Bldg.
WARING, BENJAMIN H. (1884).....1311 Eutaw Place.
WARNER, C. HOPEWELL (1895).....10 E. Fayette St.
WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....Union Trust Bldg.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....528 Equitable Bldg.
WATERS, MISS MARGARET (1909).....Carrollton Ave. and Mosher St.
WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M.D. (1889)....Uniontown, Md.
WENTZ, MRS. H. C. (1911).....2217 Oak St.
WHITE, JULIAN LEROY (1887).....2400 W. North Ave.
WHITE, MILES, JR., (1897).....15 North St.
WHITELEY, JAMES S. (1901).....510 Keyser Bldg.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.
WILHELM, LEWIS W., PH.D. (1882)....714 N. Howard St.
WILKINSON, A. L., M.D. (1910).....Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
WILL, ALLEN S. (1910).....2620 N. Calvert St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY (1887).....407 W. Lanvale St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891).....507 Fidelity Bldg.
WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896).....507 Fidelity Bldg.
WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....Sun Office.
WILLIS, GEORGE R. (1902).....213 Courtland St.
WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893).....800 Law Bldg.
WILSON, WILLIAM B. (1872).....1228 N. Charles St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898).....1129 St. Paul St.
WINANS, ROSS R. (1886).....1217 St. Paul St.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
WINCHESTER, WILLIAM (1880).....National Union Bank.
WISE, HENRY A. (1882).....11 W. Mulberry St.
WOODALL, CASPER G. (1909).....American Office.
WOODS, HIRAM, M.D. (1911).....842 Park Ave.
WOOTON, W. H. (1905).....716 Carlton Av., Plainfield, N. J.
WOOLLEN, RICHARD H. (1911).....125 W. Lanvale St.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....602 American Bdg.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909).....215 E. Preston St.
WROTH, REV. PEREGRINE (1908).....215 E. Preston St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889).....1012 Keyser Bldg.
WYLIE, DOUGLAS M. (1900).....412 North St.

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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THE MARYLAND GUARD BATTALION, 1860-61.[1]

ISAAC F. NICHOLSON.

(Read before the Society April 10, 1911.)

After an interval of fifty years, it is permitted the writer to avail of the pen to present to a new generation a modest record of a military organization of most brilliant promise—but whose career was brought to a sudden close after a life of but fifteen months.

The years 1858 and 1859 were years of very grave import in the history of our city. Local political conditions had become almost unendurable, the citizens were intensely incensed and outraged, and were one to ask for a reason for the formation of an additional military organization in those days, a simple reference to the prevailing conditions would be ample reply.

For several years previous the City had been ruled by the American or Know Nothing Party who dominated it by violence through the medium of a partisan police and disorderly political clubs. No man of opposing politics, however respectable, ever undertook to cast his vote without danger to his life.

[1] The corporate name of this organization was "The Maryland Guard" of Baltimore City. Its motto, "Decus et Præsidium."

The situation was intolerable, and the State at large having gone Democratic, some of our best citizens turned to the Legislature for relief and drafted and had passed an Election Law which provided for fair elections, and a Police Law, which took the control of that department from the City and placed it in the hands of the State.

So long had the reign of violence continued and with such impunity that it was believed with good reason that force would be used to prevent the carrying of these laws into effect and to aid the Civil Officers in their enforcement the Maryland Guard was organized.

While the urgency appeared great the formation of the new organization was deliberate and carefully nurtured. Full three months were assigned as a probationary period. If at the expiration of that interval it should be found advisable to effect a permanent organization, such would be done—meanwhile, instruction in military tactics would be given, and marching and drilling regularly practised. The three months period having passed, and the interest and earnestness of the men continuing unabated, a permanent organization was definitely determined. The preliminary drilling of the men had been at the armory of the Baltimore City Guards—one of the then existing military companies—but the membership of the new organization increased so greatly that a larger hall became necessary. In the emergency, Mr. R. Snowden Andrews generously offered the free use of the upper story of Carroll Hall, on the corner of Baltimore and Calvert Sts., and to that building immediate removal was made. While the permanent organization was being affected, union with the City Guards was thought desirable, but in the discussion, the City Guards required that the new organization should furnish men to equalize their platoons, which being refused because of the desire of the men to keep together among themselves, the union idea was abandoned, and the new men numbering 150—formed into companies, and on the 14th of February, 1860, they were mustered into the 53rd Infantry. A week

later, February 21st, a meeting was held for the election of officers, when the following were elected:—

Company C.—Langdon Erving, Captain; Charles H. Key, Lieutenant; David C. Trimble, Ensign; R. M. Barnes, 1st. Sergeant; L. M. Warfield, 2nd. Sergeant; James Close, 3rd. Sergeant; Robert M. Hodges, 4th. Sergeant.

Company D.—Charles E. Phelps, Captain; Lewis B. DeWitt, Lieutenant; Wm. M. Pegram, Ensign; Wm. H. Murray, 1st. Sergeant; John E. Plater, 2nd Sergeant; Colin A. Foote, 3rd. Sergeant; Henry D. Loney, 4th. Sergeant.

William M. Pegram afterwards resigned, and later on (before April 19, 1860), joined Capt. Murray's Company as a private, and Charles H. Wyatt was elected ensign. John E. Plater also resigned to accept the position of Captain of the Lafayette Guards.

Company E.—Richard H. Conway, Captain; Alex. F. Murdoch, Lieutenant; Alfred Maddox, Ensign; E. F. Pontier, 1st. Sergeant; J. W. Tobey, 2nd Sergeant; Frederick W. Rodewald, 3rd. Sergeant; Brodnax Atkinson, 4th. Sergeant; W. Carvel Hall was subsequently elected 1st Sergeant.

Company F.—William Woodville, Captain; J. Lyle Clark, Ensign; Samuel K. George, Jr., 1st. Sergeant; William Mitchell, 2nd. Sergeant; Frederick L. Moale, 3rd. Sergeant; Edward Cohen, 4th. Sergeant.

Subsequently, R. Curzon Hoffman was elected Lieutenant of Company F, and Middleton Woodville was elected Ensign in place of J. Lyle Clark, who had resigned to accept a captaincy in the Independent Grays. It will be observed that the first company was designated as company C, not company A. The explanation is that there were two companies, designated A and B, attached to the 53rd Regiment at the time the Maryland Guard Battalion was mustered in. Company A was known as the Independent Greys, and Company B as the Lafayette Guards.

The dress adopted by the new corps—a fatigue—consisted of a light blue cloth cap—a dark blue jacket with standing

collar and a single row of buttons, and dark pantaloons. The officer's cap was afterwards adopted as the regulation officers' cap of the Confederate States Army. It had been worn South by some of them.

On the 24th of February the companies made their first appearance on the public streets—acting as escort to the famed 7th Regiment of New York, then passing through Baltimore on its return from Washington. The guards, however, not yet having received their uniforms, were in citizens' dress.

The first public appearance in uniform, was at the regular Law Parade of May 8th, 1860. In referring to it a daily paper—the *Sun*—remarks: "In every respect the four companies of the Maryland Guard are entitled to great praise. Although of recent formation and without any regular stand of arms they marched exceedingly well, and made a decidedly favorable impression." Special reference was made to one of the officers.

A different city newspaper, the *American,* in its notice of the Law Parade following, that of June 5th, comments thus: "The four companies of the Maryland Guard were in line and made a soldierly appearance. They are composed of young men filled with military zeal who promise to add much to the military renown of Baltimore."

These excerpts indicate and reflect the very favorable view in which the new corps was regarded by the press and public. That it was in popular favor, and that its purpose and character were understood and appreciated was demonstrated, and on their side, the men responded quickly and earnestly to their reception and recognition, and exerted themselves to prove worthy of it.

Immediately prior to the parade last mentioned, the flag of a former military company known as the Maryland Guard, and which had been carried by that company through the Mexican War, was presented to the new Maryland Guard. The presentation was made at the armory at Carroll Hall. Captain Langdon Erving received the standard on the part

of the battalion, and in his speech remarked: "that he hoped it would be waved gracefully in peace, and gallantly, if need be, in war."

On the 11th of June, 1860, a fifth company was attached to the corps, designated Company G; its officers were elected on that date as follows: William C. Pennington, Captain; Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, Lieutenant; Edward Cohen, 1st Sergeant; S. O'dendhall, 2nd. Sergeant; Henry C. Wagner, 3rd. Sergeant; Samuel H. Lyon, 4th. Sergeant; J. W. Briscoe, 1st. Corporal; Isaac F. Nicholson, 2nd Corporal; Dr. Frederick Volck, 3rd. Corporal; James R. Hosmer, 4th. Corporal.

Subsequently because of resignations and elections, promotions resulted thus: Samuel K. George, Jr. to Lieutenant; James R. Hosmer to Ensign; Henry C. Wagner to 1st. Sergeant; Samuel H. Lyon to 2nd. Sergeant; Samuel J. Hough to 3rd. Sergeant; William Bowly Wilson to 4th. Sergeant; Isaac F. Nicholson to 1st. Corporal; John McKim to 2nd. Corporal; Frederick M. Colston to 3rd. Corporal; Gabriel J. De Cordova to 4th. Corporal.

The regular uniform finally adopted by the Guards was that known as Zouave, or French Zouave. It was blue in color, light in weight, loose fitting, and bright, perhaps rather brilliant, and while it might have been detracted from solidity in appearance, yet it admitted of great freedon and quickness in movement and action, features that commended themselves very highly to most of the men. Uniforms of that character were quite in vogue and popular at that time, subsequently however their popularity waned, and the more familiar standard style was generally adopted.

As illuminative of the tone and standard of the corps the following excerpts from the by-laws are given:

"No member as such shall accept any invitation to attend a ball, concert, exhibition or entertainment of any kind, given by or intended for the benefit of any organization, civil or military—and no member shall appear at any public ball, concert, exhibition, or entertainment of any kind, given by

or under the auspices of any other organization, or of any individuals or persons, while wearing any distinctive part of his uniform."

"Any member who shall enter any bar-room or any other place where liquor is sold publicly while wearing any distinctive part of his uniform, or who shall be under the influence of liquor at the armory, or while wearing any distinctive part of his uniform, shall be subject to a fine, imprisonment or expulsion."

"No member while at the armory or on parade shall drink or carry about his person any intoxicating liquor whatever."

In its issue of the 16th of June, 1860, the Baltimore *Sun* refers to the battalion in the following language: "The formation in this city of the Maryland Guard, a new military corps, marks an era in the history of the State militia. Though scarce four months old the Guard now numbers over three hundred members, divided into five companies. The members are mostly young men in the vigor of youth, and fired as they are with the new military spirit bid fair to carry their organization to a point of perfection not surpassed by any military body. There is no reason why the Maryland Guard should not equal in point of numbers and discipline the 7th Regiment of New York, as they certainly have all the material at hand."

Of a later parade, February 22nd, 1861, the *Sun* remarks: "In the neighborhood of Monument Square where the Maryland Guard formed, the mass of people was so dense that the streets were impassable for vehicles of any description."

The Baltimore *American* commenting upon the same parade, says: "The corps upon reaching the Washington Monument, marched around the noble column, whilst the crowd of citizens at least 6,000 or 7,000 in number, regarded the scene with deepest interest. A large number of ladies were present who encouraged the soldiers by waving their handkerchiefs."

On December 18th, 1860, Companies C and F of the battalion acted as escort at the funeral of H. W. Ovenden, British Consul for Maryland. Mr. John Donnell Smith in referring

to this, says: "There must be many still living who can recall the gallant appearance and fine marching of the battalion while serving as escort at the funeral of the British Consul, Mr. Ovenden."

During the month of December, 1860, regimental officers as follows were elected: Langdon Erving, Lieutenant Colonel; Charles E. Phelps, Major; Louis B. DeWitt, Adjutant; Gilmor Meredith, Quartermaster; Alfred Hoffman, Paymaster; Lewis H. Steiner, Surgeon. Charles W. Brush being the Colonel of the Regiment.

During February, 1861, Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll became Captain of Company C and William H. Murray Captain of Company D, and William Key Howard, Color Bearer of the battalion.

There need be no hesitancy in asserting that no body of men were ever more interested in, or prouder of, their military organization, than were the men of the Maryland Guard Battalion. It was their pleasure, as well as their pride. Prompt at company drill, and thoroughly obedient to orders and discipline—they likewise were quick in approval of whatever tended to strengthen or improve the reputation of the corps, and ever jealous of its reputation. In drilling and marching, each man seemed to feel that the reputation of the corps depended upon him alone, and was ever alert and watchful to catch and reflect every sign or motion of the officer in command.

Mr. John Donnell Smith in speaking of it, remarks: "The Maryland Guard Battalion deserves to be commemorated in such way as will recall to the people of a later generation, the peculiar circumstances that gave rise to the organization—the generous spirit that actuated its officers and men, its excellent state of drill, and particularly its well learned lesson of obedience to orders."

Up to this period the progress of the battalion had been altogether exhilarating—its pathway had been along pleasant lanes of easy grade amid bright and cheering vistas—the men

flushed with encouragement—ever gaily welcomed on parade, were diverted and happy in their soldier pastime—to be a soldier was a charm, a gladness. War, and battle-wounds, and carnage, were forsooth to be read about, to be pictured to the imagination, but no disturbing thoughts or sombre apprehensions discolored or stained the picture. With the advent of the month of April, however, the local institution became charged with stress, and before its close, war, with all its horrors—its terrors—its sorrows, threateningly impended.

On the 19th of the month the preliminary outbreak occurred, the passage of troops through our streets while on their way to Washington to protect the Capitol, being the occasion.

The passage of the troops was openly resented by our people, and active, forcible resistance at once displayed. Obstructions of every kind available were placed in their pathway, and their further progress was impeded to the last extreme, resulting in the loss of life of both citizens and soldiers. The people were desperately excited, and at midday the several military companies were ordered to assemble at their armories with the view of preserving the peace of the city. The Maryland Guard Battalion quickly gathered in full force in response to the call, and having been supplied with ball cartridges, left their armory and formed on Calvert street in front of the Court House, and there remained in line awaiting further orders.

It is worth stating in this connection, that at the roll call of Company G every member of the company answered to his name except two—they were reported as being out of the city. No record of the other companies is obtainable.

The men continued in line for an hour or longer, when nothing pressing having developed, and with the view of allaying the excitement, after undergoing an inspection by the officers, they returned to their armory, and there remained on guard throughout the night.

Charles E. Phelps, Major, and Louis B. DeWitt, Adjutant of the 53rd Regiment, resigned at this time and Colonel

Benjamin Huger was elected Colonel, and Samuel K. George Jr., Adjutant, to fill the vacancies.

With the opening of the day following, pleasant illusions of dismissal to home and business flitted before the vision of the men, and they were light hearted in anticipation. No such vision however cheered the thoughts of those in authority —a situation most grave in character confronted them—that the men must continue under arms, certainly for several days, possibly for weeks, was fully apparent. But few hours had passed, when orders were issued to detail a squad, with instructions to destroy the railroad bridges spanning streams within a certain distance east of the city. Four men were detailed from each company, and the squad thus formed was despatched on the expedition. Late in the afternoon they returned and made report, that they had destroyed the Canton bridge, and the bridge over the Back river, but at the Gunpowder river they had only burned out the draw of the bridge, that being deemed sufficient for the purpose desired, which was a precautionary movement to prevent any further appearance of other troops in our streets in the then excited state of public feeling.

That night orders were issued to select a body of men to be sent to Fort McHenry. Nothing was given out as to the object for which they were to be despatched. The men very naturally supposed that the purpose of the expedition was, to capture or take possession of the fortifications. They reached the fort without trouble or adventure, but no attempt was made to enter the grounds, the men being held in suspense on the outside during the entire night. The next morning they were ordered not to make any demonstration against the fort as they had expected—but to return to the armory—no information being divulged as to why they were sent, or why ordered back. It was afterwards learned that the city authorities has received intimation that a mob would make an attack on the fort during the night, and the Maryland Guard had been asked to send a detachment to the fort, with the view of preventing bloodshed.

The next day, Sunday the 21st, was a day of alarm and excitement throughout. The entire city was thoroughly aroused —church services were interrupted or stopped—citizens armed with weapons of every description patrolled the streets—men of the first prominence presented themselves at the armory, desirous of joining the battalion—rumors of a most serious kind circulating everywhere, finally culminating in a report, that troops from Pennsylvania, several thousand in number, had reached Cockeysville, Baltimore county, and were marching towards the city. Later advices fully confirming the latter rumor, the armory became the scene of the greatest activity, orders and instructions followed each other rapidly, until final orders were issued to have the companies drawn up in line fully armed and equipped, prepared to face any emergency. The men were promptly alligned, and while thus standing, plainly realized the seriousness of the situation. The officers conferred with each other in subdued tones, and soon comparative silence succeeded the active commotion—then all awaited with varied feelings what the future might reveal.

In momentary expectation of receiving orders to leave the armory and start on the march, the men continued quietly in line. The tension was at length relieved by the announcement that the General Government having received definite information of the situation, had ordered the Pennsylvania troops to return at once to their own State.

With this announcement, there appearing no further occasion for continuing the men in line, the lines were broken, and the regular routine of the day re-established.

The sudden increase of membership in the corps following the 19th of April, made necessary the removal of the armory to the large hall of the Maryland Institute building, on Baltimore street, opposite Harrison street—the old armory not affording room adequate to the proper movements of the men. This was effected on the 23rd. On the evening of the same day, a detachment of Company C of the Guards, that had been despatched to Cockeysville to witness the departure of the

Pennsylvania troops, returned to the armory and made report, that the last of the entire body left the vicinity at two o'clock that afternoon.

With the 30th of April, 1861, came the closing parade and last display in public of the popular corps. The parade was made under peculiar and inextricably complicated conditions, to which however no reference will be made here. In speaking of the parade, the Baltimore *Sun* says: "The parade was in all respects everything that could be desired, and throughout the line of march thousands of ladies greeted the soldiers with smiles of approbation."

Disintegration in the battalion now followed rapidly. On the 9th of May removal back to Carroll Hall was made, and by the 16th of the month its dissolution was complete. The arrival of United States troops to occupy the city occasioned the disbandment. They came on the 15th of May under the command of General B. F. Butler and established a camp on Federal Hill.

The community was much startled at the coming of the Government troops,—many rumors were current as to what measures they would put in force. During the afternoon of their arrival it was quickly circulated among the Maryland Guard, that General Butler would that night, send a detachment to their armory to sieze the muskets stored there. Fearing that such action might precipitate trouble of some kind, the members of the battalion hastily gathered together at convenient points, and as soon as darkness permitted, entered the armory in squads, and removed every musket from the racks. A member of one of the companies, with his brother, and a colored man, drove to the armory in a wagon from his farm, and placing as many of the muskets in the wagon as the horses could well pull, took them to his home and buried them.

Subsequent to the 19th of April many members of the Guard left the city to enter the Confederate service, and after the final dissolution of the battalion, they were followed by

numbers of others, many of them sacrificing their lives in defence of their sentiments and convictions. Their names will not be given save in one instance—Capt. Wm. H. Murray of Company D, of the battalion, whose death was greatly lamented. A member of Company G of the Guards states, that General Robert E. Lee, of the Confederate Army, freely considered that the circumstance of the volunteers from Baltimore in the Confederate service making such good soldiers, was largely due to the excellent schooling which many of them had received as members of the Maryland Guard battalion.

The occupancy of the city by the National troops, having removed the necessity for the existence of local military companies—the Maryland Guard battalion now faded completely from view never more to be revived, save by this writing alone.

At this late day the membership in full of the battalion cannot be given—it can be said however, that in the membership were included the very best among the young men of our city at that time—scarcely a prominent family but was represented by one or more of its members—and its personnel embraced the highest type of the citizen soldier—excelling in intelligence—in discipline—in drill—in marching—in personal conduct and in morals.

Of the surviors of the organization as this writing may be mentioned.

Lieut. R. Curzon Hoffman,
James R. Hosmer,
McHenry Howard,
John Donnell Smith,
W. Stuart Symington,
A. Leo Knott,
John S. Lurman,
John B. Cary,
Frederick L. Moale,
William M. Pegram,
Jacob I. Cohen,
John Gill of R.,
Andrew R. Parkhurst,
Lieut. Alexander F. Murdoch,
Stewart Brown,
John Eager Howard,
Clapham Murray,
Edward Moale,

Daniel M. Thomas,
Charles E. Grogan,
Frank Markoe,
James S. Woodside,
Neilson Poe, Jr.,
Sewell Glenn,
Frank X. Ward.

And of Company G, of which there are proportionately more survivors than of any other, there are still with us:

Capt. William C. Pennington,
1st. Sergt. Henry C. Wagner,
4th. Sergt. Wm. Bowly Wilson,
3rd. Corp. Fred. M. Colston,
Augustus James Albert,
Jennings S. Cox, N. Y.,
Andrew C. Trippe,
Lieut. Samuel K. George,
2nd. Sergt. Samuel H. Lyon,
1st. Corp. Isaac F. Nicholson,
H. Irvine Keyser,
Stirling Murray, of Leesburg, Va.,
Charles B. Tiernan.

Of the deceased members of Company G are:

Dr. Lewis H. Steiner,
Charles Hoffman,
Telfair Marriott,
Leslie Buckler,
Johns H. R. Nicholson,
Samuel J. Hough,
Richard W. Tyson,
John P. Paca,
Harry Fisher,
George Small,
Judge William A. Fisher,
John McKim,
Dr. Ed. Lloyd Howard,
Lewin Wethered,
Lenox Birkhead,
Mifflin Coulter,
Willie B. Colston,
William George Read,
John W. Bolling,
George D. Beatty,

Special mention is thus given to Company G from the circumstance of the writer of this article having in his possession a copy of the company roll.

The great bulk of the battalion went South and the men distinguished themselves by their bravery and good conduct under the leadership of Generals Lee or Jackson.

Whether it be the soldier's garb, or the individual within the garb, or both, we opine not—but it is said that the fair sex are much prepossessed in favor of military uniforms. To

that the uniforms evince no objection, presumably otherwise, since when the young maidens assemble to witness the marching during parades, the uniforms always try to look their best. As for the men in the uniforms, they are equally as anxious to look at the sweet faces pictured at the sidewalk, as the girls are to look at the uniforms.

In the parades of the battalion, Franklin Street, and Monument Street, were the chosen places for the gathering of the girls, and naturally, the places where the temptation for the men to cast stealthy glances was greatest. The officers meanwhile, quietly watching the men, would suddenly wheel around, and in sharp, stern tones call out, "Steady men—*eyes front!* march."

Of course the eyes would turn electrically, the men smiling at the grim joke. The officer's face, however, was a puzzle.

As previously stated, the ranks of the companies were greatly argumented after the 19th of April, and among those associating themselves with the battalion, were a number of the most prominent citizens—lawyers—merchants—men of fashion—Maryland Club members, and others of like standing. All of these gentlemen willingly responded to the requirements of military discipline, and exhibited neither desire nor intention of evading or escaping any duty, no matter how seemingly incongruous or incompatible with their station in life. It therefore was a peculiar scene—odd and interesting—laudable, yet with a distinct tinge of the ludicrous to witness these staid and dignified men, in their good clothes, or club costumes, voluntary doing the soldier's drudgery work in the gravest sort of way, and in perfect unconsciousness.

A pleasant whim with certain groups in each company was to select some fair young girl and style and salute her as "daughter of the company," pledging loyalty and devotion. The idea was not a borrowed one, it came intuitively in response to the natural craving of man for something higher, nobler, better than himself. And what could better supply the craving than sweet, gracious, beautiful woman. The names of the

young girls so chosen could be given, but out of deference, both to those departed hence, and to those still with us—now stately dames—the names are withheld. Exception however can hardly be well taken when it is mentioned that they were generally associated with a notable coterie of bright young ladies, then known as the "Monument Street Girls," a collection of charming maidens of those delightful days.

As now the battalion folds its tents, perchance for evermore, it seems fitting that it be done while in contemplation of its cherished ideal—faithful, loving woman. For whether in conflict or in camp, on land or on sea, inspired as the soldier may ever be by the emblem of his country—he yet is hardly less inspired by the woman of his love.

SAMUEL CHASE AND THE GRAND JURY OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

(Executive Archives.)

Baltimore Town,
Fryday 22 Augt., 1794.

Sir

I take the liberty to enclose your Excellency Copies of a Paper delivered on last Wednesday afternoon, the 20th of the present Month, by the Grand Jury of this County to the Criminal Court, and of my address to them on the next Morning, with a list of the attending Jurymen on Wednesday last.

I have the Honor to be With Great Respect Your Excellency's Most Obedt. Servt.

Samuel Chase.

His Excellency,
Thomas Sim Lee.

August Term 1794

The Grand Inquest for the Body of Baltimore County do upon their Oaths present as Grievances:

1st. The insult offered to them in open Court by the Chief Judge in censuring the Sheriff "for having summoned so bad a jury," Justice to our Fellow Citizens requires that we should solemnly protest against such arrogance of Office. To pass it Unnoticed, altho immaterial to our own Individual Justification, might hereafter be Considered by Judges equally Vindicative & Tyrannical as a precedent, until the frequency of the offence, would make Men of feeling and Reputation, extremely averse to the discharging of this Important Duty.

2d. That arrangement in the Judicial department which Constitutes the same person Chief Judge of the General Court and Chief Judge of the Criminal Court for Baltimore County, in violation of the 30 article of our Bill of rights which declares "that no Chancellor or Judge ought to hold any other office Civil or Military or receives fees or perquisites of any kind" and of the 33 article which declares "that no person ought to hold at the time more than one office of profit." In Consequence of this arrangement the Benefit of Appeal is greatly diminished, & may in Certain cases be nearly destroyed. A Chief Judge must from his station, & may from peculiar Circumstances, attain a powerful ascendancy over his Brethren upon the Bench—should he happen to be tenacious of his opinions, self Important & self sufficient, as the passions of the Man, must ever tincture the proceedings of the Officer, he will not fail to use every means in his power for prejudicing the associate Judges in favour of his Adjudications in the Court below, altho personally withdrawn—for the appearance of common decency forbids that the Magistrate who presided when the sentence appealed from was passed, should also preside when the Appeal was heard—still the influence of his previous Management may remain, to blind, to bias, & mislead —the arrangement is faulty in another view—By appointing a

Certain number of Judges to hold Courts tho the presence of all be not essential, it is Nevertheless necessary & desirable—various occurrences may prevent a full Court at different times when this does happen it is accounted an inconvenience and disadvantage, incident to the Nature of things & incapable of remedy but it is Extremely incongruous and Absurd, by a deliberate System, to Create the Inconvenience and disadvantage, in all cases brought by appeal from the inferior to the Supreme Court.

These Grievances appearing in our Apprehensions truly great, of dangerous tendency, & destructive Operation—We the Grand Jury aforesaid, do upon our Oaths present Samuel Chase for abuse of power in daring to Censure the Sheriff for not summoning a Jury to his approbation. We present the Executive of the State of Maryland for appointing Samuel Chase Chief Justice of the General Court, to the Office of Chief Judge for the Court of Oyer & Terminer & General Gaol Delivery for Baltimore County—and we also present the said Samuel Chase, for accepting of those two appointments in violation of the 30th & 33d Article of the Bill of Rights.

WILL MACCREERY, *foreman.*

True Copy William Gibson, Clk of the Court of Oyer & Terminer.

Grand Jury attending on the 20th August 1794.

William McCreery	x	Robert Stewart	x
James Buchanan of Wm.	x	William Hall	
John Ross	x	John Gordon	x
Edward Woodyear	x	Amos Loney	x
Andrew Robinson	x	Hans Creevy	x
Henry Wilson		Cumberland Dugan	x
Jacob Mainwaring	x	John Hammond	x
Robert Porter.		Peter Forney	x
	Joshua Miles	x	

Test Wm. Gibson Clk. Court of Oyer & Terminer.

17. Those with the Mark (x) live in Balto. Town. 13 out of 17.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury

On yesterday you delivered to the Court a Paper in which you present as GRIEVANCES.

1st. The *Insult* offered to the Grand Jury, in open Court, by the Chief Justice in censuring the Sheriff for having summoned so bad a Jury.

2d. *That Arrangement* in the Judicial Department, which constitutes the *same Person* Chief Judge of the General Court, and Chief Judge of the Criminal Court for Baltimore County, in violation of the 30th and 33d Articles of the Bill of Rights.

In the paper you present me for *Abuse of Power,* in *daring* to censure the Sheriff for not summoning a Jury to my approbation; and you present *the Executive* of the State of Maryland, for appointing me (being the Chief Justice of the General Court) to the office of Chief Judge for the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Baltimore County; and you also present me for accepting of these two appointments, in violation of the 30th and 33d Articles of the Bill of Rights.

YOU have, Gentlemen, by Law, a power to present all crimes and offences *against the Laws,* committed *within this county;* but you *usurp* Power, when you present any offence *not committed in this county*; and you also *usurp* Power, when you present any conduct of a *Private* Citizen, or of a *Judge,* and much more of *the Executive* of this State, as a GRIEVANCE. If any person has committed a Breach of the *Laws,* it is your Duty to present it, but misconduct of a Judge in his office, tho contrary to the *Laws* unless he acts at the *same* time *corruptly,* is not within your jurisdiction. The misconduct of *the Executive* of this State in appointment to office is also not within your Jurisdiction, and it is a manifest Infringement of the Constitution and Laws of this State for you to

interpose, and to pass your opinion on the Conduct of a Judge, unless flowing from Corruption, or on any Conduct of *the Executive*: These Subjects are not entrusted to you by our Constitution or Laws. If you were acquainted with the Constitution under which you live, you would know that the House of Delegates are the only *legal* Tribunal, in this Government, to inquire into GRIEVANCES.

YOU present, as an *Insult* to *Yourselves,* "that, in Open Court, I censured the Sheriff for having summoned so bad a Jury," and you protest against it, as an *Arrogance of Office* Your calling my censure of the Sheriff (expressed in any terms) an *Insult on your Body,* will not make it so; and your Assertion that my censure flowed from *Arrogance of Office* will not prove me to possess such a Disposition of mind. Gentlemen, I shall not conceal what passed between me and the Sheriff. On reading the Pannell of the Grand Jury, I observed to the Sheriff, "that a more indifferent Grand Jury had not been returned for two years, that it was his Duty to return a Pannell of the *Best and most capable men* in his county for the Grand Jury; and that if I was *sole* judge I would fine him." I also observed to the Sheriff, "that he had summoned a Gentleman who had encouraged the late Riots." The Sheriff declared that he did not know it. I appeal to my Associates whether I have truly stated the Fact; if I am correct your Informant is mistaken. But, Gentlemen, If I had censured the Sheriff for having summoned so bad a Jury, yet this is the *first* Instance of a Presentment, by any Grand Jury for an INSULT to *any one,* and it would seem that Delicacy would point out the Impropriety of Judging in their own case—but Gentlemen, this Court, *in virtue of their office of Judges,* have a power not only to *censure,* but to *fine* a Sheriff for not returning such a Pannell of Grand or Petit Jurymen *as they approve.* As one of the Court I have this power, and it is my Duty to exercise an opinion, whether the Sheriff has returned *the best and most capable men* in the County to compose the Present Grand Jury. By

a Good Jury is *always* meant a Jury *of Knowledge and Experience* in the business entrusted to them. By a *Bad* Jury is *only* meant the want of *Sufficient Knowledge and Experience.* This Power of the Court is derived from the Common Law, and is recognised in *all* the Laws that have passed for the establishment of this court, except the last, in which the Clause appears evidently to have been omitted by neglect in making the copy.

You have also, Gentlemen, presented me for *Abuse of Power* in *daring* to censure the Sheriff for not summoning a Jury to my approbation. If, by Law, I have a *Right* not only to *censure,* but to *fine* a Sheriff for returning a Jury which I disapprove, you have greatly erred in Judgment by calling this *legal Exercise* of Opinion an *Abuse of Power.* An assertion that Power is abused is an admission that the Power exists, but that it is exercised to such an *excess,* as to become An *Abuse* of it. If I have the power *you* are not the Judges whether I have abused it; and notwithstanding your opinion it will remain undecided, whether I have abused my Power or not. A Judge in exercising his *legal Discretion* is only answerable to God and his conscience, and is above all Human Tribunal, *unless he acts from corrupt motives*; I shall dare to do my Duty as my Judgment directs.

Your Indecency of Language and illiberal Reflections, not only on myself, but on the two other Judges of the General Court, I shall not notice, but only remark that such Conduct highly unbecomes the Candor, the Temper, and the Moderation that every Grand Jury should assume, even of they did not possess those qualifications.

You Gentlemen have undertaken to present the *Executive* of this State for appointing me, being Chief Justice of the General Court, to the office of Chief Judge of this Court. By the Constitution of this State (48 Sect.) the Governor & Council are authorized to appoint all *Judges* & *Justices* and they are bound, by oath, to vote for such Persons as in their *Judgment* & *Conscience* they believe most fit and

best qualified for the office. By the Constitution therefore the Governor & the Council are made the JUDGES of the Person to be appointed Chief Justice of this Court; and this Power has been exercised twice by two different Executives in my Appointment. But you set yourselves up as *Judges* of the *Constitutionality* of the Appointment, and present the Governor and Council for *Violating the Constitution.* By this Conduct you have set yourselves up *above* the Executive, & presume to censure the Conduct of your *Superiors.* Party has already, and will probably hereafter give the same construction, that you have done to the Bill of Rights; but, as you have no Right to give *any* opinion on the Subject, it will have no influence in the Decision of the Executive.

YOU Gentlemen have presented me for accepting the office of Chief Judge of this Court, as I am Chief Judge of the General Court. If my acceptance of the office is an offence, I shall readily submit to the Decision of the Law; and for this part of your presentment, Gentlemen, I take no offence. It was your Duty, if you in your *consciences* considered it an offence; but it cannot escape observation, that no other Grand Jury have been of the same opinion with you; and the Presentment seems connected with (but I will not believe that it flowed from) a *supposed Insult* to yourselves. You all know, Gentlemen, that the Chancellor holds the *office* of Judge of the Land Office, and that too with the repeated approbation of our LEGISLATURE.

YOU will, Gentlemen, continue to do your Duty, and I shall persevere in mine; and you may be assured, that no *mistaken* opinion of yours, or Resentment against me will prevent my having respect for you AS A BODY.

21st. August, 1794.

GENERAL SULLIVAN'S DESCENT UPON THE BRITISH ON STATEN ISLAND—THE ESCAPE OF WILLIAM WILMOT.

Francis B. Culver.

In August, 1777, General Sullivan, whose division was stationed at Hanover, near Morristown, New Jersey, planned and executed, without the authority of Congress or the commander-in-chief, an expedition against the British troops and Jersey loyalists encamped on Staten Island.

About two o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st of August, 1777, Sullivan, with about 1000 men, began his march through Jersey and, by sunrise of the following day, August 22nd, his entire division had crossed over to Staten Island, undetected by the enemy.

General Sullivan divided his forces into two columns, the one, under command of Brig. General Smallwood, of Maryland; the other, under Brig. General Prud'homme De Borre, of France, headed by Sullivan himself.

The latter brigade, after marching up into the island about two miles, turned to the right and proceeded towards the New Blazing Star ferry, where, after a brief engagement, they captured Colonels Lawrence and Barton, with several of their officers and a number of privates.

It was designed that General Smallwood's brigade should advance to the upper end of the island to capture General Skinner in his quarters there, but, through the guide's deceit or mistake, the plan miscarried in the main; nevertheless, a number of prisoners and some valuable stores were taken.

Smallwood now passed down the island, through Richmond, to the Old Blazing Star ferry, in order to recross the river to the mainland. Many of his men, exhausted by the fatigue

of the march and unable to keep up, were left behind to straggle along and, eventually, fell into the hands of the enemy.

General Sullivan, having given orders that the boats left at Decker's Ferry should proceed to the Old Blazing Star, himself repaired to that point also, expecting to find the boats there ready to transport the troops. Owing to some inexplicable delay, he failed to find them and was compelled to utilize three boats lying at the ferry to convey his two brigades across the river.

A detachment of 100 men was detailed, as a picket, to cover the embarkation of the troops, and by 5 o'clock, p. m., almost the entire body of men had been transported across, leaving only the picket, a few officers and a portion of the command of Major "Jack" Stewart, of Maryland, upon the island.

A guard was now sent out with a wagon and instructions to proceed back as far as Richmond, to take up any stragglers who might be still upon the road, but they had not gone a half-mile before the van of the enemy was seen approaching in full military array.

As soon as the English army appeared in sight the firing began. The ground being unfavorable to the small party of Americans, they were forced to retreat until they fell in with Major Stewart's troops. Here again they made a bold stand for a time, but were finally compelled to surrender. Some succeeded in making their escape, but about 200 of Sullivan's "very best troops" fell into the hands of the enemy.[1]

Sullivan's enterprise was well planned and ably conducted, in part, but the issue of the expedition, in connection with what was deemed to be his bold assumption of responsibility, subjected him to much censure. A court of inquiry was ordered to investigate his conduct, with the result that he was honorably acquitted. The court found, "upon the maturest

[1] The greater part of the foregoing narrative is based upon the lucid description of General Sullivan's expedition, as set forth in the diary of Lieut. Andrew Lee, a participant in Sullivan's daring enterprise. (F. B. C.)

consideration of the evidence in the possession of this court, General Sullivan's conduct in planning and executing the expedition, was such that, in the opinion of the court, he deserves the approbation of the Country and not its censure."

Following the expedition to Staten Island, Sullivan was ordered to join the main army at Philadelphia, "and in one week he moved 3000 men from Hanover to the Elk, one hundred and thirty miles."

A heretofore unpublished letter, bearing no date, but written, doubtless, within a few weeks after the expedition to Staten Island, by William Wilmot, of General Smallwood's brigade of Marylanders, and addressed to Benjamin Talbott, of Baltimore County, Maryland, is in possession of the writer of this article. It gives a graphic, detailed account of Wilmot's escape from the enemy on Staten Island.

William Wilmot was born in Baltimore County, Md., about the year 1752 or 1753, and died November 14th, 1782, being killed in a skirmish with British troops on James' Island, South Carolina. His blood was the last to be shed in the Revolutionary War.[1]

Benjamin Talbott, to whom this letter was addressed, was a brother-in-law of young Wilmot, having married Wilmot's sister, Sarah. Benjamin Talbott was a captain in Col. Edward Cockey's battalion of Baltimore County (Md.), Militia, in 1779. He was a very popular and useful man, beloved by all. He was judge of elections in his district for thirty years, wrote nearly all the deeds and wills in the neighborhood, and was a general referee in the community.

The letter is reproduced exactly as it stands written.

Head Quarters on Schoolkill 34 miles above Philadelphia.

Worthey Friend.

I received youre letter of the 9 of September, which gave me

[1] See article by the writer, "Last Bloodshed of the Revolution," in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 329–339.

a grate deel of Pleasure to hear that I have sum friendes that think me worthey of a few lines in their leisure hours from them and hope that you will farther prove youreself by futer favers of the same kinde, tho at the same time beg that it would not be with so much caution that you call youreself my friend.

You and my brother both seemed desirous of hearing the particulars of the Excursion to Staten Island, which i will endeaver to inform you off. General Smallwoods Bregade crossed the river at Elisibeth Townpoint, whilste General Debore with sum molitia crossed at the ould blasing Star,[1] the hole Division had crossed by day Brake, and marched sum distance on the Iland undiscovered, the former Bregade, being wrong piloted did not do much but scair the Enemy, for they ran so fast that it would have taken running horses to overtakem, we brought of all their Baggage & I myself got a large Silver spoon, in a Soldiers Box which I brought along with me, as it was aloud to take everything that we could bring conveniently. During which time the latter Bregade under the command of General Sullivan took two Collns with 10 other officers & 115 privates, & brought them of with a vast deel of plunder, the dasterley Enemy watching our retreet, when they saw that we had all crossed but about 200 men and 20 officers thay caim down on us with about 1000 of their herows, and attacked us with about 500 of their new troopes and hesions [Hessians] expecting I believe that thay should not receive oune fire from us but to their grate surprise thay received many as we had to spair and had we had as many more thay should have been welcome to them, thay maid two or three attempts to rush on us, but we kept up such a blais on them, that thay wair repulsed every time, and not withstanding we was shure that we must very soon fall into their handes. When we see them running back from our fire there was such a

[1] The "Old Blazing Star" Ferry, in contradistinction to the "New Blazing Star," a ferry located in another part of the island.

houraw or hussaw from the oune end of our little line to the other that thay culd hear us quight across the river, but what grieved me after seeing that it was not the lot of many of us to fall and our amonition being expended, that such brave men wair obleaged to surrender them selves Prisioners to a dasterley, new band of Murderrers, natives of the land, when our amonition was all spent Major Sturd [Stewart] [1] took a whight hankerchief and stuck it on the point of his Sword, and then or'd the men to retreet whilste he went over to their ground, and surrendered, for he had never gave them an inch before he found that he had nothing left to keep them of with the enemy advancing fast to surround us with the musketree in frunt and the horse on our right flank and the watter on our left and in the rear, then I thought it hard times but even in that situation found my self determined never to surrender and could doo nothing else was obleaged to run and strive to conceal myself which I did effectually, in a barn on sum hay that was up in the ruff of the Barn. the reason thay never serched the barn that i was in was that one of their wounded got into the barn immediately after the action. the number thay lost i cannot tell. they carried two Waggions with wounded men past the barn that i was in. Our loss was not more than 3 or 4 in all.

I learn since by 3 men that got away from New Yourk, that was taken that day that thair lay a number of the Enemy in the orchard that thay faught in as thay took them out of the corner of the Iland. I laying on the hay whair i suffered much for want of water and devotely praying for the dark shades of knight to appear that i might convay myself safe to the River shore, but to my greate surprise i found that the howr that I prayed for, brought with it to my door a band of my most inviterate enemies, as a guarde to that part of the Iland to pick up, what of the free born sons of liberty thay

[1] Major John (or, "Jack") Stewart, of Stony Point fame.

might finde trying to make their escape from that horrid hole. I finding the knight fair spent was determined at last to try as i had done before, and if thay sholde see me before i got of the joists to jump down amongst them and run out by them if i could. Hearing them all still below, I caim down the side of the wall & seeing them all lay still, walked out of the door, turned the corner as quick as i could, hearing noboddey hail me maid the best of my way down to the river on my hands and knees, which I thought the safest way. Finding no centenal in my way thought it best to return again and get a rail from the barn that I might convay my self safe across the River, which was neer a mile wide, and bring my clothes with me, which i did and got safe the second time to the Shore whair I intended to strip of my clothes, but before i had got my hunting shurt, wast coat and boddey shirt of, I heard a pattroleing Partie that was close after me. I then ran doun into the water and as soon as i had got a little distance from the Shore strip'd of my clothes and steared for the niest point of woods, on the opesite shore, whare I arived with the loss of my gun and bayonet, cartuch box on the Iland; and on my passage hat, a linning wast coat shoes and the Silver spoon that I had got on the Iland. I had no knapsack with me or i must have lost it with the others. I was very onwell for sum time after, but thank God i am well at preasent, nothing new with us at presant the Generals air manovering a little: the Enemy came up the day before yesterday as if they had a minde to cross Schoolkill but finding us redy for them, beat the Retreet and marched of, an that knight thay moved up the river and we are following of them. I hope that we shall be able to give an account that will be favorable of them yet. thay payed deer for the ground thay got the other day. if thay buy all the ground they get as deer as thay did that thay will not be able to pay for much of our land. I rest contented and trust in providence, hopeing whilste we do our duty that we shall succeede in the ende, and hope if I survive

this campaign to spende sum happy hours with you all again. Pleas to let me have a sheet or two from you when opportunity serves as you cannot say that I have not set the example by giveing you a full account of General Sullivan's excurtion on Staten Iland and my escape. No more at present, but you must divide this between you and John Willmott[1] as i think it may serve you both if you air moderate. I must beg that you let noboddey else see it as i have not time to coppey it. Pleas to remember me to Mamma[2] and all my brothers and sisters and to all my relatives and friends that think it worth their while to inquire . . . . Polly . . . . [3] shall expect that thay will . . . . that I may partake . . . .

I remain youre Sinceer Friend untill death

Wm. Willmott.

PS. Had you been in the Barn I would lay a hundred pound you would not a thought of Billy Ogg's house.[4]

[To Mr. Benjamin Talbott,
Baltimore County, Md.]

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[1] John Wilmot, eldest brother of William, and head of the family upon the father's death in 1773.

[2] The widow Sarah (Merryman) Wilmot, who died in 1781. The father, Robert Wilmot, Sr., died in 1773.

[3] Probably a reference to his youngest sister Mary ("Polly") Wilmot, a child of about six or seven years of age at this time. She became the wife of Thomas Gittings, of Balto. County. The dotted spaces indicate portions of the text of the letter that have been mutilated.

[4] The reference is to an amusing, but very embarrassing incident that occurred during a house party at "Billy" Ogg's house, in Baltimore County. After that affair, any allusion to "Billy Ogg's house" would invariably call forth laughter from the limited circle who were acquainted with the circumstances. (F. B. C.)

HON. NICHOLAS THOMAS.

RICHARD HENRY SPENCER.

Among the patriotic citizens of the Province of Maryland, just before and during the Revolutionary War, few were more prominent or more conspicuous for their loyalty and devotion to the cause of the Colonies than Nicholas Thomas. As he left no descendants, never having married, a memory of him has almost faded away, yet he was a man of importance and ability in his day, and deserving of more consideration than has been accorded him. Like many of Maryland's worthy sons his services in the founding of the State and of the Republic have had no other recognition than a casual mention by the annalist.

Nicholas Thomas was born in Talbot County, Maryland, about 1737, the son of Hon. William Thomas, Jr., a leading citizen of that county, for more than twenty years one of "Ye Worshipful the Commissioners and Justices of the Peace," and a member of the Lower House of Assembly of the Province, 1738-1748.

His ancestors were of Welsh origin, but the branch of the family from which he was descended, not long after the Norman Conquest, removed to England, where Tristram Thomas was living at Sundrish, County Kent, in 1639. He is thought to have been either the son or the grandson of the Rev. Tristram Thomas, Rector of Alfold Parish, County Surrey, in 1559. (Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey,* 1814). There was also a Rev. Nicholas Thomas, Rector of Stoke Parish, Surrey, 1447-1452, who was probably a member of the same family.

Tristram Thomas of Sundrish, Kent, in his will dated 21 March, 1639 (Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson's *Gleanings in*

England, 1908), mentions his wife, Elizabeth, his eldest son Edmund, to whom he left his landed estate in the Parishes of Sundrish, Cheveninge and Seven-Oaks, his son Tristram, who married about 1628, Margaret, the only daughter of the Rev. Jeffrey Amherst, Rector of Horsemonden, Kent, the ancestor of the Lords Amherst and of General Sir Jeffrey Amherst, to whom the French surrendered Montreal, and with it all Canada, in 1760 (Brydges Collins' *Peerage,* Vol. 8, 1812); his sons Christopher, the emigrant, Richard, Leonard and Edward, his grandsons Tristram and Edmund, and his daughters Elizabeth Austen, widow, of Horsemonden, Anne, Sarah and Mary Thomas.

Christopher Thomas, the third son, born in Kent, England, in 1609, embarked 15 May 1635, and arrived in Virginia the same year, leaving his only son and child Tristram Thomas in England. Later he was employed by Thomas Butler and came with him to the Province of Maryland, and in 1637 and 1638, represented the Isle of Kent in the Lower House of Assembly. He afterwards left the Province and married for his second wife, Elizabeth Higgins, a widow with two daughters whom he brought to Maryland and three servants in 1664, demanded land, and had surveyed 18 April 1665, "Barbadoes Hall," three hundred and fifty acres on the south side of Chester River, on Corsica Creek. He died 25 March 1670.

His only son Tristram Thomas by his first wife, born in England, married Anne Coursey, whose brothers Henry and William, and sister Juliana Coursey had emigrated to Maryland in 1653 and 1661. At the instance of his brother-in-law William Coursey, Tristram Thomas, with his wife Anne and their three sons Thomas, Christopher and Tristram, came to Maryland in 1666, and settled on Wye River, Talbot County. He was Commissioner to improve trade in Talbot County, with Colonel George Robotham in 1685, and died in 1686. Besides the three sons he brought with him from England, he left the following children born in Maryland, William, Juliana, Stephen, Elizabeth, Anne and Martha Thomas.

His fourth son William Thomas, born 18 October 1669, married in 1690, Jane Riddell, daughter of Walter Riddell. He was High Sheriff of Talbot County in 1735, and died 1 April 1740, leaving two sons William, Jr., and Tristram, two other sons Nicholas and Edward having both died in 1716, and three daughters Anne, wife of William Martin, Elizabeth and Juliana Thomas, his daughter Jane having predeceased him.

Hon. William Thomas, Jr., the eldest son, of "Anderton," Talbot County, born 15 May 1705, married 11 May 1732, Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Rev. John Allen and Mary Lowe, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Lowe. He died 10 April 1767, leaving a daughter Mary, wife of Nicholas Goldsborough, and four sons, John Allen, a member of the Provincial Convention of 1775, and Captain of the 5th Independent Company of Maryland Regular Troops in the Revolutionary War, William, Nicholas, the subject of this memoir, and James Thomas whose grandson General Allen Thomas, was a distinguished officer in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and Minister to Venezuela, 1893-1897, under the administration of President Cleveland.

Tristram Thomas, the second son, of "Roadley," Talbot County, born 23 January 1709, married in January 1765, Elizabeth Martin, daughter of Thomas Martin and Elizabeth Goldsborough, youngest daughter of Nicholas 2nd and Elizabeth (Sargeant) Goldsborough. He was one of "Ye Worshipful the Commissioners and Justices of the Peace," 1749-1765, and died 17 July 1769, leaving three young children, William, Elizabeth who married in 1801, Henry Martin of "Walnut Grove," Talbot County, whose youngest daughter Anna Matilda Martin married in 1829, Henry Spencer of the same county, and Dr. Tristram Thomas who married in 1809, Maria Francis, only daughter of Philip Francis, first cousin of Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the "Letters of Junius." His son Hon. Philip Francis Thomas was Governor of Maryland,

1848-1850, and Secretary of the Treasury in 1860, under the administration of President Buchanan.

Nicholas Thomas was admitted to the bar in 1759, at a Court of "Ye Worshipful the Commissioners and Justices of the Peace" for Talbot County, of which the following gentlemen were members, Mr. Rizdon Bozman, Mr. Matthew Tilghman, Mr. John Goldsborough. Mr. William Thomas, Mr. Robert Goldsborough, quoram, Mr. Tristram Thomas, Mr. Edward Oldham, Mr. James Lloyd, Mr. James Dickinson and Mr. Jacob Hindman.

He commenced the practice of law at the county seat, which was then known as Talbot Court House, the name of which in 1788, was changed to Easton. He soon became quite prominent in his profession, practicing not only before the County Courts, but also before the Provincial Court, then the highest judicial tribunal of original jurisdiction, which was subsequently merged into the General Court, and of which Nicholas Thomas afterwards became one of the Associate Judges.

Not long after Mr. Thomas came to the bar in 1759, the same year the close of which terminated with the Conquest of Canada, with a heavy charge upon the Treasury of the conquering nation, the subject of taxing the Colonies engaged anew the attention of the British Ministry. Four years before in April 1755, at the Council of Colonial Governors, which General Braddock convened at the "Carlyle House," in Alexandria, Virginia, on his first arrival in America as commander in chief of the British Forces, Braddock directed their attention first of all to the subject of a Colonial Revenue, on which his instructions commanded him to insist, there was a demand for taxation of the Colonies by Act of Parliament. This was the first suggestion by British officials in Council for taxing the American Colonies—a project which finally resulted in their independence.

The French and Indian Wars had entailed a heavy burden of expense upon the British Government, and there were many

who thought since the Colonies shared in the benefits of the wars, they ought also to share in the burden which it brought.

The British Government having finally determined to raise a tax in America, on 22 March 1765, Parliament passed the famous Stamp Act, which required all legal documents in the Colonies to bear stamps, upon which a duty should be paid. Everywhere throughout the Colonies the greatest excitement and indignation prevailed. The columns of the Maryland Gazette were filled with articles assailing the measure, and it was determined never to use the stamps. The Colonists denied the right of the British Parliament, in which they were not represented, to impose taxes upon them.

It was at this time, that one of Maryland's greatest lawyers, Hon. Daniel Dulany (the younger) a man eminent for learning and ability and distinguished at the bar, wrote his celebrated essay, "Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes In the British Colonies For the Purpose of Raising a Revenue By Act of Parliament," published in Annapolis, 14 October 1765, and which "was universally acknowledged to be one of the best defences of the rights of the people which appeared during the controversy." This essay was republished in London in 1766, and the arguments used by Mr. Dulany were the basis of Pitt's great speech in the House of Commons in favor of the repeal of the Stamp Act, and it was in this great debate that Burke made his maiden speech.

The Stamp Act was repealed 18 March 1766, and it is a fact "that the debates over the repeal contain the first serious discussion of the constitution of the British Empire which had ever occured in Parliament."

"While the Colonists were practically united in the views which they expressed, a great variety of opinions was expressed in Parliament. On the question of right Lord Mansfield affirmed the absolute supremacy of Parliament in realm and dominions, while Camden and Pitt drew the same sharp line of distinction between taxation and legislation upon which

the Colonists insisted and denied the right of Parliament to tax the Colonies."

The following year in May 1767, Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted a new plan to the British Parliament, by which he proposed "to raise a revenue from the Colonies without giving them offense," and an Act was passed 2 July 1767, by Parliament laying a duty on glass, lead, painters' colors, paper and tea imported into the Colonies. This measure also met with great opposition and non-importing associations were quickly formed in the various Colonies.

Foremost among those who opposed this tax was Hon. John Dickinson, a native of Talbot County, but then residing on the banks of the Delaware, near Philadelphia. Mr. Dickinson in his "Letters From A Farmer," fourteen in number, published in the Pennsylvania Chronicle and re-published in the Maryland Gazette[1] denied *in toto* the authority of Parliament to tax the Colonies. These letters were read by men of all classes and opinions throughout the Colonies, as well as in England, and his argument was widely accepted.

On 15 December 1767, a new election having been ordered by Governor Sharpe, for Delegates to the Lower House of Assembly, Nicholas Thomas was elected from Talbot County, his colleagues being Matthew Tilghman,[2] John Goldsborough

[1] *Maryland Gazette*, 17 December 1767.

[2] Hon. Matthew Tilghman was born in Talbot County, Md., 17 February 1718, the youngest son of Richard 2nd and Anna Maria Tilghman. He married Anna Lloyd, daughter of James and Anne (Grundy) Lloyd. One of "Ye Worshipful, the Commissioners and Justices of the Peace," 1741–1771. Member of the Lower House of Assembly, 1751–1758, and 1768–1776. Speaker of the Lower House, 1773–1775. Member of the Provincial Conventions, 1774, 1775 and 1776, of which he was President, and one of the Committee elected by the Convention of 14 August 1776, to prepare a Declaration of Rights and a form of Government for the State. Member of the Council of Safety, 14 August 1775. Deputy to the Continental Congress, 1774–1777. He missed the honor of signing the Declaration of Independence by being detained at Annapolis by the duties incumbent upon him as President of the Convention. State Senator, 1777–1781. He died 4 May 1790.

and James Dickinson, and he continued to represent Talbot County in the Lower House until the overthrow of the Proprietary Government in 1776.

The Assembly was not convened after the passage of the Townshend Act until 24 May 1768, and the first Act passed at this session was, "An Act for the Adjournment and Continuation of Talbot, Baltimore and Cecil County Courts," because "several of the attornies practicing the Law in the said courts and some other persons having business in them, are members of the Assembly and obliged to attend their duty therein." The Courts were adjourned for two months, a very unusual proceeding, but the exigencies of the times required it.

It was this Assembly that resisted so strongly the Act before mentioned, imposing duties upon certain articles imported into the Colonies, and intended to be a substitute for the Stamp Act repealed the year before.

The Lower House of Assembly having appointed a Committee to draft a petition to the King, setting forth their grievances and remonstrating against the recent duties on certain imports, a message was received from the Governor 20 June 1768, reminding them that he would either prorogue or dissolve the Assembly if they persisted. The House, however, adopted the petition, passed a series of resolutions and drew up and presented a spirited reply to the Governor.[1]

Two days after, on 22 June 1768, Governor Sharpe wrote to Lord Hillsborough, Secretary of State, as follows, "After ruminating upon my message more than a day, they presented to me this afternoon, the inclosed address, whereupon an end was put to the Session, and I should have immediately dissolved the Assembly had not experience taught me that no step is so likely to attach the people to their representatives as a sudden dissolution, and that on a new election instantly following, *none are so likely to be left out as those members who appeared adverse to violent measures.*"

[1] Journals of the Lower House, 8, 20, 21 and 22 June 1768.

The Assembly was prorogued from time to time, but finally met 17 November 1769. In the meantime Governor Sharpe had left the Province, having been superseded by Governor Eden, who did not assume office until 5 June 1769.

Among the prominent members of the Lower House during this session were, Hon. Thomas Johnson, Jr., Hon. William Paca, Hon. Samuel Chase and General William Smallwood.

Mr. Thomas was also a member of the Lower House of Assembly in the years 1769 and 1770, his colleagues from Talbot County being the same gentlemen who were elected with him in 1767.

That portion of the Townshend Act, imposing duties on glass, paper and colors was repealed by the British Parliament 12 April 1770, but the duty on tea was retained, which met with determined and violent opposition on the part of the Colonies, and associations were formed to prevent its introduction.

On 26 November 1770, Governor Eden having resolved upon the expedient of regulating the fees of certain civil offices issued his proclamation for that purpose and ordered a new election returnable 4 February 1771.

Against this proclamation there was also great opposition and in addition thereto was the revival of the Vestry Act of 1702. As opponents of this action of the Governor, these gentlemen were elected Delegates to the Lower House of Assembly from Talbot County, Matthew Tilghman, Nicholas Thomas, Edward Lloyd [1] and James Lloyd Chamberlaine,[2]

[1] Hon. Edward Lloyd, 4th, was born at "Wye House," Talbot County, Md., 15 December 1744, the eldest son of Edward and Ann (Rousby) Lloyd. He married 19 November 1767, Elizabeth Tayloe of Mount Airy, Virginia. Member of the Lower House of Assembly, 1771–1776. Member of the Provincial Conventions 1774, 1775 and 1776. Member of the Council of Safety, 14 August 1775. Member of the Governor's Council, 1777–1779. State Senator, 1781–1791. Member of the Convention for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, 1788. He died 8 July 1796. His son Hon. Edward Lloyd, 5th, was Governor of Maryland, 1809–1810, and United States Senator from Maryland, 1819–1826.

[2] Hon. James Lloyd Chamberlaine was born at Oxford, Talbot County, Md., 10 October 1732, the son of Samuel and Henrietta Maria (Lloyd) Chamberlaine.

the two latter taking the place of John Goldsborough and James Dickinson.

The first Assembly held after the issuing of the Proclamation was convened 2 October 1771, but the proceedings of the Lower House being in direct opposition to the proclamation, the Assembly was prorogued from time to time for two years.

In May 1773, a new election was held under great excitement, and resulted in the complete triumph of the anti-proclamation party, and a unanimous House in favor of the rights and liberties of the people. Matthew Tilghman, Nicholas Thomas, Edward Lloyd and James Lloyd Chamberlaine being re-elected from Talbot County.

This was the last election ever held under the Proprietary Government, and the Assembly then chosen continued by frequent prorogations to the meeting of the Provincial Convention in June 1776, when it expired by proclamation of the Governor dissolving the Assembly and ordering a new election, which was not obeyed. The last Session of the Assembly under the Proprietary Government, commenced 23 March 1774 and ended 19 April 1774.

After the passage in March 1774, by the British Parliament of the Act known as the "Boston Port Bill," suggested by Lord North, and which blocked up the port and harbor of Boston, intense and bitter feeling was aroused in Maryland, as well as in all the Colonies. In order, therefore, to give more effective opposition to the Act, the freemen in the various counties assembled for the purpose of expressing their disapproval of it.

On 24 May 1774, the citizens of Talbot County met at Talbot Court House, and "took into serious consideration the part they ought to act, as friends to liberty and to the general interest of mankind," and "determined calmly and steadily,

He married 16 May 1757, Henrietta Maria Robins of "Peach Blossom." Member of the Lower House of Assembly, 1771–1776. Member of the Committee of Observation of Talbot County, 1775–1776. Member of the Provincial Conventions, 1775 and 1776. He died about 1793.

to unite with their fellow subjects, in pursuing every legal and constitutional measure to avert the evils threatened by the last Act of Parliament for shutting up the port and harbor of Boston," and "to support the common rights of America."

The following deputies were thereupon appointed to attend a meeting of similar Committees of other Counties of the Province, at Annapolis, to be held 22 June 1774, Matthew Tilghman, Edward Lloyd, Nicholas Thomas and Robert Goldsborough, 4th.[1]

The Convention assembled at Annapolis, 22 June 1774, ninety-two members being present from the several Counties of the Province. Hon. Matthew Tilghman of Talbot County, was elected President and John Duckett, Clerk. This Convention at once assumed the duties and responsibilities of a Provisional Government and it became the sovereign power of the people of Maryland.

Mr. McMahon, in his History of Maryland, (1831), says "Never was there assembled in Maryland a body of men more distinguished by their talents, their efficiency, or the purity of their purposes. Their names should be recorded in the memory of every citizen, and their proceedings are too important a portion of our history to be abridged."

The resolutions adopted by this distinguished and patriotic body showed a determined opposition to the demands of Great Britain. Matthew Tilghman, President of the Convention, Thomas Johnson, Jr., Robert Goldsborough, 3rd,[2] William Paca

[1] Hon. Robert Goldsborough, 4th. was born at "Myrtle Grove," Talbot County, Md., 8 November 1749, the son of Robert and Sarah (Nicols) Goldsborough and grandson of Robert and Elizabeth (Greenberry) Goldsborough. He married 22 September 1768, Mary Emerson Trippe, daughter of Henry Trippe of Dorchester County. He graduated at Philadelphia College, studied law and was admitted to the bar of Talbot County in 1762. Member of the First Provincial Convention, 22 June 1774. Appointed an Associate Judge of the General Court, 20 January 1784, to fill a vacancy created by the death of Judge Nicholas Thomas. He died 31 December 1798. His son, Hon. Robert Henry Goldsborough, was United States Senator from Maryland, 1813–1819 and 1835–1836.

[2] Hon. Robert Goldsborough, 3rd, was born in Dorchester County, Md., 3 December 1733, the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Ennalls) Goldsborough, and grand-

and Samuel Chase, were appointed Deputies for this Province, to attend a General Congress of Deputies from all the Colonies, and they were instructed " to effect one general plan of conduct, operating on the commercial connection of the Colonies with the mother country, for the relief of Boston, and preservation of American liberty." [1]

The Continental Congress met 5 September 1774, at Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, and issued a plan of association for carrying into effect non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation, to be used as a means for a restoration of American rights.

The Provincial Convention was again assembled 21 November 1774, and after approving of the action of Congress, adjourned to 8 December 1774, when the proceedings of the Continental Congress were again read, considered and unanimously approved, and it was resolved " to carry into execution the association agreed on by the Continental Congress." Steps were also taken to organize the militia in the several counties for the general defence.

At the adjourned Convention 24 April 1775, one hundred members from the several Counties were present, and renewed preparations were made for an armed resistance to Great Britain, for the War of the Revolution had begun.

The Continental Congress met again 10 May 1775, and on 15 June 1775, Colonel George Washington was nominated by Thomas Johnson, Jr., of Maryland, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Forces. Two days afterwards the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought and the Colonists were more deeply aroused than ever.

son of Robert and Elizabeth (Greenberry) Goldsborough. Studied law and was admitted to the Middle Temple, London. He married in England 27 March 1755, Sarah Yerbury, daughter of Richard Yerbury of Bassing Hall Street, London. Member of the Provincial Conventions, 1774, 1775 and 1776, and one of the Committee elected by the Convention of 14 August 1776, to prepare a Declaration of Rights and a form of Government for the State. Deputy to the Continental Congress, 1774–1776. He died 22 December 1788.

[1] *Maryland Gazette*, 30 June 1774.

The Provincial Convention was assembled 26 July 1775, one hundred and forty-one members being present, those from Talbot County being, Matthew Tilghman, President of the Convention, Edward Lloyd, Nicholas Thomas and James Lloyd Chamberlaine.

A temporary form of Government for the Province was established, and articles of association, known as the "Association of the Freemen of Maryland," were drawn up and signed by all the members of the Convention. Under this association the supreme power was vested in the Provincial Convention and the executive power confided to the Council of Safety, clothed with great powers and responsibilities, elected by the Convention, to serve from convention to convention. There were also Committees of Observation for each of the Counties elected by the freemen, which assisted the Council of Safety, and for that of Talbot County Nicholas Thomas was a member in 1775, and Chairman in March 1776.

Mr. Thomas was also a member of the Convention of 7 December 1775, convened by the Council of Safety, his colleagues from Talbot County being Matthew Tilghman, President of the Convention, James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Edward Lloyd and Pollard Edmondson.[1]

This Convention on assembling set about the formation of a military force for the protection of the Province. On 3 January 1776, Mr. Thomas was elected by the Convention Quartermaster of the 4th Battalion of Talbot County Militia, of which Christopher Birkhead was elected Colonel, Peregrine Tilghman, Lieutenant Colonel, Jeremiah Banning, First Major, and Robert Lloyd Nicols, Second Major.

The commission of Mr. Thomas, which is in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, is as follows:

[1] Hon. Pollard Edmondson was born in Talbot County, Md., the son of John and Margaret (Pollard) Edmondson. He married 5 March 1738, Mary Dickinson. Member of the Lower House of Assembly, 1751–1768. Member of the Provincial Conventions, 1775 and 1776. He died in 1794. He was the maternal great grandfather of Hon. Severn Teackle Wallis of Baltimore.

"The Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland in Convention.
To Nicholas Thomas, Esquire.

"We reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity, courage, good conduct and attachment to the Liberties of America, Do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be Quartermaster of the Fourth Battalion of the Militia of this Province. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the trust reposed in you. And you are to follow all such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time receive from this or a future Convention, the Council of Safety or the Brigadier-General or Commanding Officer of the said Battalion.

"This Commission to be in force until revoked by this or some future Convention of the Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland, or by the Council of Safety of Maryland, for the Time being, according to the Powers and Authorities in such Council of Safety vested by such Convention.

"Given in Convention at Annapolis this third day of January Anno Domini 1776.

Per order

Mat. Tilghman, President."

The Independence of the Colonies was now engrossing public attention, but the members of the Convention were not yet prepared to take any steps in that direction, but only "to obtain a redress of American grievances," and on 12 January 1776, the Convention instructed the Deputies representing this Province in the Continental Congress "not to assent to any proposition to declare these Colonies independent of the Crown of Great Britain, nor to any proposition for making or entering into any alliance with any foreign power, nor to any union or confederation of these Colonies, which may necessarily lead to a separation from the mother country," without the previous knowledge and consent of the Convention of this Province.

The Convention again assembled 8 May 1776, of which Mr. Thomas was a member, his colleagues from Talbot County being Matthew Tilghman, Edward Lloyd, James Lloyd Chamberlaine and Pollard Edmondson.

The Assembly had practically ceased to exercise any functions, but it was not formally dissolved until June 1776, when Governor Eden issued his Proclamation dissolving the old Assembly and ordered writs for the election of a new House, returnable 25 July 1776.

When the Convention, convened by the Council of Safety, met 21 June 1776, they determined to disobey the authority of the Governor, and on 25 June, it was Resolved, "That, the said writs be not obeyed, and that no election be made in consequence thereof."

This order of the Convention was obeyed, Governor Eden left the Province, and the Proprietary Government, which had existed for one hundred and forty-three years, came to an end.

At the assembling of the Convention, four of the Deputies for this Province to the Continental Congress, Matthew Tilghman, Samuel Chase, Thomas Johnson, Jr., and Robert Goldsborough 3rd, were present. Mr. Paca remaining in Philadelphia at the Congress.

The Council of Safety, at the instance of the members of Congress, and before the Convention met, had requested the Committees of Observation in the Counties to call the freemen together to express their views on the question of independence.

The freemen of Talbot County,[1] in their instructions to Matthew Tilghman, James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Edward Lloyd, Nicholas Thomas and Pollard Edmondson, their Deputies in the Convention, directed them "to use their utmost influence that the instructions given by Convention to our Delegates in Congress before mentioned be rescinded, and that they may be instructed by the present Convention to

[1] *American Archives*, Vol. VI, p. 1019.

concur and co-operate with the Delegates of the other Colonies, in forming such further compacts between the said Colonies, concluding such treaties with foreign kingdoms, and in adopting such other measures as shall be judged necessary for promoting the liberty, safety and interest of America and defeating the schemes and machinations of our enemies, the King and Parliament, and ministry of Great Britain."

The instructions given 12 January 1776, by the Convention to the Deputies for this Province in the Continental Congress, were recalled 28 June 1776, the restrictions therein removed and they were " authorized and empowered to concur with the other united Colonies, or a majority of them, in declaring the united Colonies free and independent States." On 1 July 1776, the new instructions were read by the Maryland Deputies before Congress, and on 4 July 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress.

Mr. Thomas was not a member of the Convention of 14 August 1776, which was called to prepare a Declaration of Rights and a form of Government for the State of Maryland, but on 17 September 1776, he was elected by the Convention a member of the Council of Safety.

The Convention finally adopted the Declaration of Rights 3 November and the Constitution 8 November, and after electing 10 November 1776, a new Council of Safety, John Hall, George Plater, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Brice T. B. Worthington and Charles Grahame who declined and Thomas Contee appointed in his place, of the Western Shore, Joseph Nicholson, Jr., Nicholas Thomas, William Rumsey and James Tilghman of the Eastern Shore, on 11 November 1776, the Convention adjourned and never met again. These gentlemen were the last ones to hold that responsible office, the Council of Safety being dissolved by the Legislature 22 March 1777, and their powers vested in the Governor and Council because the new Government of the State of Maryland was then organized.

Under the Constitution elections were held for members of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, in November and December 1776. The Constitution provided for a Governor, a Council, a legislative body consisting of a Senate and House of Delegates and styled The General Assembly of Maryland.

The first General Assembly of Maryland, under the Constitution, met at Annapolis, 5 February 1777, and it was convened by the Council of Safety by virtue of its authority. The new Government was at length organized on the 13th and 14th of February. Thomas Sprigg Wootton was chosen Speaker of the House of Delegates, and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, President of the Senate. Thomas Johnson, Jr., was elected Governor and Charles Carroll, Sr., Joshua Polk, John Rogers, Edward Lloyd and John Contee were elected as the Governor's Council.

On 10 March 1777, Nicholas Thomas having been elected a member of the House of Delegates from Talbot County, to fill a vacancy, took his seat, and on 13 March, three days afterwards, he was elected Speaker in the stead of Thomas Sprigg Wootton.

At this Session the General Assembly passed a Resolution, under which the Court of Appeals was to consist of five Judges. The first Judges, who were not appointed, however, until 12 December 1777, were Hon. Benjamin Rumsey, Chief Judge, Hon. Benjamin Mackall, 4th., Hon. Solomon Wright, and Hon. James Murray, Associate Judges. Talbot Court House and Annapolis were made the places of meeting of the Provincial Court, thereafter to be known as the General Court, and to consist of three Judges.

At this Session on 18 April 1777, a very interesting scene occurred when the House, at the request of Congress to preserve on record and deposit in the Archives of this State, the Declaration of Independence, with the names of the Members of Congress signing same, thereupon Ordered, "That the said Declaration be entered on the Journal of this House, among

the proceedings of the High Court of Chancery, and also on the records of the General Court, to perpetuate the memory of an event which will excite the admiration and attention of future ages, inform posterity of the causes which gave rise to so necessary and important a resolution, and evince to the world our approbation of that measure."

It was doubtless a proud moment to Nicholas Thomas when, as Speaker of the House and at its command, he ordered to be spread upon the record of the proceedings and to be made a part thereof, this authenticated copy of that famous instrument received from the hands of Congress, for he had been for ten years, 1767-1777, one of the active and steadfast promoters of the Revolution, as a member of the Lower House of Assembly of the Province, as a member of the Provincial Conventions and as a member of the Council of Safety. Two of his old colleagues both in the Lower House and in the Conventions, all three having been of the Council of Safety at different times, who had stood with him all these long years battling for the rights of the people, were then also serving the new State of Maryland, one of them Hon. Matthew Tilghman being a member of the State Senate, and the other Hon. Edward Lloyd, who a few days before had been elected one of the Governor's Council.

A new election for members of the House of Delegates was held 1 October 1777, and Mr. Thomas was again elected from Talbot County. When the House met 31 October, he was chosen Speaker for the second time.

On 9 March 1778, Hon. Nicholas Thomas, then Speaker of the House of Delegates, resigned his seat and the same day was appointed an Associate Judge of the General Court, the other members of the Court appointed being Hon. William Paca, Chief Judge, and Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson,[1]

[1] Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson was born 22 October 1749, the son of John and Jane (Contee) Hanson. He married Rebecca Howard of Annapolis. Educated at Philadelphia College. Studied law at Annapolis. Assistant Private

Associate Judge. Judge Paca resigned in 1781, and Hon. Robert Hanson Harrison [1] was appointed on 10 March 1781, Chief Judge of the General Court to fill the vacancy.

At the May Term 1780, a number of Maryland Loyalists were outlawed for High Treason by judgments in the General Court, and at the May Term 1781, of the Court, Rev. Jonathan Boucher, at one time rector of St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Hon. Daniel Dulany (the younger), Philip Key, Henry Addison, Rev. Bennett Allen, George Chalmers,[2] Lloyd Dulany and several others, were presented for High Treason, but the actions were struck off at the May Term 1782, the property of these Maryland Loyalists having been confiscated.

The record of the proceedings of the General Court, held for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at Talbot Court House, beginning 8 September 1778 and ending 27 April 1781, show that Judge Thomas, at *every* Term of the Court, to have been either on the Bench alone or sitting with one or both the other Judges, Hon. William Paca and Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson.

Judge Thomas did not live long after the Treaty of Peace 3 September 1783, to enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that

Secretary to General George Washington for a few months in 1776, but resigned on account of ill health. Appointed Associate Judge of the General Court in 1778. Chancellor of the State 30 October 1789. Presidential Elector in both of the elections of General Washington. He died 16 January 1806.

[1] Hon. Robert Hanson Harrison was born in Maryland in 1745, the son of Richard and Dorothy (Hanson) Harrison. Studied law. Private Secretary to General George Washington, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 1775–1781. Appointed Chief Judge of the General Court, 10 March 1781, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge William Paca. He died 2 April 1790.

[2] George Chalmers was born in Scotland in 1742, and after being educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and studying law in Edinburgh, emigrated to America in 1763 and settled in Baltimore. He returned to England when the Revolutionary War began, and became chief clerk of the Board of Trade in London. He published political, historical, biographical and miscellaneous works of acknowledged merit, among which are, "Political Annals of the United Colonies," "Opinions on subjects of Public Law and Commercial Policy connected with American Independence," and "Life of Mary Queen of Scots." He died 22 May 1825.

his country was then absolutely free and independent, and that the Revolution, which he had done so much to promote, was at last at an end. He died in December 1783, and on 20 January 1784, Hon. Robert Goldsborough, 4th., of Talbot County, was appointed an Associate Judge of the General Court to fill the vacancy created by his death.

The State of Maryland has been very neglectful of her well deserving sons, who resisted the exactions and demands of the mother country, from the time of the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765, to the close of the Revolutionary War eighteen years afterwards.

Many of the members of the Provincial Conventions and of the Council of Safety were men of great ability, a few only being well known to us today, and all were imbued with the purest motives and loftiest patriotism.

It is to be hoped that the time will come when some biographer will do justice to these almost forgotten sons of Maryland, to preserve their memory and to recount their noble and useful deeds as an inspiration to the rising generation.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, 1783.

L. WETHERED BARROLL.

In 1723 the Kent County School was established in Chestertown. This school continued to be the principal seat of learning in that part of Maryland, and indeed of Delaware. Just prior to 1782 it became very flourishing. The enrollment of students then reached 140, and at least 200 pupils were expected in the near future. The Board of Visitors of the School concluded that as "sundry of the students are preparing and desiring to enter upon a course of philosophy, and must repair to some other State, at a very grievous and inconvenient expense, to finish their education, unless they, the said Visitors, are enabled to enlarge the plan of said school by engrafting thereon a system of liberal education in the arts and sciences, and (have) accordingly prayed that a law be passed to enable them, the said Visitors, to enlarge and improve the said school into a college, or place of universal learning with the usual privileges."

Full power to erect the said school into a college or seminary of universal learning was given by an Act of the Legislature of Maryland in 1782. This first Board of Visitors and Governors were Joseph Nicholson, James Anderson, John Scot, William Bordley and Peregrine Letherbury, Esquires; William Smith, Doctor of Divinity, and Benjamin Chambers, Esquire. The institution was to have continuance forever, by the name of "Washington College," in the State of Maryland, in honourable and perpetual memory of His Excellency General Washington, the illustrious and virtuous commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States." General Washington's great appreciation of this honor is shown by his letter to the Rev. William Smith. He says: "To the gentlemen who moved the matter, and to the Assembly for adopting it, I am much in-

debted for the honor conferred on me, by giving my name to the college at Chester. At the same time that I acknowledge the honor, I feel a grateful sensibility for the manner of bestowing it, which, as it will remain a monument of their esteem, cannot but make a deep impression on my mind, only to be exceeded by the flattering assurance of the lasting and extensive usefulness of the seminary. If the trifling sum of fifty guineas will be considered as an earnest of my wishes for the prosperity of this seminary, I shall be ready to pay that sum to the order of the Visitors, whenever it is their pleasure to call for it. It is too trifling to stand in any other point of view, nor would I wish it to do so.

I have the honor to be, Reverend Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

(Letter dated Head Quarters, Newburgh 18th August, 1782.)

It is our pleasure to verify the payment of the above subscription. By Ledger A., Book 1783 of Washington College, on the first page, it is recorded that "His Excellency George Washington, Esq.," in 1783 paid a subscription to Washington College of £ 87/10 Shillings. This record shows that the payment was made through the Rev. William Smith.

The first ledger of Washington College contains much that is interesting. Such items as are trite and gossipy we have only mentioned in the hope of adding local color to times and acts the mere statistics of which are aglow with interest. This Ledger A. had been lost and its existence had been forgotten. When an old granary on the wharf in Chestertown was being torn down March 1st, 1910, it was found in its loft. The original back was retained, but strengthened and reinforced, and with a heavy canvas cover this very valuable book was presented to the College Library by Mr. Hope H. Barroll.

It contains a full list of the original subscribers to Washing-

ton College. It is astonishing to note how large are some of the subscriptions, especially when it is remembered that money was at a premium in 1783. They reflect credit above all things to the persevering and untiring labors of the Rev. William Smith, who from 1783 to 1785 canvassed the shore on horseback from Cecil to Accomac County, Virginia.

Dr. Smith's journey down the peninsula in quest of subscriptions was a veritable progress. His headquarters in Queen Anne's was the house of Governor William Paca. The latter subscribed 50 pounds himself, and later improved on his gift, for we read in the ledger, "July 6th. 1785 To his Exy. William Paca, Esq. borrowed of him and received by the Revd. William Smith, D. D. £400." Governor Paca was so much interested that he undertook to raise subscriptions from the entire county, and great was his reward. Queen Anne's was second only to Kent in the interest and liberality of her citizens.

The good people of Queen Anne's pass Dr. Smith on either in person or by introductory letters to Talbot. In the Talbot section of the old ledger there is a Tilghman or a Goldsborough on nearly every other page, and in Dorchester the Ennells divided honors with the Murrays, the Ennells family alone giving £211. Dr. Smith seems to have neglected Caroline County somewhat, collecting there only three very large subscriptions. In Somerset the list is especially large, and the generosity of the neighboring Virginians strikes a pleasing chord in the hearts of Marylanders. The one difficulty in the lower peninsula was in the payment of subscriptions. Many promised £9 or £15, but with characteristic energy delayed the payment of the same until their indebtedness with accumulated interest amounted to £15 or £20. The secretary who kept the college ledger, in bitterness of spirit, after recording interest on a subscription for many, many years, closes the account: "To Ditto of £15 from Jan. 7th. till Doomsday." From lack of space we discreetly record only the amounts they promised at first and the amounts they actually paid. Many were large in promises, but Trojans in payment, but of these, with Horace, we intend to say, *nihil nisi bonum.*

Kent County exhibited an interest that proved its worthiness to be the seat of this distinguished college. Of the 109 subscribers, all of whom gave £9 or over, General John Cadwallader was the largest, and certainly the most illustrious. An officer on the staff of General Washington, a warm personal friend of his beloved commander, his interest in the college bearing his leader's name was very warm. Dr. Smith had no more ardent supporter, and his character, given by Thomas Paine, Esq., his violent political enemy, and recorded as his epitaph at Shrewsbury, where he lived and died, should be an inspiring model for the emulation of the citizens of Kent.

"His Early and inflexible patriotism will endear his Memory to all the true friends of the American Revolution. It may with the sincerest Justice be said of him that he possessed a heart incapable of deceiving. His manners were formed on the nicest sense of honor, and the whole tenor of his life was governed by this principle.

"The companions of his youth were the companions of his manhood. He never lost a friend by insincerity, nor lost one by deception. His domestic virtues were truly exemplary, and while they served to endear, the remembrance, they embitter the loss of him, to all his numerous friends and connections."

The following is a complete list of the original subscribers to found Washington College. If not the "Peerage and Baronetage" of the Eastern Shore for 1783, at least it may be styled the "Dictionary of the Landed Gentry."

Subscriptions were not received for less than £9, and it was specified that "articles to be mutually binding on the Visitors of Kent County School and the subscribers and contributors towards founding and supporting Washington College in the State of Maryland." One interesting condition is, "Every subscription shall be made in specie of Gold or Silver and payable (as the act directs) in Spanish milled Dollars of the usual weight, or the value thereof as the same may be at the times of Payment in good Merchantable wheat or tobacco."

List of Subscribers to Establish Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

	L.	S.	D.
His Excellency George Washington	87	10	
Residents of Kent County.			
John Cadwalader	152	6	6
William Slubey	55	7	10
John Page	23		
John Lambert Wilmer	30		
Richard Graves	30		
Robert Buchanan	20		
William Dunn	9		
Simon Wickes	9		
Thomas Smyth	30		
James Claypoole	9		
Thomas VanDyke	11	5	
Horatio Bett	9		
Wm. Houston	9		
Thomas Kemp	9		
Robert Blake	9		
Wm. Tilghman	10	10	
John Harrigan	9		
Joseph Forman	30		
Robert Anderson	15		
Isaac Perkins	20		
John Lorain	15		
Dr. Wm. Bordley	18		
Philip Brooks	9		
Richard G. Smyth	30		
Joseph Nicholson	18		
James Anderson	30		
Rev. Wm. Smith	18		
Benjamin Chambers	18		
John Scott	18		
James M. Anderson	9		
Barney Corse	9		
Edward Wright	9		
Simon Wilmer	15		
Edward Worrell	9		
John Sturges	9		
Peregrine Leatherbury	9		
Josias Ringgold	15		
John Bolton	9		
James Tipper	9		
Ann Deane	15		
Anthony Banning	15		
Emory Sudler	18		
St. Leger Everett	10		
Charles Groome	9		
William Embleton	10		
John Kennard	10		
James Smith	9		
Marmaduke Medford	11	5	
James McClean	25	6	7
Luke Griffith	9		
Rasin Gale	9		
Edward Scanlan	9		
Thomas Smyth, Jr.	18		
Thomas Medford	10		
Daniel Matzler	10		
John Wilson, Jr.	15		
Robert Constable	10		
Robert Cruikshank and Mrs. C.	10		
Col. Richard Lloyd	20		
Arthur Miller	24		
William Wilmer	9		
James Lloyd	15		
Simon Wickes, Jr.	12		
Joseph Wickes	9		
William Ringgold, Jr.	10		
John Sutton	9		
Richard Hynson	9		
Morgan Browne	9		
Richard Spencer	15		
Charles Tilden	16		
Marmaduke Tilden, Jr.	9		
James Williamson	9		
James Frisby	10		
John Moore	9		
Jeremiah Nichols	15		
Richard Ricaud	12		
Richard Miller	9		
William Gale	10		

	L.	S.	D.
Arthur Brian	5	5	
James Dunn	15		
James Hodges	9		
John Williamson	15		
Joseph Brown (East Neck)	9		
Morgan Hurtt	9		
Robert Dunn	12		
John Carvill Hynson	9		
William Frisby	9		
Samuel Gott	9		
John Day	9		
Wm. Maxwell	15		
James Pearce	15		
Isaac Freeman	12		
John Wallis (Morgan's Neck)	10		
Isaac Spencer	12		
Nathaniel Comegys	12		
John Brooks	9		
William Hanson	9		
Malichi Ambrose	10		
Samuel Davis	15		
Alexander Baird	15		
William Geddes	30		
John Gleaves	10		
Wm. Wilson	9		
Ebenezar Massey	9		
George Wilson	15		
Nathaniel Kennard, Jr.	9		
Marmaduke Tilden	15		
John Vorhees	9		
Donaldson Yates	10		

The list of subscribers to establish Washington College from Queen Anne County is as follows:

	L.	S.	D.
Hon. William Paca	50		
Edward Tilghman	50		
William Hemsley	50		
John Beale Bordley	50		
Edward Corsey	32	10	
Richard B. Carmichel	20		
Alexander Lawson	20		
Robert Dawson	9		
Richard T. Earle	30		
Walter Jackson	18		
Joseph Nicholson, Jr	30		
C. T. Wederstrandt	9		
James Earle	12		
William Bruff	12		
Soloman Clayton	9		
Thomas Wright	32	10	
Arthur Emory, Sr	22	10	
Thomas Emory of Arthur	10		
Edward Downes	9		
William Hackett	9		
James Clayland	9		
William Wright	12	10	
Turbutt Wright	30		
Richard Emory	9		
Robert Wilson	9		
James Seth	10		
Clemont Sewell	18		
Richard Tilghman 4th	18		
William Ringgold	9		
Thomas Marsh Forman	18		
T. W. Clayton	9		
William Thompson	10		
Charles Troup	60		
Samuel Ringaway	18		
John Brown	15		
James Bordley	15		
Jacob Ringgold	9		
William Smith	9		
Vachel Downes	9		
James O. Bryan	15		
John Fisher	9		
James Hackett	9		
Griffin Fount LeRoy	18		
Robert Walters	20		
Joshua Seney	13		
Robert Wright	30		
James Kent	9		
John Dames	9		

	L.	S.	D.
James Gould	9		
Elizah Bishop	12		
John Foreman	10		
Richard B. Lloyd	50		
Thomas Anderson, Exr. of Robt. Anderson	10		
Samuel Seney	9		
Samuel Thompson	15		
John Thompson	20		
Matthew Hawkins	9		
Wm. Matthews	15		

The following is a list of the subscribers to founding Washington College from Talbot County:

	L.	S.	D.
John Roberts	12		
William March Catrup	9		
William Fraizer	15		
Richard Grason	9		
Peregrine Tilghman	20		
Richard Tilghman, Jr	20		
Thomas Bedingfield Hands	10		
Matthew Tilghman	30		
William Hindman	11	5	
Alexander McCallum	12		
William Goldsborough, Jr.	12		
William Tilghman	20		
Joseph Bruff	12		
William Goldsborough	35		
Thomas Gordon	10		
James Hindman	15		
John Bracco	15		
James Lloyd Chamberlane	27		
John Bonvie	15		
William Perry	20		
William Hayward	21		
Robert Lloyd Nichols	15		
John Gordon	9		
Charles Gardiner	9		
John Troup	9		
Richard Skinner	9		
John Needles	10		
Isaac Gilpin	9		
Charles Crookshank	18		
Nicholas Cox	9		
Messrs. Visitors of Talbot County Schools	349	19	6
Edward Lloyd	60		
Robert Goldsborough	30		
Howes Goldsborough	18		

In Dorchester County the subscribers to the founding of Washington are the following:

	L.	S.	D.
Robert Goldsborough	100		
William Ennells	60		
Henry Ennells	85		
James Murray	50		
Samuel Keene	30		
Henry Hooper	15		
John Dickenson	9		
Joseph Daffin	30		
Henry Ennells	9		
John Stevens	9		
William Ennells Hooper	9		
Leven Kirkman	15		
Willis Newton	9		
James Shaw	20		
John Smoot	20		
James Sullivan	30		
Archibald Patterson	40		
Joseph Richardson	15		
John Marshal	9		
Thomas Bourke	9		
Robinson Stevens	15		
Henry Murray	36		

	L.	S.	D.
Henry Maynadier	15		
Henry Waggaman	12		
Gustavus Scott	22		
Bartholemew Ennells, Jr.	9		
James Gordon	9		
William Wheyland	9		
Richard Stanford	9		
John Hooper	9		
William E. Hicks	9		
Alexander Smith	9		
Leven Traverse	9		
Bartholamew Ennells	9		
Thomas Ennells, of Blackwater	9		
George Bonnell	9		
John McNeil Anderson	12		
Robert Ewing	9		
Thomas Jones	9		
Ann Muse	30		
Elizabeth Ennells	30		
John Goldsborough	20		
John LeCompte	15		
Moses Allen	15		
Pritchel Willey	9		
John Owens	9		
Ann Steel	15		
Leven Woolford	9		
Thomas Lockerman	9		
Robert Griffith	9		
John Keene	9		
Arthur Whitely	30		
Stanley Byus	15		
James Steel	15		

In Somerset County the list of subscribers to Washington College is as follows:

	L.	S.	D.
Hon. John Henry	50		
Francis Tinkens	9		
Leven Gale	50		
Henry Jackson	25		
Samuel King	20		
John Denwood	9		
Nehemiah King	37		
Lambert Hyland	9		
John Dashiell	9		
Richard Waters	10		
Ezekiel Gillis	10		
John Winder	9		
Thomas Sloss	20		
George Dashiell	25		
William Davis Allen	15		
John Done	9		
Thomas Maddox, Jr	9		
John Stewart	25		
Esme Bailey	9		
Henry Handy	9		
William Horsey	9		
William McBryde	9		
George Day Scott	20		
William Winder	15		
James Houston	9		
George Handy	9		
Ebenezar Waller	9		
Gillis Polk	9		
William Adams	25		
John Adams	25		
Henry Lows	40		
John Waters	15		
Hamilton Bell, Jr	9		
W. Dashiell	9		
A. Cheney	10		
John Evans (of Nicholson)	9		
Alexander Robertson	9		
Thomas Bruff	9		

In Worcester County the following subscribed to found Washington College:

	L.	S.	D.
Joseph Dashiell	25		
Peter Chaille	25		
Benjamin Purnell of Matthew	15		
Charles Bennet	9		
Soloman Long	18		
Philip Quinton	10		
William Purnell	25		
Robert Done	15		
William Selby	10		
James Quinton	9		
John Martin	9		
George Truitt	15		
Thomas Martin	12		
Jethro Bowin	9		
John Parramore	10		
William Holland	10		
Leven Davis	10		
Leven Blake	15		
Leven Hill	9		
M. Downes	9		
Henry Ayres	9		
John Ayres	9		
Joshua Townsend, Indian Town	15		
William Handy	12		
John Selby	15		
John Warner	12		
John Neill	9		
Moses Chaille	9		
James Martin	9		
Isaac Houston	9		
Parker Selby, of Parker	9		
William Allen	30		
Henry Dennis	50		
Robert Dennis	9		
Thomas Purnell	25		
William Morris	15		
Zadock Purnell	45		
Samuel Handy	18		
John Pope	15		
Thomas Purnell, Wicomico Neck	18		

In Caroline County the following subscribed to Washington College:

	L.	S.	D.
Matthews Driver	30		
Charles Daffin	30		
William Hopper	35		

The following subscribed from Accomac County, Va.:

	L.	S.	D.
George Corbin	30		
George Stewart	20		
Skinner Wollop	10		

In Cecil County the following is a list of the subscribers to the foundation of Washington College:

	L.	S.	D.
The Visitors of the Free School	150		
Michael Earle	20		
John Miller	15		
John Lewis (priest)	9		
Sidney George	20		
John Leach Knight	20		
John Carnan	9		
Daniel Charles Heath	60		
Henry Ward Pearce	50		
Joshua George	20		
Peregrine Ward	18		

	L.	S.	D.		L.	S.	D.
John Ward Vesey	10			John Ward son of John	9		
James Louttit	20			William Ward	10		
John Ward	9			William Rumsey	15		
John Cox	20			Thomas B. Veazey	9		
John Hall	9			John Duckery Thomson	12		
John Rumsey	12			William Matthews	15		

When Dr. Smith turned his horse's head toward Chestertown after obtaining his enormous list of subscribers to Washington College, he was confronted with the practical task of erecting the college building. On this portion of his work Ledger A. throws as much light as posterity can desire.

An account with the Bank of U. S. North America in Philadelphia is the only account opened with any bank, and all the transactions therewith during seven years did not exceed 708 £. Finance was then in its infancy, each individual being a bank unto himself.

Pregnant items during these early days are:

"Nov. 6-1784. To Mr. Bennett of Carolina for 40,000 Shingles at $15. per thousand £225."

"1000 ten penny nails paid 12 shillings 6 pence."

"February 13th. 1784, to Sketch of seal paid by order to Miss Peale £1, s15."

Miss Peale was the daughter of Charles Willson Peale, the artist, who was born in Chestertown in 1741 and was a sister of Rembrant Peale. She afterwards became an instructress in the college. This seal, which is of unique and striking design, is now used as the great seal of the college, there being a smaller seal, the origin of which is not known.

"February 7, 1785, William Smith purchased of Joseph Forman, Esq. 501769 bricks for £815/7/5 3/4." Traces of the old yard in which these bricks were burned were to be seen until recent years in the sunken field at the foot of Normal Hall Campus, and in the depressions in the lot on the northwest corner of Washington avenue and Mt. Vernon Place.

The first building, the corner stone of which was laid by Governor William Paca in 1783, was 160 feet in length, 53 feet

in height, four stories high besides an attic; it had eight chimneys, fifty-one windows in the front alone and three front doors. It consisted of a central building with wings, but instead of the wings being detached as in colonial buildings of the time, they were joined to the main building, forming a harmonious whole. The contractor for this building was Robert Allison and the architects were Rakestraw and Hicks, all of Philadelphia. It was destroyed by fire in 1827, but from a picture of it that is preserved, it appears to be one of the most imposing and dignified edifices, educational or otherwise, of which the country could at that time boast, many thinking it in colonial architecture equal to or surpassing Nassau Hall at Princeton.

The expense entailed by this building was great. To raise further funds the land holdings of the college from the campus on both sides of Washington avenue to Maple avenue, in those days called Fish street, were divided into sixty-three building lots, containing one acre each, and disposed of at public sale. Libations from the cup of Omar Khayyam were deemed essential to inflame the cupidity of bidders. Accordingly, we find:

"Sept. 1/1783, at sale of College lots for Rum, £1/2/6."

As late as 1860 a successful sale of real or personal property in Kent was an unheard-of thing unless such spiritous aid and comfort were forthcoming.

"Extract from the Minutes (of the visitors May 16, 1783)."

"The committee, appointed to superintend the sale of Washington College Lots, report the following Sale of lots to the persons and at the prices following.

This list is omitted, as its interest is purely local.

From 1785 to 1794 and for an indefinite period thereafter the annual allowance or appropriation by the Maryland legislature to Washington College was £1250.

The Rev. William Smith was the moving spirit of these early days. He brought the workmen for the college building by boat from Philadelphia to Appoquinomink Hundred, thence to Chestertown in huge wagons. The difficulty of keeping these laborers content far away from their homes and families must

have been great; but Dr. Smith was a profound student of human nature, besides being a most eminent divine and successful educator, and his method of overcoming this difficulty is roseate and effectual.

"May 20, 1785 To Col. Perkins for 5 Galls. Rum, for workmen on the College £1/3/4."

"May 31, 1785 to Col. Perkins for 5 Galls. Rum £1/3/4.

"Nov. 18, 1785 to Robert Allison, for 30 Galls. Rum for the workmen £6 10."

"Jan. 2, 1786 to Capt. Alexander Murray for a hhd. Rum for the workmen on the College, Qty 119 Galls, a 4 s per gallon £23 16."

"May 3, 1786 to S. & S. Clarksons for a barrel of rum for the workmen on the College £8 12 6."

"Sept. 25, 1786, by Washington College for 3 gallons Rum given the workmen on the College by order Dr. Smith 15 shillings."

October 2, 1786 for 3½ galls. Spirits and a bottle of wine for raising the rafters £1 4."

From this it will be seen that the erection of the building required three years.

It seems that in 1785 there was no argument so potent as a large swallow of rum on Saturday night to convince a workman that his week's service was not complete on Wednesday evening. The incontrovertible wisdom of this argument is shown by the perfect harmony always existing between employers and employee; the total absence of strikes and labor troubles from all the records of the period show that the social contract was too well lubricated to be strained.

A constant and heavy item of expenses is for "Dispatches," as "to Tob. Ashmore £7 and 7d. on August 27, 1785 for his expenses in carrying a message to Worcester Co.

James Grace, whose works many thirsty students have blessed without knowing his name, was the digger of the well on College Hill. This well was dug sixty feet deep in 1786 and cost £25/6. Doubtless (as was then the custom every time a rafter

was raised or a corner stone laid) the water did not flow undiluted for the first time, though by a strange omission this vital item is not mentioned in the ledger accounts.

The Club House, situated on the hill opposite the M. E. parsonage, on the street which was formerly known as Club Lane, played an important part socially in the early history of the town. Contrary to our conception of the normal function of a club, this building became the temporary fountain head of higher education on the Eastern Shore. It was used as a recitation hall by the college between 1784-1786. There are several items for the repair of same, and on May 18th, 1784, John Hyland built a stage for the use of the students. On October 14, 1785, J. Piper repaired the club windows to the extent of putting in 55 new squares of glass!—a mute tribute to the quietude and submissiveness of student life.

From 1790 to 1794 the Trustees of the Poor paid to the college £80 per annum for the rent of the old Free School House situated on the hill just above the Chestertown water plant, for a temporary poor house. The first poor house in Kent County was a brick building opposite Chester Cemetery gate. George Hanson and Benjamin Chambers, Esquires, seem to have been the principal trustees for the poor.

The following presidents of Washington College were Protestant Episcopal ministers:

From 1782 to June, 1789, the Rev. Wm. Smith, D. D.

1789 to June, 1805, the Rev. Colin Ferguson, D. D.

1815 to June, 1817, the Rev. J. G. Cooper.

1823 to June, 1829, the Rev. T. Clowes.

Up to 1789 the Rev. William Smith received a salary of £500 per annum as principal of the college. He gathered about him a faculty of men whose ability was only surpassed by their zeal for the welfare of the college.

In 1783 Daniel Dulany, the eminent lawyer, afterwards Attorney-General of the State of Maryland, was a professor receiving a salary of £100.

Miss Elizabeth Peale, a noted miniature painter, the daugh-

ter of Charles Willson Peale, was employed to teach drawing and painting, together with Miss Sarah Callister, in 1783, each receiving a salary of £75.

Rev. Colin Ferguson, D. D., was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy from 1790 to 1796, with a salary of £300.

He was one of the most learned divines and distinguished educators in the country, and the college was most fortunate in securing his services. He was a Scotchman, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and when Dr. Smith left Chestertown to found the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in 1789, Dr. Ferguson succeeded him as principal of the college to the eminent satisfaction of the governing as well as the student body, and under him the college continued to flourish and extend its state-wide influence. Dr. Ferguson kept the ledger from which this information is gleaned, and was treasurer with a salary of £40.

An item: "May 3, 1798 by Washington College for Bell ringer and Treasurers expenses to Annapolis £21/15."

Rev. Samuel Armor, an Episcopal minister, was professor of moral philosophy from 1787 to 1793, with a salary of £230. Later this was increased to £300.

The following were professors at the college:

Samuel Keer, in 1783, salary of £130.

John Fitzgerald, in 1783, salary of £112 10.

George Dashiell, from 1788 to 1792, salary of £70.

Samuel Chandler, from 1790 to 1792, was master of the English school, salary £120.

Daniel McCurtin, from 1791 to 1802, salary of £175. He was later secretary with a salary of £10, collector of tuition with a salary of £15, and in 1802 received for services as master in the Grammar School £200.

Jesse Moore, from 1792 to 1795, of English and oratory, salary £150.

Rev. Archibald Walker, D. D., an Episcopal minister, from 1792 to 1803, of moral philosophy and logic, salary £300.

John Forman Halsey, in 1796, "sous-Maitre in the English School," salary £125.

Edward Halsey, in 1796, of English and oratory, salary of £150.

Peregrine Letherbury, from 1791, to 1796, was professor of law, receiving a salary of from £76 16 to £150. In every instance recorded he returned his salary to the college, several times with an extra donation. The dusty dry accounts of an old ledger are eloquent when they record such acts as these. He was a noted lawyer and was thus of great assistance in collecting the donations of delinquent contributors, and "By Cash, paid P. Letherbury" appears on accounts from Dorchester to Cecil.

Benjamin Chambers, Esq., was treasurer for a short while in 1782.

The official bricklayer during the entire closing quarter of the eighteenth century was Samuel Hadley, and the Cerberus whose title of "janitor" so often echoed through the corridors by keyless students was Joseph Williams. Samuel Hadley received six shillings each time he swept out the chimney, and the amazing frequency with which this item occurs gives a vivid idea of the grimness darkening that worthy's face.

The commencement of 1788, the occasion of the dedication of the college, was an academic event which in dignity and charm has only been surpassed by the recent celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday of this venerable institution. Noted men from all over the country attended; the Carmichaels, the Pacas, the Goldsboroughs and the flower of the Eastern Shore graced the occasion with their presence. Though no such record occurs, we have no doubt but that forensic debates in Greek and Sanscrit took place between students from the platform, "such an encounter which lames reports to follow it and undoes description to do it." Dr. William Smith gave £3 for expenses of commencement; the other members of the faculty and the citizens of the town were not lacking in generosity. "Curtz, the Musician, for services," received £13/2/6, which amount was met by a donation from the following gentlemen,

each giving 30 shillings: Messrs. P. Letherbury, Esq., J. Scott, Esq., J. Seney, Esq., Col. Perkins, Mr. Richard B. Carmichael, and Thomas Smith, Esq."

Speeches abounding in references from the literature of mighty Rome filled the visitors' ears: "Si monumentum quaeras, circumspice," or some old warrior's voice trembled praising the glorious Eastern Shore for "Terra potens armis atque ubere glebae." We, though "lashed into Latin with the tingling rod," find a weak smile the only cover for our ignorance of half what this generation knew and experienced. We refrain from a gastronomic rhapsody, but not because imagination fails us. Perhaps the first alumni banquet toastmaster's toast proposed:

> "With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.
> And let my liver rather heat with wine.
> Than my heart cool with mortifying groans.
> Why should a man whose heart is warm within
> Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?
> Sleep when he wakes? And creep into the jaundice, by being peevish?"

The most eloquent commentary made by the ledger is that Samuel Hadley, in a fit of vinous exaltation, cleaned out the chimneys three times.

COLONIAL MILITIA, 1740, 1748.

[Continued.]

Queen Ann's County, Md.

1748

May it please y^r^ Excellency

In Obedience to your Excellency's Commands relating to the Militia of Queen Anns County I humbly inform that there are in the said County four Companys of foot, soldiers, and one Troop of Horse—

The Troop commanded by myself—

James Earle Jun^r^, Captain Lievtenant
Solomon Clayton, Cornet

The first Company of foot comanded by Lievtenant Col^o^ Ernant Hawkins—

William Elliott, Lievtenant
James Hutchins, Ensign

The second Company of foot commanded by Maj^r^ William Turbutt.

Lieutenant vacant
M^r^ Meredith, Ensign, declines to serve

The third Company of foot commanded by Capt^n^ Edward Wright.

Lievtenant vacant
Ensign vacant

The fourth Company of foot Commanded by Capt^n^ Andrew Price.

W^m^ Jump, Lievtenant
Ensign, vacant

And upon adviseing with the Field Officers, I humbly propose W^m^ Hemsley to be Lievtenant, and William Coursey Ensign of Maj^r^ Turbutts Company, John Collings Lievtenant and Nathaniel Cleave Ensign to Captain Edward Wrights Company And Thomas Rowe to be Ensign to Captain Price's Comp^y^.

I humbly beg Leave farther to inform your Excellency that Queen Annes County is capable to raise another Company of Foot Soldiers which would be an Ease to the Inhabitants upon the Upper Parts of Chester and Choptank Rivers who are now obliged to come a great Way to attend Musters, and recommend Augustine Thompson to be Captain, James Gould Lievtenant and James Brown Ensign of such Company. All which is humbly submitted to y^r^ Excellency's Consideration.

May it please y^r^ Excy

June the 30^th^ 1732

Y^r^ Excellency's

most, obedient

humble Servant

I humbly beg y^r^ Excely's Pardon for not obeying the Commands sooner I met with severall Disappointments.

R^d^ Tilghman

St. Mary's County, Md.

1748

An Account of the Number of Militia in S^t^ Mary's County in Pursuance of an Instruction from the Board of trade to his Excellency the Governor of this Province under the Command of Coll^ll^ George Plater.

Troops	of Horse.	Como. Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Private Troopers.
Dead	Justinian Jordon, Lieut Coll^ll^	1		
	Thomas Aisquith, Major	1		
1st Troop	George Aisquith, Capt	1		
	Joseph Hopewell, Lieut	1		
	John Morris, Cornet	1		
	Charles King, Quart^r^ Master		1	
	Hugh Hopewell, Clk		1	

	Corporalls		4	
	Private Troopers			60
2nd Troop	Justinian Jordan Jun, Capn	1		
	Thomas Shanks, Lieut	1		
Dead	James Mills, Cornet	1		
	Samll Briscoe, Quar. Master		1	
	Jeremiah Jordan, Clk		1	
	Corporalls		4	
	Private Troopers			47
3d Troop	Stephen Chilton, Capn	1		
	Robert Hemmet, Lieut	1		
	John Stanfield, Cornet	1		
	McKelvie Hemmet, Clk		1	
	Corporalls		4	
	Private Troopers			54
4th Troop	Thomas Greenfield, Capn	1		
	Mevill Lock, Lieut	1		
	John Burroughs, Cornet	1		
	John Cartwright, Clk		1	
	Corporalls		4	
	Private Troopers			51
		14	22	212

Comp.'	of Foot.	Como. Officers.	War-rant Officers.	Private Men.
	George Clark, Lieut Colll	1		
	Abraham Barnes, Major	1		
1st Compa	John Bond, Capn	1		
	Theodorus Jordan, Lieut	1		
	Ensign			
	Perigrine Bond, Clk		1	
	Serjeants		4	
	Corporalls		2	
	Private Men			75
2d Compa	Kenelyn Truman Greenfield, Capn	1		
	Lieut			
	Willm Harrison, Ensign	1		
	Samll Southern, Clk		1	
	Serjeants		4	
	Corporalls		4	
	Private Men			100
3rd Compa	James Briscoe, Capn	1		
	Lieut			
	Edwd Able, Ensign	1		
	James Thomas, Clk		1	
	Serjeants		3	
	Private Men			85

4th Compa	Richard Ward Key, Capn	1		
	James Wilson, Lieut	1		
	Jno Taney, Ensign	1		
	Jno Booker, Clk		1	
	Serjeants		4	
	Corporalls		2	
	Private Men			74
5th Compa	Robert Chesley, Capn	1		
	Isaac Doyn, Lieut	1		
	John Dossey, Ensign	1		
	Jno Newton, Clk		1	
	Serjeants		4	
	Private Men			83
	Brought forward	14	22	212
		28	54	629
6th Compa	John Attoway Clark, Capt	1		
	John Cole, Lieu	1		
	Ensign			
	William Watts, Clk		1	
	Serjeants		5	
	Private Men			55
7th Compa	Zacariah Bond, Capn	1		
	Baptist Barber, Lieut	1		
	William Bond, Ensign	1		
	Jno Swan, Clk		1	
	Serjeants		2	
	Corporalls		2	
	Private Men			62
Total Amount of Offrs & Soldiers—844		33	65	746

March 25th, 1748. p Geo: Plater.

Somerset County, Md.

1748

A List of Souldiers under the Command of Cpt John Williams Senr Viz—

William Turpin, Lievtenant
Thos Dixon, Cornett
Thos Beauchamp, Quarter Mastr
Kirk Gunby, Corporal
Whittey Turpin, Corporal
Marcy Beauchamp, Corporal

March the 1st Day, 1748-9

Marcy Fountain, Clerk

Wm Watsson Pistols
David Long Pistols
Thos Tull, Condockreay
Thos Leon Pistols
Ambrous Dixon Pistols
John Long Pistols
Josephes Bell Pistols
James Gunby Pistols
Isaac Dixon
John Davis Pistols
George Bozman Pistols
Nehemiah Turpin Pistols
Samuell Coulbourn
Isaac Beauchamp
Stephen Hosey
Samuell Handy
Benjamin Lankford
Smith Hosey
John Beauchamp
Thos Tull Anomessick
Jacob Cullin
John Scot Junr
Ezekiell Hall
Jessey Lister
Jeffrey Long
Robert Corsey
Spencer Williams Pistols
Joshua Tull Pistols
Wm Conway
Purnal Outen
Benjamin Coulbourn
Richard Tull
John Handy
Wm Beauchamp
Thos Dixon son of Wm Pistols
Outerbridge Hosey
Abraham Outen
Risdon Dixon
Bill Maddix
Charles Hall Pistols
Fountain Beauchamp
Isaac Coulbourn
Southey Whittington
Michael Holland
Elija Coulbourn
Killiam Lankford

A List of Soulders belonging to Capt Joshua Sturgis

Officers Lazarus Dennis Insign—Solomon Townsend, Daniel Dennis, Samll Tayler, Wm Tayler, Sargents.

Joshua Kelliam
Wm Ottwell
Jerimiah Townsend
Marshel Townsend
Natt Townsend
John Smith
Samll Cooper
Robt Dukes
Wm White
Joshua White
Samll Beal
Belitha Laws
Gabrel Powel
Roling Beavens
Vallentine Dennis
John Stephens
Randall Right
Tobe Tayler
James Tayler
Nicklis Crouch
Thos Victer
John Ruark
Isaac Crouch
Wm Scott
Andrew Brown
Charles Hammond
Ezekil Butler
Thos Beavens
James Ottwell
Richard Ward
Gye Cook
John Melican
Joseph Townsend
Ezekiel Townsend
Wm Donaho
Wm Gray
Benja Houston
Wm Bennett
Wm Hall
Travour Tayler
Thos Outten
Wm Willis
Richard Nickols
Joseph Godfree
Wm Beavens
Johnathun Noble
Robt Macin
Thos Butler Junr
Mical Vestry
David Lafeald
Peter Owens
James Noble

Cornelas Beavens Leftenant & Elijah Laws—Clk.

A List of Soilders Bairing Armes vnder the Command of Capt. William Jones

Panter Laws Lieut Danele Jones Ensign Thomas Jones Cleark

John Addames, George Jones Serg.

Isaak Noble & Joseph Ellis & William Roberson Corpl.

Robert Malone
Peter Serman
Michael Dishroon
Jacob Morris
Joseph Morris
Clement Christefar
Mathew Goslin
John Ginkines
Haraem Radish
William Ellis
William Sullivan
Jaruis Ginkines
Timmothy Colliens
Robert Mealy
Danuele Dalany
Smith Brewerton
George Baly
Jonathan Standford
Thomas Colliens
John Morris
Hen Kennedy
William Booth
John Bruerton
Samuel Breuerton
Ezekiel Hilman
Luke Fosque
Thomas Stanford
Benjm Mitchell
George Rellit
Edward Sirman
Isaak Sirman
John Hilman
John Williams
Thomas Fowler
James Wilkins
George Toadvine
David Mils
Jacob Crouch
Pirkins Vanable
Thomas Gordy
Richard Stpen Bounds
William Adley
David Ginkins
Hen Fraysher
Ambros Riging
Jacob Lolles
Joshua Sirman
John Nails
William Baly
William Sullivin
George Sharpe
John Vance
Alexander Fullerton

A List of Capt John Handy's Troope

William Nelson	Lievt	Wm Giles Junr	Corpll	Henry Dashiell Clk— March 20th 1749—
Douty Collier	Cornt	Jos. Nicholson	Do	
Robt Collier Junr	Qt M	James Dasheall	Do	
John Shiles Senr		John Evans Junr		Robt Willin
John Nicholson .		Joshua Jackson		Edwd Bennet
Evans Collier		Daniell Matt Julien		John Beard
Mitchell Dashiell		John Wailes		Joshua Humphris
Rodger Nicholson		George Collier		Thos Russell
Wm Winright		Stephen Winright		Matthew Kemp
Jesse Dashiell		Ezekiah Dorman		Robt Hardy
Jno Shiles Junr		Geo. Bennet		Graves Bourman
Thos Dashiell		Levin Larramur		Thos Bird
James Winright		Thos Willin Junr		Levin Willin
John Goslie		Danll Henderson		John Davis
Wm More		John Willin		John Leatherbury
Wilson Rider				

A List of men under the Command of Capt Day Scott—

Samll McClester,	Ensign	Sidney Brown,	Corporal
Daniel Walter,	Serjent	Obediah Reed,	Corporal
Arthur Hickman,	Sergent		
Robert Walter	Aaron Messex	Wm Ellensworth	
John Wallace	Partrick Quaturmus	George Dashiell	
David Hopkins	Bloyce Harriss	John Willing of Nanticoke	
Daniel Wales	Elihu Messex		

Abraham Bartlett
Isaac Sirman
Benj[a] Richardson
John Dean
John Hopkins Jur
Benjamin Messex
James Reed
James Laramore
John Anderson
Nicholas Dun
Thos Dun
Joseph Husk
John Bartlett Junr
Teagoe Dickerson
John Nelson
Jonathan Hickman
Wm Walter
Isaac Hopkins
Brion McCabe
Wm Phraiser
Richard Williams Junr
Wm Laramore
Daniel Jackson
Wm More
Matthew Duncon
Covington Messex
Isaac Handy Junr
Robert Farrenton
Levin Farenton
John Martin
Benjamin Bird
Pasque Bartlett
Aylward Barklett
Levin Goslin
Henry Richards
John Piper
Isaac Jackson
Robert Low
Hugh Portar
Wm Roberson
Wm Easson
John Dean Junr
Hance Brewstrum
Thos Jackson
Jehu Bounds
James McMorrie
Winder Dashiell
James Nicholson
Wm Dashiell—Clerk.

A List of The foot Company of Soldiers under The Command of Cap[t] W[m] Lane

Moses Mills, Lievtenant
Smyth Mills, Ensign
Robt Stevenson, Serjant
John Melton, Serjant
Solomon Webb, Serjant
Nathaniel Mills
Elisha Jones, Clk. Serjant

Jeremiah Cary
Wm Gillett
Samuel Brittingham
Robt Lindale
James Burnett
Abraham Lamberson
Samll Lamberson
Hugh Mills
Wm Mills son of John
Nathan Mills
Wm Ellis
John Webb
Wm Melvin
Moses Pilshard
Joseph Pane
Thos Duberly
Robt Wattson
John Blades
Solomon Cary
Wm Veazy
Charles Wattson
John Brittingham
Nehemiah Dickerson
Moses Pane
John Pane
Joseph Stevenson
Wm Stevenson
Thomas Mulligan
Henery Lamberson
Wilburn Ramsey
Evander Cameren
Robt Pitts
John Whaley
Henderson Baker
Peter Redding
Daniel Ramsey
Jacob Hill
John Peacock
William Mills son of Samll
John Gillitt
John Martiel
Joseph Henderson
Israel Lance
Littleton Melton
James Davis
James Blades
James Phillips
Samuel Dorman
Wm Floid
George Duke
Charles Davis
Joshua Chapman
Henery Greer
George Greer
Samuel Blade
Lemuel Henderson
Barnaby Henderson
Levin Henderson
Jacob Pane
John Duberly
John Wattson
Wm Piper
Saml Piper
William Aguifield
Simson Booty

A True Coppy p me E. L: Clk.

March 28th 1749—A List of Troops under Command of Capt Joseph Miller

William Durkins	Samuel Hall	Edward Clark
Hugh Tingle Junr	George Hudson	Rader Clark
Abraham Linch	Jehua Wyat	William Peeds
Alexander Linch	William Hudson	Thomas Robinson Junr
Daniel Coe	William Wyat	Thomas Aydlot
Samuel Hudson	John Bowden	Abil Colings
John Tull Junr	Thomas Bowden	Joshua Burton
John Howard	Mathew Rogers	Raber Smith
Cedar Godwin Jur	Joshua Rogers	John Maesey
Thomas West Junr	William Woodcraft	Andrew Gray
George Wharton	William Cuffing	Jacob Gray
William Tulle	Richard Tulle Junr	Francis Beekham
James Smith	Absolom Hudson	Solomon Tingle
Joshua Evans	Joseph Robinson	Samuel Aydlot
Charles Smith	Solomon Evans	Nehemiah Howard

Avery Morgin, Left Tenent
John Evans, Cornett
William Howard, Qt Master
Hugh Ingle, Corporal
George Howard, Corporal
Thomas Colings, Corporal
Ambrose White, Corporal
Mathew Wise, Clerk

A List of the Troop Under the Command of Capt Jos. Mitchell—

Richard Blizard	Nathan Brittingham	George Jones
Dennis Hudson	Samll Stevenson	George Truit
Ephram Heather	Elias Poynter	John Bratten son of Wm
Saml Bratten	Willson Bratten	
Charles Davis	Joseph Cord	Joseph Merril
Phillip Selby	Daniel Sturgis	Littleton Boing
John Schoolfield	Isac Brittingham	Poynter Brittingham
Ratlif Poynter	Peter Lindal	Job Walton
John Hall	Abraham Oughton	Hinry Satchell
Natt Hopkins	Littleton Brumly	Parker Selby son of Phil
Ezekiel Wise	Parker Selby Junr	
John Purnal	Wm Sturgis	Hezekiah Purnal
Daniel Selby son of Park	Samll Stevenson son of James	Peter Johnson
Joshua Bratten		Solomon Claywell
Levin Hopkins	Natt Bratten	Jos. Hill
John Richardson Junr	Parker Selby Snr	James Bratten
Matthew Selby	Stephen Waltorn	Zadock Turner

John Selby, Left Tennant
Peter Claywell, Cornet
William Walton, Quarter Master
Wm Brittingham, Corporal
John Richardson, Corporal
John Johnson, Corporal
John League, Corporal

A True List pr me Daniel Selby,
Clerk.

A List of a Troup under the Command of Cap^{t} John Waters, Viz—

James Polk, Lieu^{t}
Cornet
Edward Waters, Quarter Master
Wm Polk
Teague Riggin
George Benston
John Tull
Josep Riggin
James Haymon
Nathanell Smullin
John Harriss
Wm Benston
James Bolen
John Pilcher
Wm Gray
Wm Smullin
John Benston
Wm Worrick
James Gray
Spencer Harriss
Joseph Tilmon
Isiah Tilmon
Wm Hath
Edmond Smuling
Leven Conner
Mathias Costin
Stephen Costin
Wm. Fleming,
Aron Tilman, Corporeals
Whittington King, Clark
Edward Stephens
Ezekiel Costin
Stephen Ward
James Harriss
John Polk
Elijah Tilmon
Elisha Tilmon
Ezekiel Gibins
Dormon Donoho
Abraham Harriss
Zachariah Harriss

A List of Soulgers Commanded by Captain Nath^{ll} Waller—

John Polk, Leautenant
David Hall, Insine
Jethro Vaughn, Corprill
Matthew Callarday, Corprill
Mathias Vinson, Corprill
John Fatom, Drummer
Nath^{ll} Waller, Sergeant
Allen Gray, Sergent
Matthew Oliphen, Seargent

William Callaway Sen^{r}
John Callaway Sen^{r}
Nath^{ll} Waller Sener
John Godard
Robert Haistains
Alexander Maddux
William Maddux
John Roades
John LeCatt
Joseph Leanard
Thomas Hall
John Hitch Junior
Nehemiah Hitch
Hill Coxk
Thomas Coxk
Daniel Coxk
John Coxk
John Chrouch
William Waller
William Rinning
Thomas Waller Junior
John Callaway son of Peter
Benjamin Parremore
Joseph Parremore
John Hastans
Robert King
Alexander Gibbins
Richard Waller
William Haistains
Ebenezer Callaway
Thomas Parremore
John Parremore
Ephrim Vaughn
John Speer
Job Sermond
John Cordery
Michael Linch
John Moor
John Callaway Junior
William Hains
Benjamin Hearne
Benjamin Vinson
Ezekiel Hitch
Andrew Speer
Adam Price
William Strobridge
Thomas Lockwell
Elijah Hearne
Thomas Noble
Edward Macglamary
Moses Cremeen
Moses Carter
Aaron Carter
John Waller
Moses Speer
Jessee Parremore
Daniel Carter
Samuel Callaway
Jacob Speer

Dutton Baken	Isaac Callaway	Isaac Kinning
James English	Edmond Shiles	

A true List from me Nathll
Waller to the Honourable Coll.
Robert King. March the 15th Day 174⅝.

Cristopher Piper—Cleark.

A List of the officers & Men Belonging to the Troop under the Command of Capt Thomas Gilliss

Charles Ballard, Lieutenant
David Polk, Cornet
Clement Dashiell, Quartermastr

Wm Winder, Francis Allen } Corporals

Henry Lowes	Joseph Piper	John Fowler
Levin Gilliss	Robt Chambers	George Addams
Wm Addams	James Traherne	Richd Phillips
Michael Dishroon	Mercelius Hobbs	Jas. Jones Bounds
John Dishroon	Stephen Hobbs	Elias Bayley
Wm Dishroon	Benjamin Hobbs	Joshua Turpin
Jonathan Bounds	Underwood Rencher	John Dorman
Wm Kibble	Wm Davis	Benj. Cottman
Charles Leatherbury	John Crouch	Nicholas Evans
John Leatherbury	Jacob Cawdry	Stephen Addams
Robt Leatherbury	Ahab Costen	Joseph Allen
Nehemiah Covington	Thomas Hulbrook	Wm Rencher
Thomas Poollet	Joseph Vennables	Thomas Crouch
Wm Poollet	Ezekiel Humphris	
Jonathan Poollet	John Ballard	
Wm Cottman	Benjamin Cottman	Louther Dashiell
Isaac Dashiell	Thomas Toadvine	Clerk
Thomas Dashiell	Wm Harris	

Talbot County, Md.

1748

A List of the Officers & Men under Capt Robert Goldsborough 1748—

Officers	Richard Start	Nicholas Brown
Lievt: Woolman Gibson	Richard Vinton	John Rage
Richard Bruff	William Roberts	William Hadden
Samuel Kininmont	James Roberts	Charles Walker
David Fitspatrick	Andrew Hennesey	Michael Kerby Jun.

Officers
William Garey
Wm Brown Vickers
James Virgen
James Stainer
Thomas Mason
Robert Hall
Ephraim Start
William Fitzpatrick
David Prichard
John Jeffers
Thomas Scott
Thomas More
James Shield
James Sankston
Thomas Keets
William Beswick
John Kininmont Junr
Christopher Plummer
Jonas Farrowfield
John Barwick Jur
George Millington
William Lane
William Williams
Vincent Jones
Thomas Carslick
Lamb: Warner
Thomas Beswick
John Plummer Junr
John Greenhawk
Cooley Jones
James Parsons
Edward Slaughter
Anthony Gregory
William Price
Lewis Jones
John Chapman
John Saunders
Abraham Severe
Thomas Sankston
William Cooper
William Hues
Richard Barrow
John Garey
Jonathan Gibson
Francis Armstrong
John Robinson
Henry Male
Joseph Kininmont
John Sutton
Daniel Maginney
Thomas Parr
John Smith
John Nuttle
Moses Higgs
Benjamin Roberts
James Hawkins
Edward Shropshire
Thomas Sherwood (the Elder
Thomas Sherwood (Second
Thomas Sherwood (the Younger
Hugh Rice
Harwood Reams
Thomas Ozman
George Lemmon
William Kelley
William Allen
William Whaley
Larkin Willson
William Hutton
James Whaley
William Cole
William Nailor
James Saunders
Thomas Plummer
Isaac Millington
John Morgan
Charles Morgan Ju.
Daniel Martindale
David Herrington
Isaac Herrington
Thomas Tharpe
James Kindrick
Sevil Morgan
Oldern Williams
William Cullen
John Cullen Jun.
David Cullen
George Vickers
Joseph Nailor
William Shield
John Dobson
Thomas Hewett
William Grace
Charles Kingston
John Cole Scott
Francis More
Thomas Thomas
William Price
Richard Kerby
Robert Kerby
Lambt Kerby
John Kerby
William Kerby
David Kerby
Nathan Kerby
William Baley
Solomon Draper
John Benney
John Auston
James Millson
Robert Hunter
Samll Millson
Francis Stainer
Solomon Stainer
James Robinson
Stephen Hurrey
John Tucker
John Williams
Thomas Greenhawk
Joseph Eubanks
John Barrett
John Thomas
James Horney
John Standfast
Nathaniel Connor
William Horney
Moses Sneed
Thomas Benney
William Harris
John Benney
Joseph Faulkner
William Cockayne
Abraham Faulkner
Burton Frans Faulkner
Isaac Faulkner
Jacob Faulkner
William Oxenham

James Robinson	Joseph Vickers	Richard Auston
John Gibson	Samuel Morgan	James Perkins
Jonathan Willson	Jacob Gore	Patrick Heart
Thomas Willson	Richard Sneed	Richard Dolain

A True Copy Taken off of the Muster Roll pr me
Wm Lundergin,
Clarke, Janry 27, 1748/9.

A Roll of the Militia under the Command of Tho. Porter in Tal. Cty Viz—

Joseph Turner	William Arrington	John Arrington
Thomas Loveday	Laurence James	John Turner
James Farrell	Thomas Turner	John Davis
George Parrott	Charles Manship	Richard Glover
Joseph Newman	Stephen Burgess	Moulton Eubanks
Samuel Broadaway	James Thomas	Joseph Merrick
John Farrell	Aaron Bullen	John Catrop
Robert Greenwood	Nehemiah Higgins	John Brasscop
Jonathan Dobson	William Batchelor	William Johns
Peter Russam	Miles Fern	William Oston
Timothy Forth	Edward Bandy	George Duling
Thomas Baynard	William Steuart	Joseph Duling
John Sylvester	Abraham Camper	Isaac Nix
John Nickerson	Charles Bandy	Bazell Waring
John Porter	Ralph Kindrick	Henry Waring
William Purnell	Edward Calsh	Thomas Harris
John Slade	Joshua Hurley	Lambert Ward
Robert Caide	James Bell	William Merrick
John Templeman	Benjamin Sylvester	Shadrack Botfield
Ambrose Broadaway	John Dyas jur	George Nix
Alexander Codner	Thomas Russam	Cornelius Shehorn
Thomas Matthews	Uriah Matthews	Michael Moloony
William Frantom	Francis Duling	John Merchant
Jeremiah Codner	Absalom Turner	Darius Burn
Giles Hicks	John Walker	Thomas Dudly jur
Thomas Frantom jur	Thomas Ward	James Booth
Caleb Greenwood	Thomas Matthews	Peter Russam jur
Anthony Booth	George Dobson	Bartholomew Greenwood
Thomas Frantom	John Newman	Joseph Barron
Richard Whidby		

A List of the Soldrs under Capt Haddaway—

Arter Porter	Philimon Plowman	Abram Brumell
John Porter	Robt Larremore	Wm Commins
Francis Porter	John Jones	Philip Sherwood

Richard Camper
John Wiltson
Steven Stickbury
Daniell Auld
Thos Larremore
Thos Askcraft
George Apelgath
Thos Cook
John Harrison, son of Wm
Joseph Harrison, son of Robt.
Charles Nickells
John Harrinton
Thos Townsen
Thos Love
Nathaniell Grase
Benett Vallent
Thos Vallent
Wm Norrowd
James Mashell
Wm Corsey
James Harris
Richard Kettey, Drummer
John Winter Botton
Wm Dingell
Thos Camper
Henery Jefferson
James Harrison
John Harrison son of James
James Harrison Jur
Richard Bridges
Rowlen Haddaway
Thos Haddaway
John Cowley
Peter Hunt son of John
George Dawson
Robt Lamdin, son of Daniell
James Llowe
Benj. Jones
James Presley
John Briley
James Blades
Peter Haddaway
Charles Smith
Francis Kersey
Wm Kersey
Benj. Cooper
George Haddaway son of Thos.
Thos Commins
Patrick Roach
Elexdr Wilson
Thos Trott
Wm Collison
Edward Collison
Thos Adkock Jur
Wm Lamdin Jur
Robt Lamdin son of Wm
Robt Porter
James Calk
Philmon Spencer
Benj Spencer
Edward Hopkins
Wm Harrison Jur
Denis Connaway
Thos Cooper
John Wales
John Blades
Hugh Spencer
Ralph Dawson son of Robt
Robert Shaves
Jerey Maquay
Henery Manship
Nicholas Commins
Francis Henning
Charles Macartey
Edward Haddaway
John McCartey
Noble Tucker
Davey White
Peter Hunt Jur
Elexdr Larremore
James Jones
Robt Jones
John Brierwood
Gilbert Jackson
John Hopkins
Adam Corner
Luesr Mathews
James Spencer
Thos Sathells
Thos Higgins
James Rimmer
George Haddaway Jur
Robt Brumell
Charles Gossage
James Lee
Benj. Stoker
John Nuttell
George Porter
James Harrison son of Wm
Perry Harrison
Francis Sherwood

A List of Officers and others belonging to the Troop of Horse.

Tristram Thomas, Lieutenant
Phillemon Hambleton, Cornet
John Padison, Quarter Master
William Allexander, Corporal
Thomas Ray, Corporal
Robert Spencer, Corporal
David Robinson, Corporal
Jacob Loockerman, Corporal
Samuel Hopkins, Corporal
Thos Jenkins, Corporal
William Harris, Corporal
Turpy Dawson, Corporal

Nichs Goldsborough Junr
Peter Denny
Robert Newcom
Dennis Hopkins
Thos Winchester
Abednego Botfield
Willm Skinner
Arthur Rigby
Anthony Lecompt
Jams Denny
John Auld
Joseph Hopkins
Fedeman Rolle
Danll Sherwood
John Hambleton
Peter Calk
John Sherwood
Willm Cooper
Willm Dawson
John Robinson
Willm Mills
Thos Martin
Thos Martin Junr
Henry Martin
Nichs Glen
Thos Whittenton
Abnor Parrot
Willm Mullikin
Jams Wolcot
Richd Turbut
Thos Skinner
John Lee
Willm Sanders
John Barnet
Willm White
John Sanders
Morris Giding
Walter Jenkins
Jams Chaplin
Polard Edmonson
Henry Delahay
Vincent Patison
Noah Cornish
Nathanl Hull
John Kininmont
Willm Trippe
Wolman Gibson
Meshech Botfield
Phillp Horney
John Blake
Robert Willson
Thos Roberts
Edwd Carslake
Samll Cockayne
John Cooly
Jams Benson
Russel Armstrong
David Kirby
Vincent Finny
Edmond Ferril
Edwd Griffeth
Joh Keld
Charles Pickren
Jams Pickren
Andrew Skinner
Zadock Botfield
Nichs Low
Peter Blake
Ralph Elston
Nich: Goldsborough, 3d.
Edwd Oldham
Willm Delahay
Richd Robinson
Willm Finny
Danll Manadear
Mathew Jenkins
Thos Abbot
Loftis Bowdle
Jams Walker
Henry Dickenson
Danll Dickenson
Powel Cox
John Bozman

[SOMERSET ?]

1747

A List of Capt Wm McClamys Company Mar. 24th 1747

John Turpin, Lievtennant
Sollomon Tull, Insine
James Furnis, Serjant
John Madux, Serjant
Jacob Airs, Serjant
Saml Tull, Corporal
Isaac Hollond, Corporal
Randall Mitchell, Corporal

Jesse King, Cl.

David McDanill
Thoms More
Joshua Hall
John Ebet
Curtis Reviell
Benjamin Grumble
Edward Culling
Richard Tull
James Dougherty
Martin Sheprd
Wm Collins
Wm Smith
Randol Revill Junr
John Roch
David Wood
Morgin Sanders
Wm Bolland
James Saylor
George Benston
Wm Outerbridge
Wm Macdormand

Sam[l] Miles
Stacy Miles
Wm Willis
Thom[s] Walston
Wm Mathis Sen[r]
Benjamin Tilliman
Randol Feddy
Wm Mathis Jun[r]
Ezekiel Gibbins
Henry Fisher
Wm Furnis
Jn[o] Tillman
James Collins
Isaac Cullin
Denwood Turpin
Wm Culling
Jn[o] Howward
William Young
John Davis
John Tindall
Isaac Mitchell
Charles Macuellford
Jn[o] Holt
Wm Revill

1748

A List of Soldiers Commanded by Cap[t] Adam Spence—

John Evens
John Outten
John Slinger
William Bishop
Roger Patrick
Daniel Patrick
John Houlsten
John Blizard
Walter Machenry
John Walton
John Price
Giles Jones
Daniel Hancock
John Allan
Michael Tar Jun[r]
Thomas Brittingham
John Willet
John Jones Jun[r]
William Pruit
Adam Scoot
John Richardson
Joseph Puddrie
James Lensey
Walter Read
John Porter
John Tar
Elisha Tar
Eli Tar
Stephen Sturgis
Levi Beachbord
Watson Mchenry
Samuel Nilson
Joshua Guttrey
Elijah Guttrey
Philip Guttrey
Moses Guttrey
William Claywell
John Tar Jun[r]
William Robenson
William Richardson
Isaac Pain

William Willit, Sergant
Joseph Bishop, Sergant
Thomas Willit, Sergant
Stephen Hall, Sergant
Robert Nilson, Sergant
John Scarborough, Clark
William Nilson, Lieutenant

A List of Men Belonging to the Company of Cap[t] John Evens

Thomas Midsly
Samuel Powell
Henry Hudson
Thomas Powell
Gamage Evens
Powell Paty
Caleb Tingle
Kendel Collier
Walter Purnell
Isaac Coventon
Solomon Hudson
Archabel Deall
William Bowing
William White
John Smith
Obed Gaught
Jacob Marshel
Joseph Gray
Solomon Baker
David Long
Solomon Crapper
Harison Ayrs
John Fassit
Edmond Crapper
William Colings
Samuell Holland
Nehemyer Nock
Charles Rackliffe
Warring Hader
Jehu Mumford
John Deal
Barthlewmy Barrum
Solomon Camell

Thomas Gray	Alexander Mills	Nathaniell Craper
John Bowen	John Hudson	Thomas Collins
William Medsly	William Smith	Samewal Deal
Elias Evens	William Richards	Ebenezar Collings
Alexandr Marcy	Brickhous Townson	Elisha Evens
John Campbell	John Turvill	Annanias Hudson
John Lockwod	Adam Brevard	James Murry
Vincin Crapper	Whitenton Bowing	

Ebneza Evanes, Lieut. Daniel Tingle, Insign

Wm Steven Hill, Quartermaster

Pr Zadock Purnell, Clk.

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from p. 60)

9th Octob 1640.

David Wickliff demandeth fifty acres of Land being part of the Land due to him for transporting himself into the Province in the year 1636.

13th November 1640.

Laid out for David Wickliff a parcell of Land on the Western Side of Wickliff's creek, . . . containing fifty acres or thereabouts.

15th June 1640.

Leonard Calvert Esq, Lieutenant General &c demandeth 100 acres of Land due to him for transporting one Servant into the Province in the year.

Eod. The Said Leonard Calvert assigned his right in the Said 100 acres unto John Robinson barber Chirurgeon Supr p: 52.

22d Octob 1640.

Laid out for John Robinson barber a parcell of Land lyeing near the head of the Creek called Wickliff's Creek, on the East

Side thereof, . . . containing in the whole one hundred acres or thereabouts.

20th Octob 1640.

Henry Lee demandeth fifty acres of Land in part of the Land due to him for transporting himselfe into the Province in the year 1636.

4 Dec 1640.

Laid out for Henry Lee a parcell of Land lyeing on the West Side of Wickliff's creek . . . containing in the whole fifty acres or thereabouts.

10th ffebr 1640.

Thomas Hebden demandeth 200 acres of Land due to him by Conditions of Plantation for transporting himself into the Province Anno 1635 and his wife in the year 1640.

ffeb 4: 1641.

Tho: Hebden demandeth 1000 acres of Land due to him by assignment from Mr James Neale infra p: 132.

Eod—: Warrant to Surveyor to lay out 1000 acres for Tho: Hebden next his freehold.

Laid out for Thomas Hebden planter a parcell of Land lyeing on the West Side of St George's River and bounding on the South with a line drawn from West from Hebden's hole to St John's Creek on the West with St George's Creek, on the North with a line drawn from the head of a Creek called Weston's Creek, South east and by South unto David's Well, on the East with Whitcliff's creek, containing and now laid out for one thousand acres or thereabouts.

Laid out for Thomas Hebden Planter a parcell of Land lyeing on the West Side of St George's River bounding on the East with the said River, on the South and West with St George's Creek, on the North with a line drawn from the head of a Creek in St George's River called Beanes Creek West into St George's creek and now laid out for 700 acres or thereabouts.

20 Octob 1640.

Isaacc Edwards demandeth 100 acres of Land due to him by Conditions of Plantation for transporting himself into the Province Anno 1637.

4 Dec 1640.

Laid out for Isaac Edwards, a parcell of Land lyeing on the Western Side of Wickliffe Creek, and bounding on the North (upon the Land of Henry Lee) with a line drawn from Lee's bite West into the Woods . . . on the West till it intersect a paralell drawn from Isaac's Creek, . . . containing in the whole fifty acres or thereabouts.

18 Dec Eod.

Laid out for M^{r} Secretary a neck of Land where Stood the Town of New Patuxent, lyeing upon the Southern Side of Patuxent River and bounding on the East with Bay S^{t} Vincent, on the South with S^{t} Vincents River, and on the West with a Meridian line drawn from S^{t} Ann's Creek in Patuxent River till it Intersect a paralell drawn over a point of Land in S^{t} Vincent's River called Point Anne containing 1000 acres &c

[The Patent]

Cecilius &c for and in Consideration that our faithfull and beloved Councellor and Secretary John Lewger Gent hath transported himself into our Province of Maryland, and hath there done unto us Laudable Service, Have therefore of our Meer grace of and with the advice &c and according to our Special Letters under hand and Seale, bearing date at Warder Castle 29 August 1636 &c with Wrecks &c, Court Leet and Court Baron, according to the forme and usage of England &c will have it called S^{t} Ann's Yeilding therefore 200 weight of good wheat &c Given &c this 19 Dec 1640.

10 Decemb. 1642.—This Patent was Surrendred and all his right in it by the Secretary.

28 Dec.

Jo: Harrington demandeth 100 acres of Land due to him for transporting himself into the Province anno 1635.

These are to will and require you upon Sight hereof to pass under the Seal of my Province of Maryland a Patent of a Plantation called Snow hill in my Said Province with all edifices and buildings thereunto belonging together with a thousand acres of Land lyeing between S^{t} John's Creek and Gerrard's Creek, and to erect the Same into a Manor with all Such priviledges and immunities as Other hath there belonging to a Mannor, To Abell Snow of Cursitor's office in Chancery Lane London Gent and his heirs forever, by the name of the Mannor of Snow hill, under the rents and Services accustomed, And also to grant to the Said Abell Snow and his heirs (if he or his assignes require it) ffive thousand acres of Land more (or any less quantity as he or they Shall desire) in any convenient place within the Said Province which he or his assignes Shall make choice of, being not then taken up, when he or his assignes Shall require it, and to erect the Same into one or more Mannors, with the like priviledges, and under the like rents and Services as aforesaid, And for Soe doeing this Shall be your warrant dated the viijth day of October 1640.

Signed: C: Baltemore.

9th ffeb 1640.

Abell Snow of Cursitor's office London Gent by his Attorney Thomas Gerrard demandeth 1000 acres of Land by vertue of a Speciall warrant from his Lordp bearing date the 8th October 1640.

Eod/. Laid out for Abel Snow Gent a parcell of Land lyeing between S^{t} John's ffreehold, and S^{t} Maries Bay on the South and including the whole ffreehold of Nath: Pope, S^{t} George's River on the West, the path way leading from Pope's ffreehold unto Mattapanient alias Conception Mannor on the East and the ffreehold of Park-hall and a line drawn thence due East through the woods untill it intersect the pathway aforesaid on the North containing 1000 acres of Land or thereabouts.

Thomas Cornwaleys Esq demandeth 4000 acres of Land due by first Conditions of Plantation for transporting into the Province in the year 1633 ten able men Servants that is to Say:

Thomas Beckworth	William ffitter
Matthew Burrowes	John Robinson Carp
Samuel that was brought from S^{t} Xpofers	William Browne
	Stephen Gore
Cutberd ffennick	Stephen Sammion
Richard Loe	

8th Septemb 1639.

Laid out for Capt Tho: Cornwaleys one Mannor of Cornwaleys Cross bounding upon the West with S^{t} Inigo's Mannor on the South with the branches of Trinity creek The one called the back Creek and the Other the Governor's Creek on the East with the path way leading from S^{t} Inigo's Creek to the Governor's Creek and on the North with S^{t} Inigo's Creek containing 2000 acres or thereabouts Laid out further for the Same, one Other Mannor adjoyning to the foresaid Mannor of Cornwaleys Cross on the east Side thereof and bounding on the South with a paralell line extended Eastward from the path way at the head of the Governor's Creek for the length of one Mile into the woods, on the East with a Meridian line drawn from the end of the foresaid Mile, untill it intersect a paralell drawn from the path way leading over the head of S^{t} Inigo's Creek, and on the North with the Said paralell, containing 2000 acres more or thereabouts.

John Lewger.

[The Patent]

Cecilius &c that the Said first parcell of Land be called Cornwaleys's Cross, and the Said Second parcell S^{t} Elizabeth's, Yeilding &c 800 w^{t} of wheat &c. Given the 12th ffebr 1640. cetera ut Supr in Abell Snow's.

Giles Basha prayeth to have confirmed to him the Plantation commonly called Peare's Plantation belonging lately to John

Peare of the Isle of Kent and by Lawfull Conveyance from him come now to the Said Giles Basha.

Laid out for Giles Basha a neck of Land Commonly called Peares Plantation, bounding on the East with the Oyster Creek, on the South and West with Chesapeake Bay, and on the North with a paralell line drawn from a branch of the Oyster Creek, called Basha's branch, about twenty perches to the Northward of the dwelling house unto the Bay aforesaid, Containing 75 acres or thereabouts.

7th of May 1641.

Thomas Stent prayeth to have confirmed to him the Land whereon he now dwelleth.

Laid out for Thomas Stent a parcell of Land on the East Side of the Isle of Kent, and bounding on the South with a Creek called Stent's branch on the west with a Meridian line drawn from the head of the Said branch untill it intersect a paralell drawn from Butlers Marsh on the North with the Said paralell and on the East with Cox's bay Containing 100 acres or thereabouts.

19th June 1641.

James Neale Gent demandeth one thousand acres of Land due to him for transporting into the province himself and 5 Servants vizt John Courte ffrancis Pope, James Langworth, William King and Thomas Deniar Surce the year 1635.

19th June 1641.

I would have you to lay out for James Neale Gent 300 acres of Land on the West Side of St Catherines Creek near St Clements Mannor Including within the Said 300 acres, the Island a little to the Westward of the Said Creek called St Martha's Island, And 700 acres upon the point on the west Side of Wighcocomaco Bay.

ffeb 4 1641.

The Said James Neale assigned over all his right and Interest

in the Said 1000 acres demanded unto Thomas Hebden and disclaimed the foresaid warrant.

Eod. Warrant to Surveyor to lay out 1000 acres for Tho: Hebden next his ffreehold.

James Neale Gent demandeth 2000 acres of Land by Speciall warrant from his Lordp.

Laid out for James Neale Gent a parcell of Land lyeing on the North Side of Patowmeck River and bounded on the South and West with the Said River on East with the Mouth of Wicocomoko river and on the North with a line drawn by marked trees from the head of a Creek in the Said River called S^{t} Raphael's Creek West untill it fall into a Creek called S^{t} James Creek containing two thousand acres or thereabouts.

Octob 29th 1642.

15th July 1641.

Robert Vaughan demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting into the Province 2 women Servants

ffrances Brook Mary fford.

These are to will and require you forthwith upon receipt hereof to cause a Grant of two thousand acres to be prepared and passed under the Great Seal of my Province of Maryland unto James Neale Gent . . . And I doe hereby likewise authorise and require you to Cause the S^{d} Lands to be created into a Manor, with Such and the like liberties priviledges and immunities as are usually Granted to other Adventurors and undertakers of Such a proportion of Land for doeing whereof this Shall be your Sufficient warrant, dated at London this five and twentieth day of July Anno 1641.

Signed C Baltemore

To my very Loving brother
M^{r} Leonard Calvert Esq
Lieutenant Gen^{r}all of my Province of Maryland.

[Patent]

Cecilius &c for and in Consideration that James Neale Gent hath adventured himself in person into our Province of Mary-

land, and that he and his heirs may be the better enabled to doe us and our heirs good and acceptable Service within Our Said Province have according to the tenor of our Letters under our hand and Seal dated at London 25th July 1641 Given and Granted &c Saving to us &c To have and to hold to him his heirs and assignes forever To be holden of our Honour of St Maries &c Yeilding therefore forty Shillings in money or Comodities To be called Wolleston Mannor with Court Leet and Court Baron &c Given 31th Octob 1642.

27th July 1641.

Thomas Copley Esq demandeth 400 acres of Town Land due by Conditions of Plantation that is 260 acres for transporting 26 able men into the Province in the year 1633, and 140 acres More for transporting 28 other like able men Since the Said year.

Nota vid Sup: in demand of fferdinando Pulton.

The Said Thomas Copley further demandeth a Mannor of 3000 acres of Land due by like Condicons for transporting ten of the abovesaid 26 men in the year 1633.

Eod./The Said Thomas Copley Conveyed and assigned All his right and interest in the demand aforesaid unto Culbert ffennick Gent and his heirs.

Laid out for Cutbert ffennick Gent a parcell of Town land lyeing nearest about the new Chappell at St Maries, and bounding on the East with St Peter's ffreehold, on the South with the Town Land of Mr Giles Brent Gent, and a line drawn from the end of the Said Town land unto St Peter's ffreehold on the west with a Swamp in St George's River called the Key Swamp and on the North with a right line drawn from the top of the hill on the North side of the said Swamp where the vayle heretofore Stood unto that part of the Mill Brook, where the ffreehold of St Peter's ends being about the distance of 45 perches above the place where the Mill now Standeth, Containing 25 acres or thereabouts.

ffurther Laid out for the said Cutbert ffennick another parcell of Town land lying together in a Neck makeing the Northern

point of S^{t} Inigo's Creek and bounding on the East with a Creek called S^{t} Peter's Key, on the South with the Mouth of S^{t} Inigo's Creek, on the West with S^{t} George's river and on the North with a line drawn from the head of S^{t} Peter's Key unto a bite distant Some 40 perches or thereabouts to the Northward from the foreland Commonly called Marrill's point containing 120 acres or thereabouts.

ffurther Laid out for the Said Cutbert ffennick, another parcell of Town land lyeing about S^{t} Maries hill, and bounding on the East with the hill Creek, on the South with a branch of S^{t} Inigo's Creek, on the North with a paralell line drawn from the hill Creek, and extending due West up the hill (about the distance of a furlong to the Northward from the house now Standing) for the length of 160 perches, and on the West with a Meridian line drawn from the end of the Said 160 perches, unto S^{t} Inigo's Creek Containing 255 acres or thereabouts.

ffurther Laid out for a Mannor for the S^{d} Cutbert ffennick one neck of Land lyeing upon the East Side of S^{t} George's and bounding on the North with S^{t} Inigo's Creek, on the South with the Mouth of Trinity Creek, and on the East with a branch of Trinity Creek, called the back-Creek, and a line drawn from the Northermost head of the Said branch to the Southermost bite of a branch in S^{t} Inigo's Creek, called S^{t} Luke's Creek where the Mannor of Cornwaleys Cross ends Containing 2000 acres or thereabouts.

And ffurther, Laid out one Island lyeing on the Westerne Side of the Mouth of S^{t} George's River called S^{t} George's Island Containing 1000 acres or thereabouts.

REVIEWS AND NOTES.

Monett Family Genealogy. An Emphasis of a Noble Huguenot Heritage, somewhat of the first Emigrants, Isaac and Pierre Monet. By Orra Eugene Monett, Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal., C. E. Birely Company, 1911. Pp. 1243, 171 illustrations.

This work is a credit to the author who has, after ten years of research in America and Europe, expended $7500 in its production. The printing and illustrations are the finest that the printer's craft can produce.

The volume contains the descendants of Isaac and Pierre Monet, with the allied families of Pollott, Nuthall, Sprigg, Hillary, Mariate, Crabb, Williams, Osborn, Burrell, Hillen, Lake, Bird, Caldwell and Slagle families of Maryland: the Reighelsdorfer, Hagenbruch, Schissler, Braucher, Wayland, Willholt, Kinnear, Hull, Ludwig, Lutz and others. The historical matter deals largely with Calvert county, Maryland, and the states of Virginia and Ohio. The material concerning Calvert county is of especial interest from the fact that most of the early records have been destroyed by fire.

Isaac Monet, a French Huguenot, first appears in Clift's Hundred in Calvert county in 1707. His descendants largely migrated westward. Pierre Monet settled in Staten Island about 1700.

KIRK BROWN.

Descendants of Edward Small of New England; and the allied families with tracings of English ancestry. By Lora Altine Woodbury Underhill. Cambridge, privately printed at the Riverside Press, 1910. 3 vols. $15.00.

This history of the Small family of Maine, published originally as a memorial, is the result of years of painstaking labor on the

part of the compiler and represents a lavish expenditure on the part of the Small descendants. It is an unusually fine specimen of book-making and is embellished with reproductions of portraits, maps, wills and other manuscripts that add greatly to the value and authenticity of the work.

Carlyle family and descendants of John and Sarah (Fairfax) Carlyle. The Carlyle House and its associations. By Richard Henry Spencer. Richmond, 1910. Pp. 58. Edition limited to sixty copies.

This brochure contains in addition to the genealogy of the Carlyle family, some interesting notes on the Carlyle house, where, among other meetings of celebrities, was that of General Braddock and the five colonial governors, in 1755. At this meeting, Mr. Spencer says, "the first suggestion by British officials in council for taxing the American Colonies" was promulgated.

Some Records of Sussex County, Delaware. By Rev. C. H. B. Turner, Lewes, Del. Philadelphia, 1909.

While the author of this book regrets the paucity of historical records in Delaware, this volume of 387 closely printed pages will be found extremely valuable to all those interested in the history and genealogy of Delaware. Many references to Maryland affairs may also be found therein.

A Soldier's Recollections; leaves from the diary of a young Confederate, with an oration on the motives and aims of the soldiers of the South. By Randolph H. McKim. New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1910. xvii + 362 pp. Front. 5 portraits. $2.00.

In writing these recollections it has been the purpose of the Reverend Dr. McKim to "present a few pen and ink sketches of the life and experience of a Confederate soldier." The work is

largely made up of extracts from diaries kept during the stirring times which they cover, as well as from letters written from the field. Like most works of this character is adds nothing to the military history of the Civil War, but as a "human document" is entertaining and valuable. A Marylander himself, Dr. McKim was in close touch with many other distinguished Marylanders who espoused the cause of the South and the work will doubtless appeal to a wide audience.

The Clipper Ship Era, 1843–1869. By Arthur H. Clark. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910. xii + 404 pp. $2.00 net.

The author of this work, a ship's captain for fourteen years, writes of his subject from personal knowledge as well as from documentary sources. In his preface he says: "The clipper ship era began in 1843 as a result of the growing demand for a more rapid delivery of tea from China; continued under the stimulating influence of the discovery of gold in California and Australia in 1849 and 1851, and ended with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869." Mr. Clark entirely leaves out of account the great South American trade in which Baltimore was so largely interested. It will be a surprise to many to learn that the clipper ship was a development from French models. Of the large number of clippers mentioned in this work only seven were built in Baltimore, though others built elsewhere, were owned here.

Travels in the Confederation, 1783–1784. From the German of Johann David Schoepf. Translated and edited by Alfred J. Morrison. Philadelphia, Wm. J. Campbell, 1911. 2v. $6.00 net.

This fascinating work published originally in Erlangen, Germany in 1788, has now for the first time been made accessible to English readers. As chief surgeon of the Ansbach troops in the British army, Schoepf saw six years service in this country, and immediately after the assurance of peace set out on his travels

through the states, the result of which is entertainingly chronicled in these volumes. Dr. Schoepf traveled through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and North Carolina. In Maryland he stopped at Sharpsburg, Frederick, Baltimore (to which he devotes 25 pages), Bladensburg, Georgetown, and Annapolis. He describes the country through which he passed as well as the manners and customs of the people. Of the inhabitants of Fredericktown he says they "are the most unmannerly people to be found far and wide." Only 525 copies of the work have been printed and our Library is fortunate in having secured a copy.

Harrison, Waples and allied families, being the ancestry of George Leib Harrison of Philadelphia, and his wife, Sarah Ann Waples. By their son, William Welsh Harrison, LL. D. Philadelphia, 1910. One hundred copies printed for private circulation only.

The Society has received as a gift from the author the above volume. It is without question one of the handsomest specimens of a genealogy that has ever been issued. Printed in quarto on hand-made deckel-edge paper and illustrated most profusely with portraits, crests and reproductions of paintings, it is a joy to the eye of the book lover and bears evidence that neither labor nor expense have been spared in its production.

Barroll in Great Britain and America, 1554–1910, compiled by Hope H. Barroll of Chestertown, Md. John H. Saumenig & Co., 1910. 122 pp. $5.00.

This work traces the American descendants of Rev. William Barroll, of Hereford, England, and seems to be rather limited in scope. It is unfortunate that no index has been provided as the value of the book is materially lessened by this omission. The presswork and illustrations are well done.

The Young Privateersman. By William O. Stevens and McKee Barclay. New York, Appleton and Company. $1.50.

This stirring story by Professor Stevens of the United States Naval Academy and Mr. Barclay, the well-known cartoonist, is based on the exploits of the Privateersmen Barney, Boyle and Reid, and gives a true picture of naval experiences during the War of 1812.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, for April, continues the publication of lists of emigrants from England, the present instalment covering the period from March to May, 1775. The following "passengers" for Maryland are noted: By the *Culvert* from London, 2; by the *Calvert* from Worcester, 29: by the *Patuxant* 3; by the *Royal Charlotte* 6; by the *Neptune* 34; by the *Nancy* 9; by the *Fleetwood* 30; by the *Adventure* 72; by the *Elizabeth* "one hundred and six convicts from different Jails of this Kingdom"; by the *Starr & Garter* 4; by the *Elkridge* 24; by the *Ashton Hall* 20; by the *Camden* 2: by the *Mermaid* 63; and by the *Patowmack* 26. In the list of emigrants from Liverpool, a number were consigned to Maryland.

The *Alienist and Neurologist* for February, 1911, p. 40, contains an article by Dr. T. D. Crothers, Superintendent of Walnut Lodge Hospital, Hartford, Conn., entitled "The insanity and inebriety of J. Wilkes Booth," the first paragraph of which is as follows:

"After an interval of forty-five years, scientific study of the brain and its diseases, has brought out the fact that the tragic death of President Lincoln was the act of an insane inebriate, and was due to an accidental combination of circumstances and not the result of a matured plan of a criminal."

The *Columbian Magazine* for April contains an article by Dr. George L. Porter entitled "How Booth's body was hidden." It

is illustrated with reproductions from contemporary prints and documents, some of which are decidedly gruesome.

In the *Days of the Laggan Presbytery*, by Rev. Alexander G. Lecky, contains a sketch of Francis McKemie and gives a number of references to his student days, found in the minutes of the Laggan Presbytery.

Hon. Oswald Tilghman of Easton, Md., has issued a prospectus for a History of Talbot County, to be in two large volumes and compiled principally from the voluminous literary remains of the late Samuel Alexander Harrison. Publication is contingent on a sufficient number of advance subscriptions at five dollars per volume.

The report of the Indiana Antietam Monument Commission gives an account of the ceremonies at the dedication of the monument on September 17, 1910, and is handsomely illustrated.

The action of the justices of the Frederick County Court in reference to the Stamp Act is well known. It would be interesting to know whether any other county court took action in the matter. In Baltimore county, the justices met from November 5 to 23 and appointed constables, overseers of roads, pressmasters, &c. They made no reference to the Stamp Act, but tried only one case, that of the negro Cæsar who was condemned to be hanged for house burning. On February 25, 1766, when the Court should have held its next term, there was no quorum. The records of Calvert county for the period have been burned. An examination of the records of Somerset, Worcester and Kent county courts shows no mention therein of the Stamp Act. It would be interesting to learn whether there is any reference to it in the counties not named above. B. C. S.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

March 13, 1911. Stated meeting. President Cohen in the chair and thirty-one members present, Mr. Edward Stabler, Jr., Recording Secretary *pro tem.*

The following named persons hitherto nominated were duly elected to active membership: F. Henry Boggs, James S. Calwell, Thomas D. Penniman, George A. Boyden, John M. Hammond and Mrs. Wm. H. Whitridge.

The resignations of Joseph Bowes, Walter N. Shepard and James T. Huffmaster were accepted.

The necrology: General Peter Leary, Jr., J. Seth Hopkins, Hon. Samuel D. Schmucker, Rev. Francis X. Brady.

Mr. Michael A. Mullin spoke feelingly and eloquently upon the great loss to the community by the death of Rev. Francis X. Brady.

Hon. Henry Stockbridge read the following minute in memory of Judge Samuel D. Schmucker:

"A man of sterling worth, a citizen of high ideals, a thorough scholar of varied attainments has passed from among us. Modest and unassuming in demeanor, sincere and steadfast in his relations with his fellow men, courteous to all, Samuel D. Schmucker will long be cherished with true affection. Born in an adjoining State, he early came to Maryland and entered in the practice of the law, in which he rose steadily until he crowned his professional career as a member of the highest tribunal of our State. Patient and thorough research as a student, united with a broad, sympathetic knowledge of his fellow man and a clear and cogent style of diction made his work of more than usual value.

"His literary tastes naturally led him to the study of the history of his adopted State, and on January 14, 1884, he became a member of this Society, and in the years 1897 and 1898 served on the Library Committee. Though too busy with his

professional obligations to assume a more prominent part among us, his interest was repeatedly manifested.

"His death is the loss to this Society of an able and valued member, to our city of an estimable and exemplary citizen, and to our State of a cultured scholar and able jurist."

Mr. James W. Bowers, who had been previously nominated, was elected Recording Secretary.

Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth read a paper on "A Maryland Merchant and His Friends in 1750."

April 10, 1911. Stated meeting. President Cohen in the chair and thirty-seven members present.

The following named persons hitherto nominated were duly elected to active membership: Matthew Page Andrews, J. Wallace Bryan, Frederick M. Colston, and Richard B. Sellman.

The necrology: Miss S. Asenath Harwood, Alpheus Hyatt, Rev. Dr. J. Houston Eccleston and Lewis W. Wilhelm.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner presented the following resolutions:

"Inasmuch as it is desirable to keep in the minds of the people the lives of the great men of the Republic, and the frequent sight of portraits of these leaders has an important historic influence in calling them to the attention of all:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States and the Postmaster-General be respectfully requested to return to the former practice of having each denomination of postage stamps commemorate a different person among the leaders of the United States."

A paper prepared by Mr. Isaac F. Nicholson, entitled "The Maryland Guard Battalion, 1860-61," was then read by Mr. A. C. Trippe.

May 8, 1911. Stated meeting. President Cohen in the chair and twenty-two members present.

Samuel Gover Hopkins, hitherto nominated, was elected to associate membership.

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A MARYLAND MERCHANT AND HIS FRIENDS IN 1750.

LAWRENCE C. WROTH.

(Read before the Society March 13, 1911.)

The passenger on the night boat for Easton, Cambridge and other Eastern Shore points is awakened as the whistle blows for the Oxford dock to one of the fairest sights his eye will rest upon in many journeys. Before him, scarcely visible for the trees which shield it from the often too hot sun, lies a veritable picture town, and about him is another picture, Oxford harbor, with its fussy motor boats, fishermen's skiffs and perhaps a fleet of graceful, clean cut yachts, lying at anchor or getting under way for a long day of cruising or racing. It is a scene pleasing to the eye of the casual traveller or the aquatic enthusiast, busy with things to certain extent frivolous; gay with the brightness of white canvas and freshly painted craft; industrious, animated, picturesque, it is a joy to the beholder. There is real business afoot here too, but where is the tall shipping that used to throng this harbor, and where the cosmopolitan mingling of planter, sailor, factor and commercial adventurer; where in a word is all the varied life of that busy seaport which in point of interest placed it next to Annapolis in colonial Maryland? As a town of delight-

ful home and social life it is supreme to-day, but it knows a story which its bright face hides of a decline from the position of chief point of entry for the Eastern Shore in 1750 to its present commercial unimportance.

In Boogher's *Miscellaneous Americana* for 1883, pp. 45–52, there is a contribution by Mr. Charles Henry Hart relating to this busy period in the history of the little Eastern Shore town. It contains, among other things of interest, an extract from the manuscript "Narrative of the Principal Incidents in the Life of Jeremiah Banning. Written by himself in 1793," and it will be well to look at Oxford and its chief citizen through the eyes of the young first mate on an English vessel which traded there in the year 1750. Captain Banning, taking up the pen in his old age, has this memory of the one time metropolis:—

"What led to the above particulars of Mr. Morris, was in order to give a sketch of the now poor, forlorn and deserted town of Oxford, which was at the time of his death, and during his agency, and of which he was the principal promoter, the most commercial port in Maryland—In those days, Talbot County afforded but very few stores. Easton (then called the Court-house) not one. Seven or eight large ships, at one time, hath frequently been seen laying at Oxford, completing their lading. It was no uncommon thing to despatch a ship of 500 hogshead of tobacco in one fortnight after their arrival. At that time tobacco did not undergo a public inspection as now—men skilled in that article were employed by the merchants (and who were called receivers) to view, weigh and give receipts to the planters. After which vessels were sent to collect it, when it underwent a repacking and priseing preparatory to shipping. After the death of Mr. Morris, commerce, splendor, and the agreeable hurry of business at Oxford, gradually declined to the commencement of the Civil War, which broke out in 1776, when it became in a manner totally deserted as to commerce."

This is doubtless a fairly accurate picture of the Oxford of 1750. With Annapolis and the rapidly growing town of Baltimore,

it formed a trinity of bay ports which absorbed the greater part of the Maryland commerce. Why it did not survive commercially the failure of the Eastern Shore tobacco trade, why the wheat fields of Dorchester and Talbot did not make it a serious rival of Baltimore in the exportation of wheat is difficult to determine. In 1750, or certainly a few years earlier, it was as Banning says "the most commercial port in Maryland," but even then the bustling little town on the Patapsco was freighting the grain of Baltimore and Frederick Counties and with each year pushing ahead of its elder sister in Talbot.

The trade situation is so familiar that a bare outline of its activities will suffice here. The Maryland Trade, as it was called, consisted in 1750 chiefly of the exportation of tobacco and the importation of manufactured goods of all sorts—cloth, cotton goods, utensils and tools. A small amount of grain and lumber sometimes went into a ship which lacked something of having a full cargo of the staple. The business was in the hands of a few great English merchants such as the Cunliffes, Anthony Bacon, the Hunts, the Hydes, the Gildarts and a few others of less importance. Each of these houses had an agent or factor in one or more of the Maryland ports of entry.

The house of Foster Cunliffe & Sons of Liverpool had its headquarters and chief factor at Oxford, another large store on the Chester River about twelve miles above New Town, as Chestertown was then called, and a smaller store halfway between these at Head of Wye. The other firms were not behind them in the number and strategic positions of their posts. An interesting chapter of history will some day be written about the rise and maturity of these trading concerns which were the foundation of Maryland's commercial greatness, the promoters of which amassed fortunes, acquired titles and left an undying tradition of their enterprise and adventurous spirit in the fields of trade. Such a story would not be devoid of romance.

In the decade from 1740 to 1750, the Cunliffes were fortunate in having as their chief factor one Robert Morris, a personage known to posterity chiefly as the father of the celebrated Robert Morris of Philadelphia, the financier of the Revolution. To his

own generation, however, Robert Morris the elder was a figure of no little importance, and this was the case not only in Talbot County but throughout the Province. Banning has an interesting paragraph about the much admired and somewhat tyrannical Oxford factor whom he as mate on a Cunliffe vessel doubtless met on his visits to the Eastern Shore town :—

". . . this gentleman," he writes, "was one of those instances out of many to evince, that it is not always necessary to be high born and educated to become a conspicuous character.—His great natural abilities o'erleaped every other deficiency. As a mercantile genius, companion and bon vivant, he was incomparable. If he had any public point to carry he defeated all opposition. He gave birth to the inspection law on tobacco—and carried it—though opposed by a powerful party. He was the first who introduced the mode of keeping accounts in money, instead of so many pounds of tobacco. . . . He was a steady, sincere and warm friend, where he made professions, and had a hand ever open and ready to relieve real distress. At repartee, he bore down all before him. His greatest foibles, that of a haughty and overbearing carriage, perhaps a too vindictive spirit, and to this may be added an extreme severity to his servants. . . ."

This is the gentleman whom his assistant described as "the most accomplished factor (without exception) of all Maryland, the famous Robert Morris." He presents an attractive personality, worthy of study, but it will be necessary to leave him now to make the acquaintance of this assistant of his, a certain pepper box of a Manxman, Henry Callister by name, indented servant, assistant factor and chief factor of the house of Cunliffe in Maryland.

Although Henry Callister came to Maryland under articles of indenture, yet he sprang from a good armor-bearing family in the Isle of Man, a fact of which he was decently proud. The following extract from a letter to a friend of his later days, given at greater length in Scharf's *History of Maryland*, contains some personal details of interest.

"To conclude," he says, "in regard to myself:—after a regular apprenticeship in a compting house, shop and cellars, at home, afterwards two years more in a compting house in Dublin, and one year in France, I came over to Maryland for five years at £20, with good recommendations. I had indeed the privilege, all this while, of selling my own goods in the store; but that cost them nothing."

It was in February, 1742, that Callister came to Oxford and began his service as assistant to the factor, Mr. Morris. He seems to have been an attractive youth, and he was apparently at no social disadvantage on account of his indenture. Well educated in the rudiments, a French scholar, a student of the classics and of history and economics, proficient in botany and bird lore and a performer of note on several musical instruments, he found the doors of many congenial people open to him. He became friendly with numerous Bozmans, Goldsboroughs, Emersons and Trippes, nor did his association with Mr. Morris end when the store door was closed. There was no reason that his exile should prove unpleasant to him.

Many of the figures that he touched in daily association stand out with distinctness. One of these was the Rev. Daniel Maynadier, rector of St. Peter's Parish, Talbot County, within the bounds of which lay the town of Oxford. This worthy parson was a French Huguenot by birth who had come to the incumbency of the parish nearly thirty years before this time. A single sentence which has come down through two intervening centuries sets him before the reader as a being of flesh and blood. In a "Character of the Clergy in Maryland" drawn up in 1722 for the information of the Bishop of London, Mr. Maynadier is thus appraised:—"A Whig of the first rank, and reputed a good liver, but a horrid preacher." He left behind him, however, a name sweet in the memory of his parishioners and a posterity which continues in honor and good position to the present day. Unfortunately, his curate was one of the type which too often in colonial history has brought scandal on his order. Callister refers to him as "a Brute of a Parson," and he was not greatly overstating the facts of the case.

It is possible to know a great deal of the life and doings of Mr. Henry Callister, for he, as a careful business man, kept copies of every letter that he wrote which in the least concerned his commercial interests. He wrote his letter first in a stout blank book, often with many interlineations and erasures, and when it was done to his satisfaction, he made a fair copy to be sent to his correspondent. At his death these letter books fell into the hands of his widow, who died many years later at Myrtle Grove, the Goldsborough estate in Talbot County. Here the "Callister Papers" as they are called remained for over half a century, when they were given to Dr. Ethan Allen, who in his turn gave them to the Diocese of Maryland. They are now in the vault of the Maryland Diocesan Library, in good condition, but showing sad signs of the inevitable decay that paper is heir to. They are for the most part written in the clerkly hand of Callister, in excellent language and in a style that is at once clear, easy and colloquial. Now and then one is almost startled by the intrusion into his pages of the eighteenth century in the form of coarse Anglo-Saxon words and expressions to which our delicate ears are all unused, but which somehow bring us into very easy and friendly relations with their writer. One finds in these letters a dependable picture of life in Maryland from the year 1740 until the period of the Revolutionary War.

The first item of general interest is a passage in which Mr. Morris' newly arrived clerk describes to a friend at home the shortcomings and advantages of residence in Maryland. A part of it has been quoted before this, but the entire passage is worthy of attention :—

"Imprimis, The Country being altogether wild & savage at the first discovery, it was found to be an immense forest, full of Vermin of various sorts and sizes. European merchants have found it their Interest to introduce a new brood of Vermin wch they keep the Country supplied with, viz. Cats, Dogs, Negroes & Convicts. We are swarming with Bugs, Musketoes, worms of every sort both land & water, spiders, snakes, hornets, wasps, sea Nettles, Ticks, Gnats, Thunder & Lightening, excessive heat,

excessive cold—irregularities in abundance, I mean according to our Notions of regularity; Great variety of strange Birds, Beasts & fishes, trees & plants. Nothing less than a whole Volume could give you a Catalogue of the rarities of this new World. The best Character of the Country, I think, is, that the industrious may live very well here; those that love pleasures, but poorly; & no Encouragement for Thieves—This is the Purgatory of Rogues & Fools.

> Our Fires are wood, Our Houses as good;
> Our Diet is Sawng & Homine.
> Drink, juice of the Apple, Tobaccoe's our Staple,
> Gloria tibi Domine."

This is not a flattering description of the land of his adoption, nor does its writer ever wholly cease to be a critic of Maryland and its people.

Beginning with a letter of July 28, 1745, there is a series of them which contain references to something which must have been a very pleasant event in his life, that is, the coming of the Rev. Thomas Bacon, that ornament of the colonial clergy, celebrated chiefly as the compiler of the great work which is inseparably connected with his name and fame, Bacon's *Laws of Maryland*. The first mention of him is in these words—in a letter to one of his brothers in the "Island":—

"This Mr. Bacon you speak of I suppose is brother to Mr. Anto. Bacon who kept a store on this River and is now a Merchant in London, for I heard that one Bacon, a Brother of his in Dublin who wrote a Book of Rates, was expected in this Country after getting orders in London to be inducted Parson of our Parish, and that he had another Brother in Dublin who kept a Coffee House."

And in November, 1745, he writes as follows to his friend, Billy Tear of Douglass, where he had formerly lived in the Isle of Man:—

"I should have pass'd for a tip top Musician if the Revd. Mr.

Bacon had not come in, he handed me your Letter & some others from Douglass, immediately upon landing he found the way to our house & stay'd with me abt. ½ day. He has been to see us several times since, & at our parish Church he has given us several Sermons which have got the better of most of the Audience—there are a few blockheads who have aspersed his & his wife's characters, but as he will always be known to the best of people, what the fools say will not hurt him. He is a very agreable Companion, & a sober & learned Man. His performance on the Violin & Violincello has afforded us much delight & his Conversation as much. I have a pretty sett of Musick & he has still a better. We have a Brute of a Parson here in our parish, & the Vestry & people would be glad to turn him out to make room for Mr. Bacon, but the latter will not be concern'd as he compassionates the others misfortunes. We shall prevail on him at last to accept a good salary. The ordinary sallary wd. not be much but the extraordinary Subscriptions he wd. get if he wd. stay with us would be worth his while. He has in a very little time got the Esteem of numbers of our best People; He is still a Neighbor, but I am afraid he will leave us as soon as a vacancy in some other part of the Province offers for him."

A week later he writes to another brother at home on the same topic:—

"I received with Pleasure yours of the 18 June wch was handed me by the worthy Mr. Thom. Bacon, whom I am in great hopes we shall retain among us, he is very much esteem'd by the best of our people, & almost universally, he is a clever fellow, & I believe a good Man. We have several consorts (*sic*) together & may have frequent opportunities to divert ourselves that way. He is receiv'd Curate of this parish & is allowed by the Parson who is an Invalid 20 thousand pounds of Tobo. per An. with the perquisites wch may amount to 5 or 6 thousand more, wch is a very good Living, & when the old parson dies, wch he will in a very little time, I hope he'll get the Birth, it is abt. 50 thous'd pd. Tobo. per An. wch is worth in the Country one year

with another £500 paper money or £350 stl. & as Parsons are allow'd to trade with their Tobo. if he will ship it to England, it may produce as much more per an."

And next year his enthusiasm is as great as ever, for he tells his friend, Billy Tear, that Mr. Bacon is "a very considerable Man here & in great Esteem with every great Man from the Governor to the Parish Clarke. I am very happy in his Conversation & friendship, & so is every one that is acquainted with him. I have sent you inclosed a Couple of his Minuets wch are excellent."

Mr. Bacon scarcely had time to get settled as curate of St. Peter's when Mr. Maynadier died, and he was inducted in his place as rector of the parish. Before a year was out it became necessary to enlarge the parish church at Whitemarsh by one half its former size. About this time in a letter to his friend Mr. Henderson, Callister says, "I presume you have been acquainted, in the Island, with Mr. Thomas Bacon. He is now our parson, and I think him the worthiest clergyman I ever knew, not excepting the Bp." The prelate here referred to is Dr. Thomas Wilson, Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, the author of the *Sacra Privata*, a famous book of devotion, and a sort of divinity among his Islanders. Mr. Bacon's popularity is unabated as times goes on, and he is found living next door to Callister in Oxford, six miles from the parish church at Whitemarsh. When, a year or two later, Callister moves his abode to Head of Wye, Bacon likewise removes to the now almost forgotten town of Dover in Talbot County, only twelve miles distant from his friend. Thus the intimacy was kept up between the fellow exiles from the Isle of Man.

The previous history of the industrious compiler of Maryland laws is not very well known. It is certain, however, that he was a clergyman by conviction and not for the reason that he had tried and failed at everything else. Born in the Isle of Man sometime about the beginning of the century, he was in all probability educated for the law or the civil service. As early as 1737, while a resident of Dublin, he had published a volume by official order,

entitled "A Complete System of Revenue in England." It was said to be a valuable and useful work. After the period of his Dublin residence, he seems to have spent a few years in travel and study, and almost nothing is known of him until the year of his preparation for Holy Orders and his ordination in 1744. He was trained and ordained to diaconate and priesthood by the well beloved Bishop of Sodor and Man, and the next year he set out for Maryland, where he had an appointment as Chaplain to Lord Baltimore.

It is necessary briefly to sketch the affairs of Europe during this decade from 1740 to 1750 in order to arrive at a proper understanding of the lesser drama being played in Maryland. On the Continent the War of the Austrian Succession was raging, and as one consequence, French and English were at each other's throats wherever they met throughout the world. And as ten years later, the Seven Years War had its American phase in the French and Indian War, so in 1744 at the outbreak of the European disturbances, the English colonies in America began to make preparations, offensive and defensive, against their neighbors in Canada. The Callister letters are replete with incidents of the following years of predatory war. The reader hears from an approving contemporary the incident of Benjamin Franklin, the printer, forming a militia company in Philadelphia in spite of the opposition of a Quaker government; of Indian treaties; of engagements by land and sea; of hopes for victory, and not least, of the writer's contempt for the part played in the conflict by the Province of Maryland. In the year 1745, he finds Callister, the Whig, rejoicing at the defeat of the Stuart Pretender in the Jacobite Rebellion of that year. There was no "Charley over the water" sentiment in his make-up.

The following extracts from the letter books tell their own story :—

Oxford in Maryland, 25 November, 1744.

"Immediately upon the News of your having declared warr against France in England we did the same in Maryland, & a pretty condition we are in for warr. I hope our Neighboring

Colonies will fight for us North & South, & the Indians have promised us they wont let the french come down upon us on the West. But I believe there will be no attempt made upon us, our poverty will protect us."

(Postscript to another letter of same date):—"I have sent enclosed a Treaty lately concluded with the Indians, which will give you some insight into the Genius of those people we brutishly call savages. I hope it will be entertaining to you & your friends."

The following paragraph written nearly a year later is amusing and of interest to the students of the period :—

4 May 1746.

"Our Parliament had a sitting lately, they did no business but to grant 100 pounds stl. to be given the Indians to engage 'em on our side against the French, who it is said have been tampering with them. The meanness of the Present, Bribe or subsidy, whatever it may be term'd is matter of ridicule to our neighbor Colonies, the Pensilvanians say it is intended to furnish the Indians with jewsharps, & the Virginians call it a present of an Indian Tomhawk, but as the Governor more seriously expresses it in his Speech at breaking up of the Assembly, "they have put the Province to £600—Expense to give £100—to the Indians," & desires them to consider the absurdity of it at their next meeting. There's a great deal of bad blood between them, which hinders their doing of business."

Two months after the fall of Louisburg, he writes :—"We expect to be masters of Canada in a little time. We have raised 300 men in Maryland to join the New Englanders. We furnish'd them a good part of their Cloathing, the Manks Cloth & . . . is the Livery, faced with red & blue half thicks. I don't think there's above a score of the Natives or Country Born in these three Companies—the remembrance of the Spanish massacre is terrible to them."

In another letter of the same date, he is still more caustic in his comments. "We are indeed," he writes, "a parcel of mean spirited fellows in this Province. We muster but 300 men towards the expedition & but abt. a score of them Marilanders, —they are still worse in Virginny."

That he was not a mere critic, however, the following sentence tells:—"I was the first that beat up for volunteers & in 1/2 hour got 15 men, it was 15 da. before they got 15 more."

In justice to the Province, however, it should be said that Bancroft's figures for the New England detachments are not greatly in excess of these of Maryland. Connecticut sent five hundred and odd men to Louisburg, and New Hampshire but three hundred and four. Canada was too far from Oxford for a great deal of enthusiasm to be expended upon its capture, but Callister saw that it was most decidedly to the interest of Maryland that the war should be brought to a close as soon as possible.

With a truly British assumption of being in the confidence of the Deity, and not disdaining a pun, he writes as follows:—"M. D'Anville has been with his Squadron on the N. England Coast but has felt the hammer of Providence on his head: as Providence has had a visible hand in our Successes on this Continent, it would not suffer its designs to be frustrated, which were I hope to put so beneficial a Trade into the hands of a people more deserving than the Usurpers of universal Tyrrany."

As late in the war as April, 1748, he is still wrought up over the inertia of a colony dependent almost for existence upon its export of tobacco:

"If they shd. attempt this Province, we are but in a poor Condition to make head against them. But before they can come at us they must clear a passage thro the neighboring Colonies, & we imagine our Friends are sufficient to withstand them, therefore we are easy, & all we contribute is fine words & good wishes."

The Maryland planters were more nearly affected by this war than is at first sight apparent. It was the beginning and the end

of the Eastern Shore tobacco trade, and the reader can follow from year to year its steady decline in the letters of the Cunliffe's agent in Oxford, for the burden of his writing and its reason for being was the buying and selling of the staple. There were certain unusual features in the Maryland Trade which made the French War more harmful to it than to that of the other southern colonies.

For some reason, climactic or chemical, the Maryland crop consisted largely of what is known as the Oronoco tobacco, a heavy, dark, strong flavored leaf extremely unpopular with tobacco users in England. Almost the entire Maryland crop and a good part of the James River product was sold to France where it was in demand by the French East India Company, a royal monopoly which operated four great factories in as many cities in that country of smokers and snuff users. The French company, being a monopoly, was represented in England by a single buyer, who if he were clever, and he generally seems to have been so, could play one merchant against another until he forced the price down to as much or as little per pound as he cared to give for it. As early as 1728 this procedure began to be a great burden on planter and seller alike, and in that year an association was formed by the London merchants, the object of which was to name an average price, three pence per pound, beneath which no one of them should sell to the French agent. The proceedings of this body were presented to the people of Maryland in a pamphlet by Henry Darnall, printed by W. Parks of Annapolis in 1728. This "Just and Impartial Account," etc., a transcript of which is in the possession of Mr. Clarence P. Gould of this Society, is a most reliable source for the history of the Maryland tobacco trade. Unfortunately the merchants failed to hold together as agreed, and once more and finally the French agent had his will of them.

Of course, the merchants suffered greatly from these methods, but as the duty was remitted on tobacco reëxported to France, they had some alleviation. The planter, however, had no such relief, and it is easy to see that on the Eastern Shore anyhow the culture of tobacco was doomed. The two long wars with France, scarcely five years apart, during which all traffic save that of the

smugglers was at an end between that country and England, hastened its extinction by many years. A commodity could not long hold its place which had to contend against a small market in England, a closed market in France and the high insurance which was demanded on account of the French privateers. The Eastern Shore planter gradually began to find grain more profitable than tobacco, wherefore he planted grain in its stead, but before the transition was complete there was to be much ruin among planters and merchants.

A curious survival of old custom is found in the fact that the bulk of the Maryland crop of today is shipped to France for French consumption, and probably the government monopoly still gets it at its own price. In spite of Revolutions, falling dynasties and a thousand changed conditions in both countries during the two centuries, this ancient trade between them has gone on in a steady and unfailing, howbeit an almost forgotten, current.

With this outline of the situation in mind there are found to be fewer puzzling things in the steady decline of the trade as shown in the Callister letters, the writer of which was finally caught in the downfall of King Tobacco. In 1744, however, he is concerned chiefly with the necessity for an inspection law for the protection of all parties in the business. In August of that year he writes, "The large quantities of bad Tobacco exported here must be without doubt discouraging, & ruinous to the Trade, the greatest comfort we have with regard to the quality of it, is that we are assured our neighboring Factors ship a great deal more of the same sort." There is so much dissension in the Assembly that the inspection law will not go through, but "in the meantime Mr. R. Morris has made a law to his receivers wch may answer the end as well, for an Inspection Law would intitle the Tobo. to a price, whereas this makes no alteration that way, it only fits it for the market."

A year later the outlook is better, for he writes to his employers: "I daresay you will meet with very little bad Tobo. this year—most of the planters are yet as great knaves as ever, but the receivers are not so, they refuse I believe 1/3 part as much

as they receive, and the Planters cull it over again and get sometimes a hogshd. of good out of 2 or 3 bad." It is evident that Morris' regulation was effective, and it is said that it was his influence which secured the final passage of the Inspection Law of 1747. Without a doubt the colonial parsons who complained of their '30 per poll' being paid in 'trash' tobacco had a just ground for grievance, for the planter would be fairly sure to pay them from the two or three hogsheads which the receivers refused to pass upon.

There seems to have been perpetual warfare between the factor and the planter. Callister must sometimes reject half a man's crop and give him a very low price for the other half. The Planters thought Mr. Callister a hard bargainer, and Mr. Callister thought them a lazy, shiftless, unreliable lot, some of whom were manageable, he says, only by "much dissimulation if not downright lying." "It's a sad thing," he complains, in a letter of the fall of 1746, "to hear the Planters cursing us continually (*erased* "for fixing the price of their Tobo"). We advise 'em to curse the King of France, they'll do that readily, but at the same time it does not lessen their spleen agt. us, but we have the advantage of them & our shot seems to take place while theirs fly over our heads. But I am sure it will not hold long, for they must be forced to leave off making Tobacco." He says that the planters have as great "an aversion to bonds & settlements as to Fever," and is very emphatic in the remark, "I never knew a good honest Marylander that was not got by a Merchant."

There is a great deal more in these letters than it is possible to quote here about Inspection Laws, the prices of tobacco, lumber, "melasses," rum, cotton goods and all the articles in which the Maryland Trade busied itself. To one interested in the economic history of the state, Mr. Callister's letter books are even more illuminative than they are in other connections.

The personal affairs of Henry Callister are worthy of a moment's attention. As one would expect, there are in his first years of exile, times when he longs for the faces and things of home, and the reader of his letters is hard indeed who does not feel sympathy for the young man begging his friends to send him

some English song birds, or more frequently, some Manx wild flower seeds, no matter how common the variety. He does his part in a rather one-sided correspondence with certain ones in the Isle of Man, notably his brothers, Evan, Hugh, Robin and Anthony, and his friends, Mrs. Dufour, Mr. Billy Tear and one William Henderson, who signs himself "The True Blew Independent Whig." He loves the "Island" and its people, but his ambition is greater than that of even its largest merchants. Hence his exile and bonds. But in spite of his long absence from them he remains the head of his family and the adviser of its various members and his and their friends. They all run to him for financial help and counsel, and send their black sheep to him for bleaching. They never find his purse strings so tightly drawn that he cannot open it for their necessities, and in spite of discouragements he is always ready to take their wild youngsters into his house in the endeavor to make men of them.

As time goes on, however, his "false friends" at home seem to forget him, and he rarely hear news from there save it be bad news. One lady spread the report that he had jilted her, but he settles that matter by writing to the friend who has sent him this bit of gossip—"I declare before God, I never to my knowledge as much as told her I loved her, wch is a preliminary indispensably necessary to such engagements."

His experience with one of the young men whom he tried to make into a merchant is amusing. Of this lad, he wrote that "he had such an itch for giving, that pressing me frequently to accept of a sett of fashionable silver vest butts. I at last in order to prevent his giving them to some other accepted of them, & made him in return a present of the same butts. upon wch I thot. he would keep them, as gifts seem to have that sanction. But since his departure I have been credibly inform'd he shott them every one as bullets at wild Ducks, & one of them was found lodged in the Body of a Duck he kill'd." The penny saving factor intent upon bettering his family fortunes could not understand this sort of prodigality.

When the days of his indenture had been fulfilled, Callister agreed to become Mr. Morris' assistant for a year from that date,

February, 1747. He writes to one of his brothers :—"I have accordingly agreed with him from year to year (for I have enough of bonds) at £35 and the privilege of 4 hhds. of Tobo. portage." In another place he congratulates himself that ten pounds in America go as far as forty in England, and a little later he confides his future prospects to one of his correspondents in these words :—"As to the head place here, it is a place of great profit indeed, & I without doubt must expect to succeed to it, but while it is filled by the persons now in it I am quite satisfied & very well." He is a faithful servant to the Cunliffes, always considering their interests before his own, and before long he has established a fine reputation with them for exceeding industry and commercial probity. Of his honesty and worth he is frankly conscious, but he is one of those persons who can be self-appreciative without giving offense.

In the summer of 1747, his indenture having become a thing of the past, he is sent to establish a store at Head of Wye, a strategic point half way between the other two Cunliffe factors at Oxford and on the Chester River. Here, in spite of the fact that the ground was already well occupied by stores, and of other adverse circumstances, he by very severe labor succeeds in making good his firm's footing. He is beset by "Fevers and Agues" in this place, and writes to one at home :—"If I am so unhappy another year, I'll rather take up with a state of indigence than suffer a third." His stay there is made tolerable by a very happy event in his life, his marriage to a lady who as it turned out was the only lasting treasure that he acquired on earth.

On the first of August, 1748, he announced to one of his correspondents the news of his successful venture and a further step which he had previously deferred :—"I have taken Wife—like a good Christian & am become a *Natural of the country* or Country born as some call themselves." And later to another friend, he is more explicit: "O strange revolution," he writes, "I am a husband, I am married to your favorite Sally Trippe."

This lady was Sarah, daughter of Henry Trippe II, born in the year 1731. She was married to Henry Callister June 11, 1748. Of their six children, the only boy died in infancy, and three of

the daughters either died in youth or remained single. Of the other two, Margaret married John M. Kennedy and became the mother of a line of naval officers of that name; Elizabeth Emerson married St. George Peale, the brother of Charles Wilson Peale the artist, and had two children who died unmarried. The following sentiment from Henry Callister a few months after entering upon matrimony is the sum of his marital experience:— "Without that one article Love, if you were the greatest man in England, I should only think you the greater wretch."

About this time Callister describes himself as being in as good a condition for trading as any in Maryland except his masters. This is evidently a period of prosperity with him, for he spent considerable money on his housekeeping arrangements. He expresses it very emphatically by saying that "my furniture alone at one slap cost me upwards of £100 sterling." He has £40 a year salary, the free portage of 4 hogsheads of tobacco yearly, the privilege of £100 private trade a year and the right to take what goods he needs from the store at prime cost. None the less he complains that he has been eight years in Maryland and is not worth a groat.

During these years his intimacy with the Rev. Thomas Bacon continues. A musical society of which they are moving spirits, meets regularly at the houses of different ones of its members, and both Callister and Bacon seem to be versatile performers, the latter having in addition, a very pretty talent for composing. They are associated also in an almost forgotten project which reflects greater honor upon the philanthropy of Mr. Bacon than his book of Laws does upon his learning and industry, that is, his *Charity Working School*, the only institution in colonial Maryland solely for the education of the poor of all races.

Mr. Bacon had set an example in the Province in regard to the Christian education of negro slaves which was not generally to be followed by either clergy or laity for many generations. It was probably his work among the negroes which led him to the project of founding a sort of manual training or industrial school for poor children. In a subscription paper circulated in 1750, he remarks upon the "profaneness and debauchery, idle-

ness and immorality . . . especially among the poorer sort in this province," and asks for yearly subscriptions "for setting up a Charity Working School in the parish of St. Peter's, in Talbot County, for maintaining and teaching poor children to read, write and account, and in instructing them in the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion, as taught in the Church of England." A few months later he had secured from a goodly list of subscribers, among them the Proprietary and Lady Baltimore, Cecillius Calvert and Bishop Wilson, a sufficient sum for the running expenses, and in the course of a few years his subscriptions permitted the purchase of one hundred acres of land and the erection of a substantial brick home and school. Thus in the year 1755 and for many thereafter Talbot County boasted a fine charity school, but thirty years later, when Bacon and nearly all the original Trustees were dead, it was turned over to the County for use as a poorhouse. The institution seems to have been born before its time in so far as Maryland was concerned. Mr. Bacon's satisfaction in the success of his work must have been sadly tempered in the next two years by the successive deaths of his wife and son, the latter just approaching manhood. In this sad state we must leave him now, and go back some years to a dramatic event in Oxford, nearly affecting all of the little group of persons whose lives we are inquiring into this evening.

One night in the summer of 1750, Mr. Robert Morris, the story says, dreamed that on the next day he would be fatally injured by the wadding of a gun fired in his honor as he left the side of a full laden, homeward bound ship of the fleet of Foster Cunliffe & Sons. So impressed was he by the dream that he asked the captain of the vessel to omit the usual salute on that day. After some talk it was agreed that the cannon should not be discharged until the factor's rowers had carried him so far from the ship's side as to render it impossible for such an accident to occur. But by some mistake of a signal, the gun was fired too soon, the wadding struck him on the arm and wounded him so severely that he died a few days later. That salute was in truth, as his epitaph says, "the signal by which he departed." His death in the prime of his powers was a serious blow for the

Maryland Trade in general and for the town of Oxford in particular, but Captain Banning was unphilosophical in attributing to it the decline of that city.

The following extract from a Callister letter to Robert Morris of Philadelphia many years later, must constitute a last view of the "most accomplished factor in Maryland":—

"He seemed at the first for some time my enemy; but it was a mistake; before his unlucky death, I am much mistaken if, barring that cursed accident, he would not have preferred my friendship in his last days, as indeed he made a beginning which, however, produced more profit to Messrs. Cunliffe than to him or me.

"You are perhaps yet too young to read lessons of mortality. I shall not plague you with them. I shall only tell you that I was the last that spoke to your father and the last that heard him speak (for I make no account of two or three old women in the chamber). At his request, I read him Plato's *Phaedo*, with which he was extreamly pleased, and I am confident he died with less pain than he would have done without that. I have the last place in his will, but it was written before he contracted friendship with me—and his death was too sudden."

A portrait of Mr. Morris by Gustavus Hesselius, a copy of his will, his epitaph and other items of interest concerning him may be found in that volume of Boogher's *Miscellaneous Americana*, already referred to.

Upon the death of Morris, John Hanmer succeeded to the Oxford factorship, and Callister was promoted to the latter's place in charge of the Chester River store. His stay there was not more than three or four years in duration, and most of his letters for that period are missing or of little interest. The one item that has any historical, social or economic value is the terse statement made in July, 1751, that "Tobacco is damned dear now."

About 1754, Callister came back to Oxford as chief factor of the firm which by the death of Foster Cunliffe had become Sir

Ellis Cunliffe & Brother. He is still the faithful servant of the English house, but more and more he is taken up with his private ventures. He is tremendously busy, but we find that he still has time for the duties of friendship, and there are some entertaining letters from Mr. Bacon, which serve the double purpose of giving the reader a pleasing social picture and a glimpse into the charming personality of the writer.

It is decidedly worth knowing that the editor of that ponderous volume of Laws with which one unconsciously associates him was human enough to chew tobacco, to give dancing parties and sometimes to tease his wife. It should be said that this was his second wife, a daughter of Colonel Thomas Bozman. Bacon's marriage to her after her divorce from a bigamous husband involved him in endless litigation and gave opportunity for his enemies to spread evil reports to his injury. A letter which the heavy hand of time has abbreviated, contains a peremptory invitation to a party which was doubtless of the most pleasant sort.

"Henry Callister,

Sir—

You and your Wife are hereby required to appear personally at my Habitation . . . Choptank on Friday next at or before the usual (hour for dinner), to assist at demolishing a Sirloin of (beef), &c., &c., which shall then and there be ready. (We shall) spend the Evening in Music, Chat, Cards, or (whatever) amusement (as) to the Company shall seem In o(rder). You are permitted to bring your dancing Pumps, (and prepare for an evening) of Mirth and good fellowship. . . . Of all which you are not (to fail to perform) on peril of wanting Tuberose, Eagle Flowers and Importance for the Decoration of your Garden this (summer).

Given under my hand, etc., etc.

Thos. Bacon.

Can't you & yr Wife come up on Thursday, and we can spend the evening snugly together without Interruption?"

Another letter to Oxford some time later relates wholly to housekeeping matters, and it might have been written by a Maryland country gentleman of today for any difference that it depicts in manner of living between then and now. It is to Mr. Callister.

Dr. Sr.

I want three Groce of Corks and a good Garden spade per Bearer, what my Wife wants shall be set down in Course if that can ever be known or found out, for such are the Wants of Ladies it takes them a good while to consider & recollect what they are & when the Letter is dispatched they generally discover many wants more—Imprimis, some Colly Flower Plants, some off-setts of white Currants,—two sheets of yr largest Pins, Parsley seeds, Melon seeds, Beans & Pease, Parsnip, Turnip, Radish, &c. Any garden ware fit for planting.—I thought I had done but my wife cries—Oh ! Butter, honey, don't forget Butter !—you know we can't get any here for Love or Money, and may be Mr. Callister can spare you a few pounds.—Well, to finish, Compliments in general, Good wishes and cordial Friendship in particular with great Esteem concludes me,

Yrs. &c.

T. Bacon.

Soon after this in 1758, Bacon left Talbot to become rector of All Saints Parish, Frederick, the largest and richest parish in the "three counties," to use a Maryland expression recorded by Callister as meaning the whole Province. It was said by Eddis a few years later that this parish was worth one thousand pounds sterling a year. It is no wonder that Bennet Allen left no expedient untried until he had become its incumbent.

The single item of interest that can be found relative to Bacon's rectorship of All Saints is a letter to his vestry proposing the formation of a charity school for negro girls and outlining a plan for a system of Circulating Schoolmasters throughout Frederick County. From various sources, it appears that he met with the same popularity here that had been his in Talbot, and that he

was in the same degree the father of his parish. But the chief labor of his years in Frederick was the preparation and publication of that work which, having outlived its usefulness as a practical legal code, has become the greatest single source book of Maryland history. This, of course, is the *Laws of Maryland*, published by Jonas Green of Annapolis in 1765. The paper and types were imported from England, and it is said to have been the handsomest piece of bookmaking from an ante-Revolution press. It is certain that few books of greater beauty of execution have since been printed in America for general circulation.

The first intimation of his labors on this great work appear in a letter from him to Henry Callister of March, 1757. It is a sad letter, written at a time of persecution, and its tone is in sharp contrast to that of the previous ones here quoted. A part of it must suffice:—

"I write to you with the Freedom of a Friend, as I shall always stile you, though God knows, few are the Friends I have now in the World. If you have any good News by your Ship, on whose Arrival I wish you Joy, please let me have a Sketch of it; if bad, keep it to your self, for I have had no other for some Time past, and begin to be heartily tired of it. I would not write to you on such a Scrap of Paper, if I had plenty as formerly; but the Man without Money or Credit must do as he can. Musick is departed & gone into another World from me. The Laws are my only Employment and Amusement, yet they are a dry sort of stuff, and sometimes apt to stick in the Throat."

By this time the two or three previous editions of the Maryland laws were out of date and largely out of print. Neither the parson, the justice nor the attorney knew just where he stood on a point of Provincial law without a trip or a letter to Annapolis or some other place where had been preserved the yearly issues of Acts of the Assembly. There was a real necessity for a book which should give under one cover the title of every act since 1638, printing in full such laws as should be in force at the time

of publication. Bacon's proposals for such a work, however, we learn from the Sharpe correspondence, were coldly received. The political party called the Patriots held that certain laws had been rescinded, and attacked Bacon for his proposed inclusion of them in his book. Mr. James Bisset of Baltimore seized the opportunity to publish his wretchedly printed "Abridgement," a work not in the least trustworthy, but for which, owing to the political situation, he obtained subscribers enough to impair seriously the sale of Bacon's work. But the latter's friends, notably the Proprietary, Governor Sharpe and many of the first men of the Province supported him with such generous donations that the work was finally issued in 1765, a monument of conscientious labor and pains for which the Province and State of Maryland are under a lasting debt to him.

Three years later, in 1768, Mr. Bacon died, leaving a widow and three daughters. He made his mark deeply enough in the institutions of his day and place to cause men in after years to expend great pains in learning what manner of man he was. The consequence has been that he cannot be forgotten as long as there are found any interested in the early days of Maryland. Full and interesting accounts of his life and work are to be found in the Harrison Collection of Papers Relating to the Religious History of Talbot County (Md. Hist. Soc.), in an article by Dr. Ethan Allen in the *American Quarterly Church Review* for October, 1865, and in an article by Dr. B. C. Steiner in the *Independent* for August, 1899.

Returning to Mr. Callister of Oxford in the year 1755, we find him engaged in a work of charity which appeals to the imagination of everyone who has followed the stricken Evangeline in the search for her Acadian lover. One of the first steps of England in the prosecution of the French and Indian War was the seizure of Nova Scotia and the transportation of its supposedly neutral Acadian inhabitants to various parts of English America. About nine hundred of these unfortunates were brought to Maryland and landed principally at Baltimore, Oxford and Annapolis, and that the welcome they received corresponded exactly with the degree of pleasure they felt at being there is evidenced in certain

sentences from a letter of Mr. Callister to Anthony Bacon of London, enclosing an address to the Throne for the relief of the French Neutrals, as they were called. The matter is treated fully in Scharf's *History of Maryland* and by Basil Sollers in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* for March, 1908.

"These poor wretches," Mr. Callister writes in the latter part of December, 1755, "have been here at Oxford ever since the 8th current, and nothing yet has been done for them by the public. . . . Nobody knows what to do; and few have charity for them but myself." His interest took the form at this crisis of their fortunes of finding homes for them and supplying the destitute among them with food and clothing, and as his wards were Papists he met with some opposition at first, but afterwards received material assistance from many people of the neighborhood. A collection, to which Mr. Bacon contributed three times more than the rest of the congregation together, was taken up in Whitemarsh Church "for the relief of the poor, distressed French exiles of Acadia." The following address to Governor Sharpe witnesses very emphatically the nature and extent of Mr. Callister's services to these people whom he pitied in spite of his thorough approval of their dispersion as a necessary political measure :—

"We the undersigned, residents of Acadia, declare with truth that we have not received any provisions from the King since the 7th of December; and since our arrival here Mr. Callister has provided us with provisions, or by his means, until the present time (*Circa* Jan. 17, 1755). Our captain has declared to us that he had no more provisions to give us. We were reduced to die of hunger, saving the assistance of Mr. Callister. We can say with truth that he has saved our lives."

The greater part of these provisions and clothes came from the Cunliffe store, but it seems that the factor had to pay for them from his own purse. There is some interesting correspondence on this subject among the Callister letters.

About the year 1758 in the very midst of the French and

Indian War the Cunliffes determined to withdraw from a rapidly decreasing trade. Unhappily Callister and his masters must part with some bitterness. The separation seems to have torn aside the veil from all the accumulated grudges and jealousies of both sides during the seventeen years of their association, and in after years their relations were never quite as friendly and cordial as in former times. The American factor, invested with a great deal of responsibility and given a free hand by the necessities of the case often grew to be quite a personage in the trade, a condition not always pleasing to his employers.

Callister bought from the Cunliffes their store and plantation of Townside lying on either side of Chester River in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties. The dwelling and store were in Kent about twelve miles above Chestertown in the neighborhood of the village of Crumpton. Encouraged by a temporary rise in the price of tobacco, he went into trade with his whole capital, opening another store in Queen Anne's County.

Matters went badly with him almost from the first. Tobacco fell in price again, and the planters were giving up its culture. His friends in London politely refused to send him goods on the credit of what they saw was a failing industry, and as he could not get tobacco at a price low enough to make his profit, he very soon got into difficulties. He became involved in a series of petty lawsuits on all sides which soured his already quick and testy temper. Not Job had a more consistent series of misfortunes, and he visited his calamities on his neighbors. He describes the people of Kent as "more knaves than fools," and another time, says that "all trade is at a stand but that of Lawyers and hog-stealers." And again he writes, "we have no servants here but convicts, for fear of the insolence of honest men who cannot brook to be rebuked by the son of a convict, for such were our ancestors in general." Certain of his letters to persons who he conceived had injured him are the finest examples one will see in a long time of studied, deliberate insult, couched in the language and style of a better cause. Some of his flashes of temper are amusing, as for example this one in which he refers to his failure to sell some saddlery which he had on hand:—"I have that damn'd

article the sadlery still on my hands. I cannot hear from that Scoundrel I sold the whole to, and I care not much if the first news should be that he is hanged, unless he can give a better account of himself than my experience will justify." It is worthy of note, however, that in these years he never spoke of his wife without a note of affection, showing always a full appreciation of her excellence.

It is not pleasant to observe the evidences of his approaching failure. In 1761, in a letter to Governor Sharpe, he speaks of a "visible decline of the trade wherin I am embarked." The planters were not encouraged as he had hoped they would be by the high prices of 1759, and put in during the following years almost no tobacco. He says that in this year 1761, they raised scarcely more than one hogshead to a planter, and these had to be divided among many merchants. His whole capital was invested in a dying trade. "Losses by land & by water, in cattle & by mortality, by thieves, runaways, debtors, unfaithful servants, bad neighbors etceteras" made decided inroads on his little fortune. Finally after sinking nearly £2000 sterling, he gives up and "invites" his creditors. In December, 1762, he writes:—"I have forever shut up shop and begin to look down to the earth." The following portion of a letter to his brother gives in brief the whole story:—

"Before I quitted Messrs. Cunliffe's business . . . I joined with an adventure and we bought a fine schooner off the stocks and fitted out for the West Indies; she was taken into Martinico and never returned—soon after I bought at public sale this place of Townside in Kent County. . . . My situation was fine, my credit fresh and flourishing, every view favourable. But the evil genius of the Colonies had set off. Every honest fair trader fail'd more or less, on my right hand and on my left; I floated with the stream and before I gainde a penny, I sunk about two thousond guineas. I paid off all my debts in Maryland; but never shall receive those due to me. As soon as I perceived for certain that it was impossible to stand it, I invited my English Creditors and yet two years wasted past before I could obtain a composition. . . . I almost stopped the mouth of one with goods to the amount

of about 13 or £1500 sterling. . . . At length powers came in, and I resigned myself and my whole estate, real and personal; in consequence of my candor & integrity they gave me a very humain composition, and agreed to acquit me on the security of a sum exquel to about 500 guineas."

After the event here described, he built a house in Queen Anne's and moved into it, selling Townside for about half its value. The failure of an appeal to Governor Sharpe for an appointment to some public office brings out an item of some political interest :— "An Assembly man," the disappointed office seeker writes, "who votes, right or wrong, on the side of the Proprietary, if he wants the place himself, or for his relations; he must not be neglected." He tries to get employment as a factor, but fails in this as in everything he undertakes, and the letters end about 1768, their writer an impoverished, broken man, but still facing with some degree of courage the prospect before him. He died soon after this date, but just when it is uncertain.

The last act of the little drama shows the stage occupied by his widow, Mrs. Sarah Trippe Callister and her two widowed daughters, Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Peale. Each of them seems to be on her own resources, which fortunately enough consisted of a good education, industry and intelligence. They opened a school in Chestertown under the patronage of the Rev. Dr. William Smith. In 1784 they moved to Baltimore where they began a very exclusive school for young ladies in Mrs. Le Blanc's house on Charles Street near French Town. The rent was £60 a year, and before long they were forced to move to a still larger house. Their terms were very reasonable—one dollar entrance, four dollars a quarter and a "common Waggon load of Wood." Some of the fathers of their pupils were niggardly enough to ask a reduction if the daughters lost any time by absence. The younger widows died in the closing years of the decade, but Mrs. Callister retiring soon afterwards to Myrtle Grove in Talbot County lived there until her death in 1805, an event which closes the story of our Maryland Merchant, the gentleman to whom Bacon addressed a letter as "Henry Callister, Botanist, Florist, Philosopher, Musician, etc., etc."

ASSOCIATIONS AND ASSOCIATORS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

COL. CHARLES CHAILLÉ–LONG.

(Read before the Society October 11, 1897.)

The Declaration of American Independence, adopted by the Continental Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, was the culmination or perfection of a series of Declarations by *Associations* organized both within and without the Continental Congress and throughout the provinces. An eminent historian having this fact in mind, has said that "the signature of the Associations by the members of Congress may be considered as the commencement of the American Union."

The first of the Associations to declare for American Independence was formed by members of the Continental Congress at Carpenter's Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1774. The Association, in its session of October 20, 1774, resolved unanimously that:

"To obtain redress of grievances which threaten the lives, liberty and property of His Majesty's subjects in North America, we are of opinion that a non-Importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation Agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the most speedy, effectual and peaceful measure; and therefore we do for ourselves and the inhabitants of the several colonies whom we represent, firmly agree and *associate* under the sacred ties of virtue, honor and love of our country. That from and after the 1st day of December next we will not import into British America from Great Britain or Ireland any goods, wares or merchandises as shall have been exported from Great Britain or Ireland."

The second Declaration was made in the form of an address to the King by members of the Continental Congress in Association, and was dated the 26th of October, 1774.

Next came the Declaration of the people of Mecklenburg[1] County, North Carolina, who met at Charlotte in that State on the 19th and 20th of May, 1775, and by a series of resolutions declared themselves free and independent.

Following the Mecklenburg Declaration the members of Congress in *Association* addressed a communication to the inhabitants of Great Britain, dated the 6th of July, 1775, entitled:

"A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America now met in Congress at Philadelphia setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms."

The following is cited to show the spirit of the Declaration:

"We fight not for glory or for conquest. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable spectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation or even suspicion of offense. *They boast of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder conditions, than servitude or death.*

"In defense of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it; for the protection of our property acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves. Against violence actually offered we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down *when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before.*"

The Declaration which presents the greatest interest to the State of Maryland is that of the "*Association of the Freemen of Maryland,*" and was dated the 26th of July, 1775, one year previous to the Declaration of Independence of the 4th of July, 1776. The Convention of Maryland met in Annapolis on the 26th of July, 1775. The first act was the adoption unanimously of the following resolution:

[1] The authenticity of this alleged declaration of independence has been much discussed of late years and the weight of opinion seems to be against it. The most important references to the subject are Wm. A. Graham's Address, 1875; George A. Graham's "Mecklenburg Declaration," 1906, and Wm. H. Hoyt's "Mecklenburg Declaration," 1907.—Ed.

"That the *Association of the Freemen of Maryland* be recognized and that the proclamation of the same shall be recognized, and that the proclamation of the same should be subscribed by all patriots and become the written constitution of the provinces until succeeded by another."

The proclamation is as follows :—

"The long premeditated and now avowed design of the British Government to raise revenue from the property of the Colonists without their consent, on the gift, grant and disposition of the commons of Gt. Britain : the arbitrary and vindictive statutes passed under color of punishing a riot, to subdue by military force and by famine the Massachusetts Bay : the unlimited power assumed by parliament to alter the Charter of that province, and the Constitution of all the Colonies, thereby destroying the essential securities of the lives, liberties, and properties of the Colonists : the commencement of hostilities by the ministerial forces, and the cruel prosecution of the war against the people of the Massachusetts Bay, followed by General Gage's proclamation declaring almost the whole of the inhabitants of the United Colonies in name or description, rebels and traitors, are sufficient cause to arm a free people in defence of their liberty, and to justify resistance, no longer dictated by prudence merely but by necessity, and leave no alternative but base submission or manly opposition to uncontrollable tyranny. The Congress chose the latter, and for the express purpose of securing and defending the United Colonies, and preserving them in safety, against all attempts to carry the above mentioned acts into execution by force of arms.

"*Resolved*, That the said Colonies be immediately put into a state of defence and now support at the joint expense an army to restrain the further violence, and repel the future attacks of a disappointed and exasperated enemy.

"We therefore, inhabitants of the province of Maryland, firmly persuaded that it is necessary and justifiable to repel force by force, do approve of the opposition by arms to the British troops employed to enforce obedience to the late acts and statutes of the

British parliament, for raising a revenue in America, and altering and changing the charter and constitution of the Massachusetts Bay, and for destroying the essential securities for the lives, liberties and properties of the subjects in the United Colonies.

"And we do unite and associate as one band and firmly and solemnly engage and pledge ourselves to each other and to America that we will to the utmost of our power protect and support the (illegible) carrying on as well by arms, as by Continental *association*, restraining our commerce.

"And as in these times of public danger and until a reconciliation with Gt. Britain on Constitutional principles is effected (an event we most ardently wish may soon take place) the energy of Government may be greatly impaired, so that even zeal unrestrained may be productive of anarchy and confusion: We do in like manner, unite, associate, and solemnly engage in maintenance of good order, and the public peace, to support the Civil power in the due execution of the laws, so far as may be consistent with the present plan of opposition: and to defend with our utmost power all persons from every species of outrage to themselves or their property, and to prevent any punishment from being inflicted on any offenders other than such as shall be adjudged by the Civil Magistrate, the Continental Congress, our Convention Council of Safety or Committees of Observation."

This Declaration of the Association of the Freemen of Maryland, signed by the people of Baltimore Town, is preserved at Annapolis and until recently was assumed to be the only document of that nature.

Several years ago I was in Annapolis and with the knowledge that my great-grandfather's name was attached to a State paper of historical value, I was in the course of my researches shown by Mr. D. R. Randall, then Secretary of the Maryland Society Sons of America, the original document of the Association of the Freemen of Maryland. Mr. Randall courteously permitted me to have made the photographic copy which I have the honor to show you—being a reduction of the original. This particular proclamation is signed by sixty or more associators, all of whom

were distinguished members of the Maryland Conventions, or residents of the Counties of Worcester and Somerset, and is still in the possession of the Hon. John Wirt Randall. The names of the Associators add a page to the unpublished history of our State and merit mention, they are as follows:

Benton Harris	John Selby	J. Dennis
Josh Mitchell	Zach Purnell	Levin Blake
T. Bishop	John Portly	John ——
Robt Done	John Bowie	Peter Hall
H. Y. Johnson	Thos Purnell	John ——
Joseph Dashiell	Robert Dennis	Samuel Summon
Samuel Handy	William Urie	— illegible
Peter Chaillé	Wm Merrill	— illegible
Wm Morris	William Selby Jr	Mitchell D ——
John Done	John Neille	John ——
Josiah Mitchell	John Townsend	Daniel Farsette
John Purnell Robbins	Robert Martin	Yelverson
N. Holland	Major Townsend	Samuel
Jean Massay	Levin Handy	John C. Andrey
Wm Purnell	— illegible	James Quinton
John Duval	— illegible	Samuel Jewett
— Bennett or Burnet	— illegible	William Graham
—— Martin	Peter White	— illegible
— illegible	John Gr——	Moses Gothery
P. Selby Martin	W. Smith	James ——

It has been assumed until recently that but one original of the proclamation of the Association of Freemen of Maryland existed, namely, the one preserved at Annapolis, whose subscribers are from Baltimore Town or County. The proclamation for a fact consisted of several original texts addressed to certain Counties of the State, the subscribed papers being returned to the Convention with the names of the Associators. McMahon's *History of Maryland*, page 417, Vol. II, mentions an Original proclamation bearing the signature of "*One hundred and twenty associators of Rock Creek Hundred of Cecil County.*"

In order to emphasize the supreme influence exercised by the Association of the Freemen of Maryland, it will prove interesting in that connection to cite the letter addressed to the people of Maryland by Governor Eden, and which was read in Council on the 20th of August, 1775. The letter reads as follows:

"Friends and Fellow Subjects:

"To men warm in the pursuit of liberty, it is necessary to prescribe bounds, and he can be no friend of his kind who views not even the excuses of such with an indulgent eye, but indulgence does not imply approbation.

"An *Association*, I am told, is gone forth calling on the Freemen of Maryland to testify their approbation of the opposition by arms to the British troops, as well as to engage and pledge themselves to *promote* and *support* the said opposition. This is no place to say what a conspiracy is, or what treason and rebellion are; but I owe it to you to say this much at least that I would not for the world see the name of a man I esteem in the list of such subscribers. You do not want understanding and I will speak to it. Let me warn you, let me conjure you, to think for yourselves. Surely you must see that you stand on the brink of a precipice, a single step further and you are lost forever. There are already difficulties anew in the way of a reconciliation with the mother country. For God's sake do not increase them. Even yet it is possible all may be well, and Britons and Americans still be one happy people, and if I know at all the people, I have had the honor to preside over, to be so is the wish of all others the nearest your heart, and my consolation under a disappointment which yet I deprecate will be that when misfortune (the just consequences of your rash procedure) shall come upon you, as depend upon it fall surely they will, you did not fall into them without warning. I shall not add more except my hopes that God may direct you to do what is right."

Four months later, in January, 1776, Governor Eden was obliged to abandon his office and sailed for England on the "*Fowey*."

The Convention of Maryland, impatient of delay, formally proclaimed the independence of the province by a Declaration dated the 6th of July, 1776. The Declaration of Congress, though expected, had not yet been promulgated. The Declaration of the Convention was entitled: *"A Declaration of the Delegates of Maryland,"* the first lines of which ran thus:

"To be exempt from parliamentary taxation and to regulate their internal government and policy, the people of this Colony have ever considered as their inherent and inalienable right, without the former they can have no property; without the latter they can have no security for their lives or liberties . . ."

* * * *

The *History of Maryland* by McSherry makes the following mention:

"The Members of the Maryland Convention of 1776 who framed the Constitution of the State. For Worcester County: Samuel Handy, *Peter Chaillé*, Smith Bishop, Josiah Mitchell."

Peter Chaillé was a resident of Worcester County, and was elected to the Convention early in 1775.

Under the authority of previous resolutions, the Convention met in Annapolis on the 2d day of January, 1776, and proceeded to ballot for the officers of the "Seven Independent Companies of Regulars." Among the officers chosen were John Watkins, Captain of the 3d Company; *Morey Chaillé*, First Lieutenant, *Solomon Long*, 2d Lt., Uriah Forrest, 3d Lt.

On the 6th of January the Convention met and elected by ballot the following officers: Henry Hooper, Brig. General Lower District Eastern Shore, *Peter Chaillé*, Colonel 1st Battalion for Worcester County, Joseph Dashiell, Lt. Colonel, John Done, 1st Major, Robert Done, 2d Major, George Martin, Quartermaster. On the 14th of January John Gunby was appointed a Captain.

In Congress, on the 20th of January, 1776, it was resolved "to collect all the gold and silver coin for special operations in Canada, and among those deputed to make these collections were: Messrs. *Peter Chaillé*, *Samuel Handy* and *John Done* for Worcester County."

The State was without credit at this time, and the Convention proceeded to raise subscriptions. In Scharf's *History of Maryland*, the following members of the Convention are cited as having subscribed to the common fund :

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, ten hogshead of tobacco.	
St. Thomas Jenifer, paper money, ...	£2,000.
John Winder, paper money, ...	500.
Peter Chaillé, paper money, ...	750.

Every available thing was converted into money for the treasury, schoolmasters not excepted, if one may judge from the following advertisement which appeared in the *Maryland Gazette*, published at Annapolis, 17th of February, 1774 :

" To be Sold, a *schoolmaster* and indented servant that has got two years to serve, John Hammond, near Annapolis. N. B. He is sold for no fault any more that *we are done with him.* He can learn bookkeeping, and is an excellent scholar."

The chief power was confided to Committees of Safety, clothed with high powers but entirely subordinate to the Convention. Offenders could be banished from the province at the will of the Committee. Authority had no limit but discretion ; but the wisdom and prudence exercised attest the purity of those who administered it. There existed amongst the Colonists such a fund of public virtue as has scarcely a parallel in the annals of the world.

In January, 1776, Lord Dunmore, Comdr. of the British fleet, bombarded Norfolk, invaded Northampton and Accomac Counties on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, burning and pillaging and committing the greatest atrocities. In June, Gen. Howe directed a movement against Long Island, and was joined by his brother, Admiral Howe, in command of a fleet of 150 sail, making a force of 30,000 men. The American army, at that time under Washington, amounted to 17,000. On the 10th of July, Col. Smallwood's regiment of Maryland troops proceeded to the field. Six companies marched from Annapolis, three from Baltimore for the head of Elk river, whence they marched to New York and were

incorporated in Lord Sterling's Brigade. On the 20th of August, four Independent companies remaining in Maryland were ordered by the Convention to join Col. Smallwood and place themselves under his command, forming then a force of 1444 men. These troops, a part of the American army under Putnam, occupied the heights between Flatbush and Brooklyn, were confronted by the British army under Gen. Clinton. In the fight of the 26th of August, the loss of the Maryland troops upon whom fell the burden of battle, was murderous, nearly half of the force was killed or wounded. The battle is known as "Frick's Mill Pond" or "The Yellow Mills." Here is a letter from the Maryland Deputies to Council of Safety, dated 20 Sept., 1776:

"Gentlemen:

"Capt. Watkins waits on you by our advice with a *Return* of his company, by which it appears he has now here only thirty-seven effective privates and indeed several of that number appear to us not really effective.

"The men complained of not being furnished with blankets and *clothing* according to the engagements made with them, and from this ground, as Capt. Watkins *alledges*, the present discontent of the men originated. We have no certainty of getting the cloathing, though our endeavors shall be continued the officers have procured the blankets. Lt. Long goes to Worcester to endeavor to get the Deserters to return them to duty under an assurance which we have presumed to give, that on their immediate return the past shall be forgiven. *Capt. Watkins and his men, we are sorry to inform you, are on very ill terms, the Capt. has beat some of them, he says, he had great cause, they say, he had none.* Some of the men have said, nothing shall induce them to continue in the company under Capt. Watkins. We shall endeavor to keep the remnant of the company together under the care of the 3d Lt. until your orders can interpose, for though an *inquiry* seems to us to be necessary, it cannot be had here, if the Independent Companies should be regimented or even if the soldier *cloathes* can be got, perhaps order may be restored in the company.

* * * * * *

Colonel Richardson told W. P. that he lodged in the same house as Capt. Watkins, that he is addicted to drink, and his appearance at diverse times we have seen him bespeak it. Perhaps Colonel Richardson would not choose that what he said should be mentioned to Capt. Watkins.

"We are, Gentlemen, your most obdt. servts,

Thos Johnson,	Samuel Chase
Wm Paca	T. Stone

"By a letter this minute received from Gen. Washington, dated the 19th, we are informed that he expects a general attack on his lines."

On Dec. 9th, "Capt. Watkins resigned his Commission of Regulars, which was accepted by the Convention, Mr Solomon Long was appointed Captain of the said company."

General Greene, in a letter to the President of Congress, dated March 16, 1777, says:

"The 1st Regt of Marylanders, commanded by Col. Gunby and seconded by Lt. Col. Howard, followed Washington's Cavalry with their bayonets, near the whole of the party fell a sacrifice."

"At the battle of Guilford, the 2d Maryland Regiment, which had been advanced to support the First, met the enemy but broke and fled in disorder. At this critical moment when the British were pressing on with loud shouts of victory, *Gunby* advanced, and wheeling met them with bullet and bayonet. His horse was shot under him, disabling him for the moment by the fall, but Lt. Col. Howard took his place." Scharf, *History of Maryland*, page 414, Vol. II.

McSherry says of the soldiers of the Maryland Line in the Revolution:

"No troops in the Continental army rendered better service, endured more fatigue or won greater glory than the Maryland Line.

"At *Long Island*, a fragment of a battalion shook with repeated charges a whole Brigade of British regulars.

"At *White Plains*, they held the advancing column at bay.

"At *Harlaam Heights*, they drove the enemy from the ground.

"At *Germantown*, they swept through the hostile camp with their field bayonets far in advance of the whole army.

"At *Cowpens* and at *Eutaw*, their serried ranks bore down all opposition with unloaded muskets.

"At *Guilford* and *Camden*, though victory did not settle on their banners, they fought with a courage which won the admiration and surprise of their enemies. Everywhere they used the bayonet with terrible effect. At least two of their Colonels, Williams and Howard, were considered as the best officers of their grade in the army. *Gunby*, Hall, Smith, Stone, Ramsay, and the lamented Ford, who died gallantly at the head of his regiment, were equal to any others in the whole Continental service."

On the 21st of April, 1788, Colonel Peter Chaillé was chosen among others a member of the committee delegated by the Convention of Maryland to sign and ratify the Constitution of the United States. This committee, to cite the language of the resolution, "*was selected as a body of men most favorably known to the country for their high character and enlarged views as shown by previous service.*"

The Convention assembled in Annapolis on the 28th of April, and adopted the following resolution :

"We, the delegates of the people of the State of Maryland, having fully considered the Constitution of the United States of America, reported to Congress by the Convention of Deputies from the United States of America held in Phil[ad] on the 17th day of September in the year 1788 . . . do for ourselves and in the name of the people of this State, assent to and ratify the said Constitution. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names :

George Plater, President

Richard Barnes	Nicholas Carroll	Richard Potts
N. Lewis Serval	James Tilghman	John Stull
Donaldson Yeates	James Halliday	Henry Shyrock

W^{m} Granger	*Peter Chaillé*	Richard Thomas
Charles Graham	John Chesley, Jr.	Benjamin Edwards
James Shaw	G. A. Brown	Abraham Few
H. Hollingsworth	Zeph Turner	J. Richardson
Samuel Evans	A. Goldsborough, Jr.	Matt Driver
Osborne Sprigg	John Stephens	James McHenry
James Martin	Henry Waggaman	George Digges
John Done	John Gale	Alex. C. Hanson
Tho^{s} Sim Lee	Charles Chilton	John Seney
Thomas Sprigg	W^{m} Tilghman	W^{m} Helmsley
Moses Rawlings	Isaac Perkins	Benjamin Hall
Tho^{s} Cramphin	Joseph Wilkinson	W^{m} Smith
William Deakin, Jr.	Daniel Sullivan	J. Parham
N. Hammond	Joseph Gilpin	Michael Jenifer Stone
W. Paca	James Gordon Heron	Edward Lloyd
W^{m} Richardson	Fielder Bowen	George Gale
Peter Edmonson	W^{m} Morris	John Stewart
John Coulter	Tho^{s} Johnson	

Attest: William Harwood, Clerk."

The State of Maryland has yet a large debt to discharge in commemorating in marble the services of these grand men, Members of its Conventions and those patriots who under the name of *Associators* organized the *Association of the Freemen of Maryland*, and whose Declaration of Independence adopted as the Constitution of the Provisional Government precipitated, if it did not inspire, the Declaration of American Independence of the 4th of July, 1776.

Note.—It may prove interesting to add a biographical note with reference to Colonel Peter Chaillé, whose name and fame has been perpetuated in the Chaillé-Long family.

Col. Chaillé-Long's literary occupations during the several past years have necessitated his living in the Poitou, France, the ancient home of his ancestors.

Assisted by the distinguished Archivists, M. M. Richard of Poitiers, Meschinet de Richemond of La Rochelle and N. Weiss,

Secretary of La Société de l'histoire du Protestantisme Français de Paris, Col. Chaillé-Long has been able to trace the Chaillé family back to 1396. In 1462, André Chaillé was Mayor of Poitiers and was ennobled by Charles VII in the same year. Pierre, the son of André, appears on the rolls of the *Ban des Nobles* of the Haut Poitou as the Governor of the City of Niort, 1489.

Bonnaventure Chaillé (Count de Bessay), Seigneur de la Chevrotière et du Mouzeil, married Louise de Bessay, a distinguished Protestant family of that name. Bonnaventure embraced the Reformed religion and died in 1640.

Dr. Pierre Chaillé, the son of Bonnaventure Chaillé (Count de Bessay), married Marie Chevalier, by whom he had three sons, Pierre, Moise and Jacobus. Arrested in the Saintonge in 1691, on the charge of heresy and sedition, Dr. Pierre was incarcerated during three years in the prisons of La Trompette, Chinon and Loches, being finally released through the interference of the *Abbés* Cordomry and *Fénélon*. Accompanied by his infant sons, Pierre, Moise and Jacobus, Dr. Pierre Chaillé escaped to Plymouth, England, and thence went to America where we find Pierre and Moise located under the name of Peter and Moses Chaillé in Snow Hill, Worcester county, Maryland, in 1710.

Jacobus remained in Plymouth, dying there in 1760, as shown by a probated testament in Exeter in 1763.

Colonel Gunby, Majors Robert and John Done, Captain Solomon Long and Lt. Moses Chaillé, whose names have been cited, were members of the family of Colonel Peter Chaillé.

It is a singular coincidence that in the year 1862 I enlisted as a private soldier whilst yet a mere boy in *the* 1*st E. S. Md. Regiment*, not being aware at the time that my illustrious ancestor had commanded the 1*st E. S. Regiment* in the war for American Independence.

I should add that I was borne on the enlistment papers as Charles *R. W.* Long when it should have been Charles Chaillé-Long. A note in rectification was addressed subsequently to the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army and to the Adjutant General of the State of Maryland, in order to avoid confusion and in obe-

dience to the wishes of my honored father, who desired the perpetuation of the name of a grandfather who had stood high in the Councils of his State, and who had merited well of his country, for whose independence he had striven both as a soldier and a Senator.

"Colonel Charles Chaillé-Long was born in Princess Anne, Somerset county, Maryland, July 2d, 1842, son of Littleton Long of Chaillé and Anne Mitchell Coston, grandson of Levin Long and Margaret Comfort Chaillé, great grandson of Colonel Pierre Chaillé and Comfort Houston."—Records of Circuit Court for Somerset County, Maryland, Certified Feb. 24th, 1893.

KENT FORT MANOR.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

The later history of that portion of Kent Island on which stood Claiborne's fort is of considerable interest. After the first settler was expelled, the land remained for many years in the possession of the family of Giles Brent, to whom the Proprietary gave it. Probably the bricks which I found on the site of the fort in 1903 were built into his manor house there (see Johns Hopkins University *Circulars*, No. 165, p. 41).

In 1782, William Brent of Virginia who then owned the Manor died, leaving Elinor, Daniel Carroll, and William Brent as his executors. The last named was also his heir at law. They sold the manor to Samuel Chew about May, 1785. Six months later Chew made a will, and in 1786 he died. He left the Manor to his wife Elizabeth for life, with remainder to his son Samuel Lloyd Chew. In 1787, the Manor, which contained 2005 acres, was divided and the south half deeded by Samuel L. Chew to his mother. The northern half contained three farms, the eastern of which was known as Long Point, and the central one as Indian

Point or Green's Creek. In 1789, Chew mortgaged the property to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, but he seems to have paid off the mortgage later. He died in 1796, leaving four children, Samuel A., Bennett, Henrietta Maria, who married Henry C. Schnebly of Washington County, and Elizabeth, who married first William Deery and secondly Eli Beatty of Washington County. In 1821, the two daughters granted their brother, Samuel, all their interest in Kent Fort Manor. Samuel A. Chew seems to have possessed the northern moiety of the Manor until March 6, 1838, when he sold Long Point Farm to one Thomas Murphy. This sale was followed by another on Jan. 4, 1840, of Indian Point to James Bright. In 1843, Samuel A. Chew died, leaving one son, Lowman Chew, who died childless and intestate about 1860, leaving five collateral heirs. One of these was Eliza C. Deery, his first cousin, whose unsuccessful suit to recover part of the southern moiety of the Manor was twice carried to the United States Supreme Court (Deery *v.* Cray, 5 Wallace, 795 ; 10 Wallace, 263). Mrs. Samuel Chew died in 1807, but before that she had sold her half of the Manor, on which had been Claiborne's fort to T. M. Foreman. He transferred it to Philip Barton Key, who gave a warranty deed for the land to Arthur Bryan on May 7, 1798. Bryan's estate was partitioned by the Chancery Court in 1802, and the Manor land allotted to his sister, Susanna Tait. In 1825, her son and heir, Robert Tait, sold the land to Richard Cray, his son-in-law, in whose family it remained until after the suit above mentioned.[1]

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[1] The attention of the author was called to these cases by Michael A. Mullin, Esq.

A LIST OF THE SUBSTITUTES

PROCURED BY THE FOLLOWING PERSONS AND PASSED BY THE LIEUTENANT FREDERICK COUNTY AS PART OF THE QUOTA OF SAID COUNTY AGREEABLE TO THE LATE ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

Date when passed, 1778.	No.	By whom Furnished.	Substitute's Name.	Time of Service.	Name of who paid the Bounty as pr. Receipt on the Enrollment.	What Rigiment Enlisted in.	To whom Delivered.
April 2	1	Abraham Feaw	John Day	3 years	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Thomas Price
13	2	Philip Morningstar	Nicholas Myss	3 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
18	3	Richard Potts	John Baldwin	3 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
18	4	Hance Farley	John McKinney	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
18	5	Joshua Tesstill	John Parker	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
20	6	Henry Kunse }	Michael Hardman	3 years	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Lodo. Weltner
20	7	Lucas Fleck }					
21	8	Peter Engles	Henry Fisher	3 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
21	9	Stephen Brunner	Nicholas Cammel	3 years	Capt. Jona. Morriss	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Jona. Morriss
21	10	Peter Stilly	George Brown	3 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
22	11	Peter Adams	John Dalton	3 years	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
22	12	William Dern	John Houlden	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Thos. Price
22	13	Robert Wood	Patrick Wryan	D. War	Capt. Jona. Morriss	Col. Gunby's	Capt. Jona. Morriss
22	14	James Morris	William Richey	D. War	Col. Thos Price	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Thos. Price
22	15	Samuel Flemming Junr.	Thomas Halfpenny	3 years	Col. Lodo. Weltner	Germ Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
22	16	Thomas Neill	Johnsey Morgan	3 years or d. war	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price
23	17	Henry Barton	Moses Foster	D. War	Capt. Jona. Morriss	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Morriss

April 23	18	John Ransburgh	Charles Fulham	D. War	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
24	19	Levi Hughes	Richard Clark	3 years	Capt. Jona. Morriss	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Morriss
24	20	Nicholas Dawson	Richard Haylip	3 years	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
24	21	Jacob Hane					
24	22	Peter Cramer	John Hamilton	D. War	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	German Ditto	Ditto
24	23	Christian Stoner	John Spray	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price
24	24	Michael Crist	John Smatter	3 years	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigt.	Col. Weltner
24	25	Ignatius Elder	Stephen McGraw	3 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
25	26	George Clem	Joseph Weigle	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
25	27	James Bird	Drue Reddley	D. War	Capt. Jona. Morriss	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Morriss
25	28	John Ross Key					
25	29	Jacob Barrick	James Ashley	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
25	30	Adam Shaver	John Walton	3 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
25	31	Jacob Michael	William Mummert	3 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
25	32	Henry McClary	William Cartney	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price
27	33	John Brunner (son of Henry)	James Murphy	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
27	34	William Renner	Henry Oyster	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price	Col. Price
27	35	Bostian Myers	Timothy Cahill	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
27	36	Benjamin Hall	John McNaley	D. War	Capt. Jona. Morriss	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Morriss
27	37	George Cramer	John Hammersly	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
27	38	John Neill	Richard Keen	3 years	Capt. Mountjoy Bayly	Col. Gunby	Capt. Bayly
27	39	Roger Johnson	Thomas Haldup	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Battn.	Col. Weltner
28	40	John Moore	James Welch	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price	Col. Weltner
28	41	George Stricker	Charles Hills	3 years	Col. Otho Holld. Williams	Col. Williams	Col. Williams
28	42	Upton Sheredine	Moses McKinsey	3 years	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
28	43	Henry Baker	Joshua McKinsey	3 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
28	44	Lodowick Lemmon	John Temblin	3 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
28	45	Jacob Shellman	William Molnix	D. War	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	Ditto	Ditto
29	46	Lodowick Kemp (son Fredk.)	Roger Landers	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price's	Col. Price
29	47	Godfrey Kepheart	James Pack	D. War	Col. Otho Holld. Williams	Col. Williams	Col. Williams
29	48	David Condon	Steven Stevenson	3 years	Capt. Jona. Morriss	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Morriss
30	49	Jacob Frushover	Adam Mushler	3 years	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
30	50	Frederick Brandenburgh	Gabriel Holland	D. War	Col. Otho Holld. Williams	Col. Williams	Col. Williams

Date when passed, 1778.	No.	By whom Furnished.	Substitute's Name.	Time of Service.	Name of who paid the Bounty as pr. Receipt on the Enrollment.	What Rigiment Enlisted in.	To whom Delivered.
April 30	51	Adam Devilbess	Simon Johnson	D. War	Capt. Mountjoy Bayly	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Bayly
30	52	Balser Suyder	William McCoy	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price	Col. Price
30	53	Jacob Rhoar	Samuel Hattenstein	3 years	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
May 1	54	Martin Walts	William Braithwaite	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price	Col. Price
1	55	George Marker	John Shively	3 years	Col. Otho Holld. Williams	Col. Williams	Col. Williams
1	56	John Devilbess	Thomas Brown	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price's	Col. Price
1	57	John Grumbaugher	William Philips	3 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
1	58	Adam Creager	Richard Quin	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
2	59	John Stoner Junr.	James Dyer	3 years	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
2	60	George Doub	Robert McCland	3 years	Col. Otho Holld. Williams	Col. Williams	Col. Williams
2	61	Jacob Bayer Junr.	Thomas Hazelwood	D. War	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
2	62	Henry Kemp	John Malady	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
3	63	John Bruner	Patrick Riley	3 years	Col. Otho Holld. Williams	Col. Williams	Col. Williams
4	64	Peter Boarer	James Eddy	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price's	Col. Price
4	65	Philip Bier	George Boogher	3 years	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
4	66	John Roberts	William Norris	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	Ditto	Ditto
5	67	John Peltz	John Megraw	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price	Col. Price
5	68	William Reynolds	Thomas Ferrell	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
5	69	Thomas Flemming	Patrick Rawen	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
5	70	George Devilbess (son Casper)	William Nicks	3 years	Capt. Mountjoy Bayly	Gunby's Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
5	71	Francis Elder	John Wade	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
5	72	William Thomas	Daniel Woriew	D. War	Col. Otho Holld. Williams	Col. Williams	Col. Williams
5	73	Arnold Newton					
5	74	Nathan Hammond	John Luff	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
5	75	Francis Thomas	Henry Grantham	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

May	5	76	Adam Fisher	William Whit	D. War	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
	6	77	Elias Brunner (son Peter)	John Twiner	D. War	Capt. Adam Grosh	Gunby's Rgimt.	Capt. Grosh
	6	78	Peter Kemp (son Fredk.)	James Champins	D. War	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	German Rigimt.	Lieut. Gromet
	6	79	Daniel Hower	Andrew Shuler	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	Ditto	Col. Weltner
	7	80	Henry Brothers	Robert Barnett	D. War	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	Ditto	Lt. Gromet
	7	81	Elias Cooprighter	John Stanton	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	8	82	Peter Mantz	Jonathan Cunningham	D. War	Capt. Jona. Morriss	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Morris
	9	83	Daniel James	Timothy McCarty	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price	Col. Price
	10	84	John Houk	Jacob Kaufman	3 years	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	German Rigimt.	Lieut. Gromet
	11	85	John Shelman Junr.	William Hamon	D. War	Capt. Jona. Morriss	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Morriss
	11	86	Henry Bare (son Geo.)					
	11	87	Peter Hufman	Daniel Barnett	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	11	88	Peter Doffler	James Hennisy	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price	Col. Price
	11	89	Jacob Stoner	Henry Holtzman	D. War	Capt. Adam Grosh	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Grosh
	12	90	John Boogher	Jacob Moser	3 years	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	German Rigimt.	Lieut. Gromet
	12	91	William House	Matthias Cosgrove	3 years	Col. Lodo. Weltner	Ditto	Col. Weltner
	12	92	Frederick Miller	Hugh Moore	D. War	Lieut. Gromet	Ditto	Lt. Gromet
	13	93	Robert Booth	John Fricker	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price's	Col. Price
	13	94	David Harvey	Charles Slone	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	13	95	Nicolas Powlas	Thomas Macrell	D. War	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	German Battln.	Lieut. Gromet
	14	96	Samuel Riston	Lawrence Whalin	D. War	Capt. Adam Grosh	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Grosh
	14	97	Elisha Beall	Michael Coughlan	3 years	Capt. Jno. Ghiselin	Col. Williams	Capt. Ghiselin
	14	98	David Delander	James Stite	D. War	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	German Rigimt.	Lieut. Gromet
	15	99	James Hook Junr.	Robert Porter	3 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	15	100	Ormond Hammond	Robert Mathews	3 years	Capt. Jno. Ghiselin	Col. Williams	Capt. Ghiselin
	15	101	Philip Fishburn Jr.	James Connoway	3 years	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
	15	102	Harmon Youst	John Drapier	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price	Col. Price
	15	103	Anthony Stock	Thomas Wolfred	3 years	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
	16	104	Michael Shoaf	Richard Gaul	3 years	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	Ditto	Lieut. Gromet
	16	105	Christopher Stull	Thomas Daley	3 years	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price's	Col. Price
	16	106	William Breshears Jr.	William Ahearn	3 years	Capt. Jno. Ghiselin	Col. Williams	Capt. Ghiselin
	16	107	Adam Cooper	William Johnson	3 years	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
	16	108	Arnold Elder	James Burk	3 years	Capt. Jno. Ghiselin	Col. Williams'	Capt. Ghiselin
	16	109	Wm. Worthington (of Jno.)	John Jones	3 years	Capt. Adam Grosh	Col. Gunby's	Capt. Grosh
	17	110	George Kesler	George Hagerty	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price's	Col. Price
	17	111	Henry Leatherman	Adam Madern	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner

Date when passed, 1778.	No.	By whom Furnished.	Substitute's Name.	Time of Service.	Name of who paid the Bounty as pr. Receipt on the Enrollment.	What Rigiment Enlisted in.	To whom Delivered.
May 17	112	Peter Stimmel	George Gardner	3 years	Capt. Mountjoy Bayly	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Bayly
17	113	Godlip Sydler	Peter Shoemaker	3 years	Capt. Jona. Morriss	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Morris
18	114	Jacob Snyder }	Joseph Brauner	3 years	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
18	115	Philip Smith }					
18	116	Henry Staley	John Carroll	D. War	Capt. Jno. Ghiselin	Col. William's	Capt. Ghiselin
18	117	Frederick Stemple	John Bennett	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
19	118	John Beatty	Thomas Hutchcraft	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
19	119	Josiah Russell	Samuel Davis	D. War	Col. Mountjoy Bayly	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Bayly
19	120	Carlton Tannyhill }	Patrick Shean	D. War	Col. Otho Holld. Williams	Col. Williams	Col. Williams
19	121	Joseph Kennedy }					
19	122	John Jacobs	Robert Boyle	D. War	Capt. Ghiselin	Ditto	Capt. Ghiselin
19	123	Jacob Huff	Arthur Milholland	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price
19	124	Robert Owen	Samuel Edwards	3 years	Capt. Adam Grosh	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Grosh
19	125	John Julien	William Nevin	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
19	126	Josias Dorsey	Andrew Preston	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price's	Col. Price
19	127	William Dorsey	Jacob Knight	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
19	128	Daniel Byser	Mathias Smith	D. War	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	German Rigimt.	Lieut. Gromet
19	129	John Gronise	William Fearley	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price	Col. Price
19	130	John Colpflash	Hugh McCay	D. War	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	German Rigimt.	Lieut. Gromet
20	131	Jacob Mettard	Peter Barttomew	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	Ditto	Col. Weltner
20	132	Casper Missell	Robert Smith	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
20	133	George Rosensteel	Christian Casner	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
20	134	Jacob Juda	William Rider	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
20	135	Adam Isminger	Cornelius Vaughan	D. War	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	Ditto	Lieut. Gromet
20	136	James Flemming	John Burns	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price's	Col. Price
20	137	Jacob Keplinger	James Smith	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	Gunby's Rigimt.	Col. Weltner

May	20	138	Matthias Broadbeck	John Fannell	D. War	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	German Rigimt.	Lieut. Gromet
	20	139	James Hammett	Benjamin Cole	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	Ditto	Col. Weltner
	20	140	Michael Roar	Henry Ferrence	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	20	141	Nicholas Everly	William Vincent	3 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	20	142	Alosius Elder	Patrick Trainer	D. War	Capt. Jno. Ghiselin	Col. Williams	Capt. Ghiselin
	20	143	Joseph Hedge	Luke Horsefield	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price's	Col. Price
	20	144	John Smith Junr.	William Allender	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	20	145	John Adlum	Patrick Cary	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	20	146	Christian Weever	Jonas Chamberlin	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	20	147	Saml Blair	James Johnson	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
	20	148	John Flemming					
	20	149	John Jacob Schley	Abraham Stallings	D. War	Capt. Jona. Morriss	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Morris
	20	150	Godfrey Leatherman	William Pope	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Battn.	Col. Weltner
	20	151	Jacob Hoffman (Carrolls Mannor)	John Staut	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	20	152	Christian Ransburgh	Joseph Horsefield	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price's	Col. Price
	20	153	Philip Smith	Michael Smith	D. War	Col. Lodo. Weltner	German Rigt.	Col. Weltner
	20	154	John Macklefish	John Waler	D. War	Col. Thos. Price	Col. Price's	Col. Price
	20	155	Frederick Zoler	William Prangley	D. War	Capt. Jones	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Jones
	20	156	John Keller	Alexander Smith	D. War	Col. Lodo Weltner	German Rigimt.	Col. Weltner
	20	157	Andrew King	Benjamin Ellott	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	20	158	Nathan Maynard	Charles Jones	D. War	Lieut. Jacob Gromet	Ditto	Lieut. Gromet
	20	159	Jacob Toup	John Richards	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	20	160	Valentine Lingenfelter	Samuel Fletcher	D. War	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	20	161	Thomas Elder	Dennis Waylon	D. War	Capt. Jona. Morriss	Gunby's Rigimt.	Capt. Morriss

153 Substitutes.

CHAS. BEATTY.

Total List of the Quota of Frederick County already Furnished and to be furnished.

Recruits, - - - - - - - - - -	59
Substitutes passed by the Different Field Officers, -	18
Ditto passed by Lieut., - - - - - - -	153
	230
Dead & Deserted, - - - - - - -	2
	228

Frederick Town Battalion,		13
Kittocton Battalion,		13
Monocacy	ditto	16
Pipe Creek	ditto	16
Linganore	ditto	16
p. 1.	ditto	7
		309

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

[Continued from p. 203.]

[Liber F., Land Office Records.]

2d August 1641.

Thomas Copley Esq demandeth 400 acres of Land due for transporting 4 able men into the Province in the year of our Lord 1633.

Eod: The Said Thomas Copley assigned his Interest in the Said demand unto John Lewger Secretary.

Laid out for John Lewger Secretary 400 acres of Land bounding upon the South with Piscattaway Creek upon the West and North with a Swamp beginning at a hill in the Said Creek called the Lyon of Jude and on the East with a line drawn from the head of the Said Swamp unto or toward a Marsh in the Said Creek called the East Marsh, Soe far as to include 400 acres.

Memorandum. That in the Margin of the Orriginal Record book where the foregoing Patent is Recorded the following Entry is made Vizt (Never Signed Nor delivered).

6th August 1641.

Richard Hills planter demandeth 50 acres of Land due to him by assignment from Leonard Calvert Esq &c Sup: p: 52.

Decemb 14th 1641.

Laid out for Richard Hills a parcell of Land lyeing near New towne Marsh, and bounding on the South with the Said Marsh, on the West with the Land of William Thomson on the East with a Meridian line drawn from the head of a hollow called Dixon's hollow north into the Woods . . . Containing fifty acres or thereabouts.

26 August 1641.

Memorandu—That in the Margin of the foregoeing Certificate in the Orriginall Record book is thus Entred viz^{t} (Included in John Medley's Grant of Medley.)

6th August 1641.

Richard Loe Planter demandeth 100 acres of Land due for transporting himself into the Country in the year 1640.

6. August 1641 : By the Lieuten^{t} Generall Whereas Richard Loe Planter hath one hundred acres of Land due unto him for transporting himself into this Province. These are therefore to will and require You to lay forth Soe much Land to the Said Richard Loe, where he Shall desire within this Province not already disposed of to any other, and to Certifie the Survey of the Same unto me the said Lieuten^{t} General, for which this Shall be your warrant.

To M. Surveyor Signed Leonard Calvert.

9 August 1641 :

James Johnson demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting himself into the Province this last year.

23 Oct 1641.

Laid out for James Johnson a Neck of Land in St. George's Creek called Beanes point bounding on the East with a branch of the Said Creek called St. John's Creek, on the South and West with the Said St. George's Creek, and on the North with a line drawn from a bite in the Said St. John's Creek called Johnson's bite, unto a Marsh in the Said St. George's Creek called James's Marsh Containing 100 acres or thereabouts.

20th August 1641.

Richard Nevill demandeth 50 acres of Land due by assignment from Randoll Revell : Supra and 50 acres more by assignment from John Medley.

10 Dec 1641.

Laid out for Richard Nevill a parcell of Land, bounding on

the South with a branch of Pacocomoco Creek called Medleys branch, and from the head of that branch Eastward . . . till it Intersect a paralell Drawn from a branch in Nevetts Creek, called Richards branch, . . . Containing 100 acres of Land.

{ In the Margin of the Orriginal Record book opposite to ye foregoing Certificate is thus Entred (Surrendred by Medley) }

13 August 1641.

Leonard Calvert Esq demandeth 6000 acres of Land for transporting 15 able men into the Province in the year 1633, and likewise 100 acres of Town Land for the Said title, Viz^{t} Peter Draper, Robert Pike, James Heckley, Richard Gilbert, John Ashmore, Thomas Allen, Charles Middleton, John Halfhead, Richard Bradley, William Andrews, Ralph Beane, Evan Watkins, Richard Hills, John Nevill, Lodowick Price.

Laid out for Leonard Calvert Esq a parcell of Town Land lyeing nearest together about the ffort and Commonly called the Governor's ffield bounding on the West with S^{t} George's River on the North with S^{t} Maries Bay on the East with the Mill brooke . . . where the ffreehold of S^{t} Peters and the Chappell Land Meet in one Angle, And on the South with the Said Chappell Land by a right line drawn Westerly from the Said Angle unto S^{t} George's River where the rail formerly began containing one hundred acres or thereabout.

ffurther Laid out for the Said Leonard Calvert one parcell of Land, bounding on the North with Trinity Bay, on the East with a right line drawn from the head of a Creek in the Said Bay called Norton's Creek along by the heads of Cauther's Creek and James's Creek and Soe forward due South East untill it fall upon a Creek running into Chesapeak Bay called the Deep Creek then with the Said Deep Creek, and Chesapeak bay, on the South and West with Patowmeck River Containing 3000 acres or thereabouts.

The Said parcell of Land ffurther Subdivided into 3 parcells for Mannors, the ffirst parcell by the Name of Trinity Mannor, bounding on the North wth Trinity Bay, on the East with a line drawn from Norton's Creek, unto the head of James's branch, on the South with the Said James's branch and broad creek and

on the West with Patowmeck River containing 600 acres, or thereabouts.

The Second parcell of Land by the name of S^{t} Gabriel's Mannor, bounding on the North with the foresaid Trinity Mannor, on the East with a line drawn from the head of James's branch unto the deep Creek, and from the head of that Creek, Southwesterly unto the head of a Creek in Patowmeck River called the Oyster Creek, on the South with the Said Oister Creek, and on the West with Patowmeck River Containing 900 acres or thereabout:

The parcell of Land by the name of S^{t} Michael's Mannor, bounding on the North with the Said S^{t} Gabriel's Mannor and including all the residue of Land between Patowmeck River on the West, Chesapeak Bay on the East and S^{t} Michael's point on the South, containing 1500 acres or thereabouts.

24 Jan: 1642.

William Broughe demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting himself into the Province in the year 1636, and 100 acres more for transporting one Man Servant called Francis Thwaits in the year 1638.

Novemb 25 1642.

Laid out for William Broughe a parcell of Land lyeing on the North Side of Britton's bay in Patowmeck River, called Popler Neck, . . . containing 200 acres or thereabouts.

14th August 1641.

William Tompson demandeth 200 acres of Land by Speciall Grant of his Lordship:

John Medley demandeth 200 acres of Land for transporting into the Province in the year 1637 two able men Servants—Richard Brook, James Moulins.

10th Decemb 1641.

The Said John Medley assigned over his right and Interest in fifty of the foresaid 200 acres unto Richard Nevett.

Decemb 14: 1641.

Laid out for John Medley a parcell of Land lyeing in Patowmeck River called Pawcomicok point, bounding on the West with a Creek called Pawcomicok Creek, on the North with a branch of the Said Creek called Medley's branch on the East with a hollow of the Said branch called Medlies hollow Southeast and by South into Patowmeck River on the South with the Said River Containing 100 acres or thereabouts.

Laid out for John Medley another parcell of Land lyeing near the head of Nevett's Creek, . . . containing fifty acres or thereabouts.

25 August 1641.

William Hawkins demandeth 200 acres of Land . . . for transporting himself and his wife into the Province in the year 1640.

24 January 1641.

The Said William Hawkins assigned over all his right and Interest in the Said 200 acres of Land unto Thomas Bushell.

Aprill 16.

The Said Thomas Bushell assigned all his right and Interest in the Said 200 acres of Land unto John Lewger Gent for 162^{h} Tob.

Thomas Bushell.

The Said John Lewger reassigned these 200 acres unto Thomas Bushell.

25th August 1641 Richard Dixon demanded 100 acres of Land . . . for transporting himself into the Province in the year 1640.

1 Decemb 1643.

The Said Robert Dixon assigned all his right in the Said demand unto William Thomson.

25 August 1641.

Thomas Leatherborow demandeth 100 of Land . . . for transporting himself into the Province in the year 1638.

The Said Thomas Letherborow assigned his right in the Said hundred acres unto Randoll Revell.

John Lewger demandeth 400 acres of Land due by Conditions of Plantation for transporting into the Province four able men Servants called Alexius Pulton, John Askew, William Stiles and Bartholomew Slater.

18th Octob 1641.

Cyprian Thorowgood demandeth 100 acres for transporting himself into the Province.

24 January 1641.

Richard Banks and William Wright demand 200 acres of Land . . . for transporting themselves into the Province at their own Charge.

Laid out for Richard Banks and William Wright a parcell of Land lyeing on the North Side Of Patowmeck River called Popler hill, . . . containing 200 acres.

10 Novemb 1641.

Thomas Bushell demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting himself into the Province in the year 1640. and 200 acres more by assignment from William Howkins.

[Surrendred.]

24 January 1641.

Laid ont for Thomas Bushell a parcell of Land lyeing on the South Side of Bretton Bay . . . containing one hundred acres or thereabouts.

Eod: The Said Thomas Bushell assigned all his Interest in the Said demand unto Henry Lee.

4 Novemb 1641.

John Lewger demandeth 100 acres of Land for the transportation of John Hatch:

The Said John Lewger assigned all his right in the Said 100 acres unto John Hatch and John Thompson.

William Hull, Marriner demandeth 100 acres of Land for the transporting of himself into the Province.

Mar 19 1641.

Lay out Some time before Mid Sumer next for William Hull 100 acres of Land upon any point in St. George's Creek not afore disposed to any other . . . .

Signed Leonard Calvert.

11 Dec 1641.

Thomas Gerrard, Gent, demandeth four thousand acres of Land due to him by Conditions of Plantation for transporting into the Province at his own charge, himself and twenty able men Servants in the year 1637, 1638 and 1640. Viz^{t} John Longworth, Peter Heyward, Samuel Barrett, Thomas Knight, Robert Brasinton, Richard Scotsford, John Ashton, Oliver Gibbons, William Pinley, Henry Smith, Thomas White, Thomas Morris, John Gerrard, John Taylor, John Shanks, Richard Wright, Richard Boreman, Richard Walker, ffrancis Sutton and Thomas Doe, And two thousand acres more due to him by assignm^{t} from M^{r} John Lewger.

11 Dec 1641.

Laid out for Thomas Gerrard Gent a Tract of Land bounding upon the South with Patowmeck River upon the west with Wicocomoco River upon the East with St. Clements Bay, and upon the North with a right line drawn from a Creek in Wicocomoco River called Gerrard's Creek South Easterly to the nearest branch of a Creek in St. Clement Bay called the ffresh Creek, And likewise three Islands the one in Potowmeck River Called St. Clements, the Second in the Mouth of St. Catherines Bay called St. Catherines Island and the third lyeing near unto it in the Mouth of Wicocomoco River called St. Margarett's Island, The Said Tract of Land and Islands Containing Six thousand acres in the whole or thereabouts.

10 Decemb 1641.

John Lewger demandeth 2000 acres of Land due to him by Special warrant from the Lord Propry.

And the Said John Lewger assigned over his right and Interest in the Said 2000 acres unto M^{r} Gerrard.

4 ffebr 1641.

Richard Cole demandeth 100 acres of Land whereof 50 acres due by assignment from M^r^ Thomas Coply and 50 acres more from Walter Beane.

These are to Certify your Worship that Whereas I have 100 acres of Land due to me for transporting into the Province one Richard Cole I have assigned my right and Interest in 50 acres thereof unto the Said Richard Cole.

To the Lieuten^t^ Gen^r^al. Signed Thomas Copley.

13 Decemb 1641.

Marks Pheipo and Nicholas Keytin, Irishmen, demand 200 acres of Land . . . for transporting themselves into the Province

17^th^ Decemb 1641.

Nicholas Hervey prayeth a Grant of a Mannor[1] of 1000 acres on the South Side of Patuxent River by Speciall warrant from his Lordship for transporting into the Province this present year himself, his wife and five other persons viz^t^ three men Servants viz^t^ Robert Beard, Henry Spink and John Chair, one Boy, Robert fford and his daughter ffrances Hervey.

Decemb 2^d^ 1642.

Laid out for Nicholas Hervey, planter, a parcell of Land lyeing on the South Side of Patuxent River and bounding on the South with a Creek called St. Laurence Creek, on the North with the back River on the East with Patuxent River on the West with the known path of Patuxen untill it intersect a line drawn South West from a branch in the back river called St. ffrancis branch containing by Estimate one thousand acres.

28 Decemb 1641.

John Robinson, Carpenter, demandeth 200 acres of Land . . . for transporting into the Province two able men Servants to witt Richard Baxter and John Michell.

[1] See also this *Magazine*, V. 3, p. 160.

John Hatch demandeth 50 acres of Land due to him by assignment from John Lewger Secretary.

4 ffebr 1641.

Walter Beane demandeth 200 acres of Land . . . for transporting into the Province himself and 1 able man Servant called John Cole.

The Said Walter assigned over all his Interest in 50 acres of the Said Land unto Richard Cole.

12 January 1641.

Giles Brent Gent demandeth 1000 acres of Land by assignment from Leonard Calvert Esq. &c.

12 ffebr 1641.

Thomas Pursall demandeth 200 acres of Land for transporting into the Province himself and 1 man servant called James Linch.

Lay out for Thomas Pursall 200 acres of Land in any place not afore disposed of about the Herring Creek . . .

19th March.

John Rutlidge demandeth 100 acres of Land due by Conditions of Plantation for transporting himself into the Province in the year 1640.

Lay out for John Rutlidge Some time before Mid Sumer next 100 acres of Land in any Neck upon St. George's Creek not afore disposed to any other.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS.

(From the Executive Archives except as otherwise indicated.)

Thomas Bacon to the Vestry of All Saints Parish.

[The following interesting letter, the original of which is in the possession of Ernest Helfenstein, Esq., of Frederick, Md., throws further light on the educational projects of the Rev. Thomas Bacon as well as on his plan for promoting church unity. Further information concerning Dr. Bacon may be found in "A Maryland Merchant and his Friends," printed elsewhere in this issue; and also in Steiner's *History of Education in Maryland*, p. 169, and his "Pioneer in Negro Education," in the *Independent*, vol. 51, p. 2287.]

Frederick Town, 14th July 1761

Gentlemen :—

The Associates of Dr. Bray having wrote to me by their Secretary, the Rev'd Mr. Waring, and impowered me to open a school in Maryland for the instruction of thirty Negro Children at least, all of them to be taught to read, and instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion by a proper Matron or School Mistress, and the girls in particular to be taught Sewing, Knitting, Marking, and other Matters useful in a Family, I am very desirous not only to answer the end proposed by that worthy and religious society, in diffusing the Light of the Gospel and promoting the Knowledge of God and his service among those poor, ignorant, benighted Creatures, but (if possible) to secure the benefit of their pious intentions to the Parish in which I serve. I have therefore communicated the above mentioned letters to You Gentlemen for your serious consideration, in order to have your Advice and Concurrence in a Matter of such importance for the Advancement of Christianity, and extending the Benefits of a Redeemer to the lowest and most neglected Class of human souls among us.

I further beg leave to recommend to your serious Consideration whether an itinerant Master or two in this Parish upon the Plan of the Welsh Circulating Schools might not be of signal Advantage to Numbers of Poor Planters and Farmers and their Chil-

dren, by being taught to read, write and join with Propriety and Decency in the several Parts of divine Service etc. as well as to the Improvement of and instilling good morals and Principles into such of the Negroes as may at convenient times be sent to them for catechising and other Christian Instruction at the several Places such Master should from time to time be stationed at by order of the Minister and Vestry, and whether, if one or two such Masters should be sent in and recommended by the Society, we could form any rational Plan for raising an adequate Salary among ourselves for his or their Maintainance?

You will farther permit me to consult you whether, in your Opinion, it would not be very desirable and useful to attempt a farther Harmony and Union between us and the Dutch, both in religious and civil Matters? And whether a school to be settled in this Town, wherein all Dutch Children should be taught to read and write English gratis, might not be a very proper and promising Expedient for promoting so desirable an Union and lessening the Number of separate and distinct opinions and Congregations among us?

I am, Gentlemen, begging the Blessing of Almighty God upon your Persons and Families, and upon all your Councils and Endeavours for exalting his Worship and Glory and the Interests of true Religion in this Parish.

Your most faithful Pastor
and Servant in the Lord Jesus,

THOMAS BACON.

To The Vestry of All Saints Parish
in Frederick County.

GOV. LEE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In Council Decem^{r} 4, 1792.

Gentlemen

We think it necessary to communicate to the Legislature a Difficulty wch has occurred in consequence of Josh: Seney Esquire having resigned his seat as a Represent. of this State in the Con-

gress of the United States—in order that the General Assembly may have an opportunity of removing it. Mr. Seney was elected under the act of Nov^{r} Session 1788, by which six Representatives were directed to be chosen distributively out of certain Districts by the Majority of Voices in the State. The Act of Nov. Session 1790, ch. 16, repeals the Law above mentioned, and directs that one Representative shall be chosen for each District by the Voters of the Districts respectively.

The act of Nov. 1791, ch. 62, anticipating the encrease of our Representation in consequence of the census, modifies the Districts in a different manner from the former Laws and repeals the act of 1791 so far as it is inconsistent with the new Modification.

By the Repeal of the Act of 1788 we are not now authorised to issue a writ for supplying the Vacancy occasioned by Mr. Seney's resignation, by a Majority of voices in the State, and we think it probable that as the Districts established by the act of 1790 are abolished by the fifth section of the Act of 1791, we cannot issue a writ to the District for which Mr. Seney was elected, the Existence of it being destroyed. Nor have we any power to direct a writ to any District created by the last mentioned Law.

If the General Assembly should be of opinion that the interests of the State require the Election of a Member in the place of Mr. Seney and our authority to take the necessary steps is even doubtful, we submit it to their considern. whether it w^{d} not be advisable to have an Act ennabling us to issue a writ to the District for which Mr. Seney was originally elected to supply the vacancy.

We are &c.,

TH. S. LEE.

KEY–EVANS DUEL.

To his Excellency James Brice, Governor of Maryland.

The Petition of Edmond Key, Jeremiah Evans, John Bond (of Thomas) and Alexander Kilgour humbly sheweth:

That two of your Petitioners, Edmond Key, and Jeremiah Evans, sometime in February seventeen hundred and ninety-one,

having had a difference, a challenge was sent by the said Key to the said Evans, to fight with Pistols, and Evans having accepted, they, Key and Evans, met and fired at each other, but without Damage or hurt to either party; and after firing, they (i. e., Key and Evans) made the difference up, and are now on good Terms of Friendship; and that your Petitioner John Bond (of Thomas) was Second to Jeremiah Evans, and your other Petitioner Alexander Kilgour was Second to Edmond Key, and were present at the time the said Duel was fought; For which breach of the Laws of this State, We your Humble Petitioners are now prosecuted in Saint Mary's Coty Court; Edmond Key and Jeremiah Evans for fighting a Duel, and John Bond (of Thos.) and Alexander Kilgour, for being seconds to the said Evans & Key.—We not knowing the Consequences of breaking the Law before are extremely sorry for committing an offence agst. it in this Particular, and humbly pray that Your Excellency will grant a Nolle Prosequi to stay all proceedings against us your Humble Petitioners, in Saint Mary's county court, Edmond Key and Jeremiah Evans for fighting a Duel and John Bond (of Thos.) and Alexander Kilgour for being Seconds to them. And we your Humble Petitioners will, as in duty bound ever pray &c.

Feby 26th, 1792.

[Endorsed. March 8, 1792 Noli pros. granted.]

POSTSCRIPT TO STERETT–HADFIELD DUEL.

(See page 79.)

On June 4th, 1791, the Judges of the General Court, Messers Thomas Johnson, Robert Goldsborough and Jeremiah Townley Chase, addressed a letter to Governor Howard enclosing a number of papers relating to the Sterett-Hadfield duel, including the Coroner's inquest, the copy of the indictment and the following deposition of Ruben Etting, deputy sheriff of Baltimore county:

"He this Deponent proceeded to Alexandria for the purpose of taking the prisoners described in the said warrant [Thomas Had-

field and James Barry]; That upon his arrival at Alexandria he went to the Mayor of the Town and Shewed him his Warrant, upon examining of which the Mayor told this Deponent if the Persons cou'd be taken that he wou'd deliver them to him on the Maryland Side of the Potomac; upon which he issued a Warrant to the Town Sargent to take the said Persons described in his this Deponent's Warrant and to take them before him or some other Justice of the Peace upon which the officer to whom the warrant was directed went Next Morning at Breakfast took them; Hadfield then demanded to know if he was an officer from Baltimore he told him No, but that there was one at the Door upon which this Deponent went in and then took the Prisoners to a Private Room and sent for the Mayor and One Magistrate—The Mayor's Name Philip Marsteller, the Magistrate's Name Olney Werner. A Mr. Watson a friend of Mr. Hadfield and a Mr. Simms an Attorney were admitted into the Room on this Deponent finding Mr. Simms to be an Attorney asked the Mayor if they intended to hear Council if so he would imploy one; they made answer that they shou'd not attend to what any Person said, appearing at that Time to be of opinion that the Prisoners Must be delivered to this Deponent; upon which Mr. Watson sent for the Constitution of the United States and a Mr. William Hunter Jun. a Magistrate and after a Consultation with said Hunter they Called this Deponent into a Private Room and informed him that they cou'd not deliver the prisoners to this Deponent for that the power was not Sufficient but that it ought to have come from the Governor and Counsel of the State of Maryland: Then this Deponent applied to them to have the Prisoners Detain'd untill he cou'd Set out and Obtain Such Power: Upon which they made answer that they cou'd not detain them that they cou'd deliver them if they cou'd detain them."

Sworn before me

BENJ. NICHOLSON. Seal.

Governor Hicks and the John Brown Raid.

Annapolis, October 27, 1859.

To the Sheriff of Washington County.

Sir:

Information has reached me from sources which entitle it to consideration that efforts are now being made by certain misguided and fanatical persons in the neighbouring State of Pennsylvania to make an incursion through this State into Virginia for the purpose of attempting to rescue from the custody of the law the parties concerned in the late treasonable outrage at Harper's Ferry; and I am further informed that these same parties threaten to carry off with them the slaves belonging to citizens of this State and to burn and destroy property.

While I do not attach much importance to vain threats of this sort yet I am admonished by the suddenness of the outbreak at Harper's Ferry to take all precaution which prudence may suggest, so as to forewarn and forearm the citizens of this State without exciting undue alarm or seeming to magnify a murderous riot into a threatened civil war.

I therefore think it proper to advise and direct you to name a sufficient number of deputies residing along and near the boundary line between this State and Pennsylvania, and also others residing along the Potomac River in your county who may be empowered to act with authority in case of any unlawful or unusual assemblage of persons whose character and purpose is not known, and to arrest and detain for sufficient cause any persons travelling in parties armed, or otherwise acting and proceeding in such manner as to give reasonable cause to believe that their intention is to incite riot or rebellion against the laws.

I do not doubt that you will cheerfully and promptly do everything in your power to sustain public order, and protect the lives and property of citizens in your county; and you may rely on all aid from myself in maintaining the authority and supremacy of the law.

You will be good enough to acquaint me with the precautions

and measures you may have taken to this end, as well before as since the receipt of this communication.

I am Sir your Obedient Servant,

THOS. H. HICKS,
Governor of Maryland.

Annapolis, October 28th, 1859.

J. M. Cole, Brig. Genl. M. M.

Sir:

Having learned by private communication entirely reliable as I consider, that one of the volunteer companies in your command had been ordered to the Maryland border adjacent to Harper's Ferry when fears of an outbreak by Northern fanatics and their allies were entertained, I hasten to say if so, as I doubt not it is, that I entirely endorse such order by whomsoever given, and further to ask that such company be detained upon and near our line adjoining Virginia until the necessity for such force shall have passed by. In regard to the Armory at Frederick City—that during the threatened outbreak it should be looked to by commanding officers and if arms shall be needed to repel invasion by Northern fanatics, then let them be withdrawn by said commanding officers under your order or otherwise when necessary.

Your obt. Servt.,

T. H. HICKS.

Annapolis, Oct. 28th, 1859.

Joseph Byrne Esq.

Sir:

Your favor to hand—contents considered as fully as circumstances allow—being much pressed by business matters principally upon subject on which you write. And first let me say, that I yesterday forwarded authority to Sheriff of your county, as also that of Frederick, ordering inauguration, at once of a sufficient Patrol (made efficient of course) to scour your county,

attending particularly to guard State line and the border of Maryland on Virginia, particularly those parts adjacent to Penna.

In event of Marauders or suspicious persons making their appearance, a warning notice will be given and military forces brought to scare off trouble. Trusting that no further serious outbreak may annoy you and with the assurance that all proper steps will be taken by me for protection of our citizens,

I am respectfully your obt. Servt.,

THOS. H. HICKS.

To Joseph Byrne Esq.
Harper's Ferry.

Annapolis, Oct. 28th, 1859.

To Majr. Genl. Stewart, M. V.

Sir:

In examining Record this morning, I find, either neglect to acknowledge receipt of your last full and satisfactory report made in regard to troubles at Harper's Ferry, or if response *was* made, then failure to retain Copy for record; in either event no wrong can be done by saying, *perhaps* repeating, that your orders given, and proceedings generally on that occasion, met my entire approbation, and is now fully endorsed by me, trusting that Fanaticism, *Madness*, may never again, require of yourself and those in your command, similar worry, and with my thanks to you and those good and true officers and Soldiery under command, for prompt action and manifest decision in favor of Law and order, am as ever

yr obt Servt,

THOS. H. HICKS.

P. S.—Still suffer ill health.

Annapolis, Nov. 2nd, 1859.

To Brig. Genl. J. M. Cole.

I acknowledge with great satisfaction, receipt of your communication, per mail of yesterday, to this place.

Your order of Capt. Sinn's Company of volunteers, *to* and

from the border of our State adjacent to Harper's Ferry, was in my opinion entirely proper, under the circumstances as detailed.

I trust the very summary manner in which those madmen have been met and repulsed and are being exterminated, may teach Northern Fanatics a lesson, not to be forgotten, and give us peace and quiet.

Very respectfully yr obt Servt.,

THOS. H. HICKS.

Annapolis, Nov. 28th, 1859.

Col. Jos. P. Warner,

Yours with Copy, to hand—motive and action on your part appreciated and with my thanks allow me to say, that I desire you with your command to be in readiness for emergency, shall it arise.

I have a police or scouting force in border Counties, viz. Frederick, Washington and Allegany Counties, who will give notice at earliest occasion for alarm—when, shall it occur, I desire all shall be ready and quickly in motion.

I cannot suppose there are many more mad Browns, and yet I think it prudent to prepare for the worst, avoiding at same time, creating unnecessary excitement.

Very respectfully yr obt Servt.

THOS. H. HICKS.

Annapolis, November 29, 1859.

To His Excellency
The Governor of Virginia.

Dear Sir:

I have received the communication which you were good enough to send me under date of the 25th instant, enclosing a copy of the letter addressed by you, on the same day, to the President of the United States, in relation to information which has reached you of the designs and threats of invading Virginia, and of rescuing Brown and his confederates from the custody of the law.

The confidence you have expressed that I will faithfully coöperate with the authorities of Virginia, in preserving the peace of our coterminous borders, is justified by the measures I have already adopted, and by the means I will use to that end, as well as by the plain interests and well known dispositions of the people of this State.

While I regard the threats which have been reported, as the exaggerated or idle boastings of fanatics whose courage is only sufficient to urge others to desperate and treasonable enterprises, I have deemed it prudent to make such provisions, by my orders to the Civil and Military authorities of this State, and especially to those in the counties adjoining the scene of the late outrage, as will prevent the occupation of any place within our borders for a depot or rendezvous for lawless desperadoes who may seek to make war upon the people of Virginia.

In these, as well as in the character and disposition of the citizens of this State, I have complete confidence; and to these I will add at once such other measures as will, I trust, remove even the fear that the borders of this State may be made the points whence to assail the rights or the property of our brethren.

With the highest respect I am Sir,

Yours truly

THOMAS H. HICKS.

Annapolis, November 29th, 1859.

To the Sheriff of Washington County,

Sir:—

In a communication addressed to you on the 27th of October, I advised and directed you to summon a sufficient number of deputies who might assist in the preservation of order and the public peace against any attempted outbreak in favor of the criminals now at Charlestown in Virginia, condemned to death for the treasonable outbreak at Harper's Ferry: and arrest all improper and lawless persons whose conduct or bearing might justify their being detained for examination. Since then I have received several communications from the Governor of Virginia

in which he assures me that reliable information has reached him of the intended invasion of that State, on the day appointed for the execution of Brown (December 2d) and of the threatened or intended assemblage of lawless persons who design to attempt the rescue of Brown and his confederates.

I am still of the opinion that these reports are exaggerated or magnified by the fears of the population among whom such outrage could be attempted, and I hope that the steps you have already taken may be sufficient to preserve public order; but in view of the repeated instances of the Governor of Virginia, of the respectability of the sources whence, as he assures me, he derives his information: of the importance to us that our authorities with the assistance of our citizens, should maintain the supremacy of the law, and guard the rights of our brethren in matters which interest us so nearly, I think it advisable again to call your attention, and through you the attention of your deputies, to my former communication; and to direct you to exert a renewed vigilance along the borders of your county, and to cause the arrest and detention of all lawless and dangerous persons who by their behavior or sudden appearance in armed bodies, or in companies, whose number or mode of travelling may justify the suspicion that they are engaged in unlawful proceedings.

And it is my wish and direction that upon receipt of this, you will in addition to your former dispositions make such provision by calling to your aid the good and lawful men of your county in that part opposite to Harper's Ferry, in number sufficient to resist and put down any riotous or unlawful assemblage there, especially upon the days immediately preceding and following, as on the day appointed for the execution of the Criminal Brown. In the event of any actual outbreak, or the appearance of such numbers as may render it necessary, you will of course call to your aid the Military who may be within reach, and the commanding officers of which are already aware of my wishes and orders.

I am sir, your obedient Servant,

THOMAS H. HICKS,
Governor of Maryland.

STAMP ACT PAPERS.

(From the Society's Collections.)

Instructions from the Honourable the Lower House of Assembly, of the Province of Maryland, to William Murdock, Edward Tilghman and Thomas Ringgold, Esquires, a Committee appointed to join the several Committees, from the several Colonies in America, at New York.

Gentlemen. You are to repair immediately to the City of New York, in the Province of New York, and there join with the Committees from the Houses of Representatives of the other Colonies, in a general and united, dutiful, loyal, and humble Representation to his Majesty, and the British Parliament, of the Circumstances and Condition of the British Colonies and Plantations, and to pray Relief from the Burthens and Restraints lately laid on their Trade and Commerce, and especially from the Taxes imposed by an Act of the last Sessions of Parliament, granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, whereby they are deprived, in some Instances, of that invaluable Privilege of Englishmen, and British Subjects Trials by Juries. That you take Care that such Representation shall, humbly and decently, but expressly contain an Assertion of the Rights of the Colonists, to be exempt from all and every Taxations and Impositions upon their Persons and Properties, to which they do not consent in a Legislative Way, either by themselves or their Representatives, by them freely chosen and appointed. Signed by order of the House. Robert Lloyd, Speaker.

Proceedings of the Congress at New York. [Colophon] Annapolis. Printed by Jonas Green, Printer to the Province. MDCCLXVI.

London 26th of Febry 1766

Gentlemen,

Your Favour of the 26th of Octor past with the Petitions [1] and Bill upon Messrs Hanbury enclosed did not come to Hand

[1] "In order to prosecute the Appeal to His Majesty in Council respecting the Allowance of the Clerk the Members of the Lower House have I understand opened a Subscription & at the Conclusion of the Session contributed themselves about £150 which will probably by this Opportunity be remitted to Mr. Garth whom they are to employ as their Agent & through whose hands their Address to the King upon the Repeal of the Stamp Act is to be transmitted." Sharpe to Hamersley, *Md. Archives*, v, 14, 356; and other references to Garth may be found in same volume at 385, 391, 395, 419, 431.

"Paid for Bill of Exchange, to remit to Charles Garth, Esq., with the Address and Petitions £150 Sterling, at 65 per Cent. Exchange, £247 10″.—*Proceedings of the Congress at New York.* Annapolis, 1766.

untill the 28th of Janry; I am particularly oblig'd by the Civility, and for the high Opinion you have been pleased to entertain of me from the Information wch has come to yr Knowledge. As far as a faithful Discharge of my Duty gives a Title to Merit, I possibly may be thought to have some Pretensions, having made that the great Object of my Life; It was a particular Duty incumbent upon me to promote the Interests and Prosperity of So. Carolina, for which I have had the Honour & Satisfaction of receiving the highest Marks of their Approbation; in opposing as I have done to the utmost of my Power this late Attack upon the general Liberty and Happiness of the Subject in America, at the same Time that I was thereby discharging the general Duty of every Subject under this excellent Constitution, I was pursuing the Dictates of my own Conscience, and putting in Practice Principles I had early imbibed, without expecting any other Approbation, than that of a Heart conscious to itself of having done what it ought.

But as by that Means I am become recommended to yr Consideration, on the part of the Province of Maryland, I must beg you will be assured of my most zealous Endeavour in the Execution of yr Commands. I have already mentioned the Day on which I was favour'd with your Packet, which was the first I had receiv'd from America follow'd a few Days after by a Request of the same Nature from the Assemblys of So. Carolina and Georgia.

I am now to inform you that upon the 27th Janry a Petition from the Congress on the Part of the Massachusets Bay had been offer'd to the House of Commons, wch brought on a long Debate, Objections being taken to its Admission, the first to the Form, as contrary to an express Order of the House touching Petitions, Vizt. "1689 Ordered that all Petitions to be presented to this House, shall be signed by the Petitioners themselves by their own Names or Marks" that this was the Petition of the Freeholders & other Inhabitants &c but signed by a few particular Persons as Committees from

several Assemblys, to which it was answered, that the Gentlemen who had sign'd it, tho' the Addition of Comittee was added to each Name, might notwithstanding be very properly taken to be Freeholders of the respective Colonies petitioning, being Members of the respective Assemblys; Another Objection was that it partook too much of a federal Union assembled without any Requisition on the Part of the supreme Power, and that the House by receiving a Petition from Persons so unconstitutionally assembled without legal Warrant or Authority wou'd give Countenance to a Step, it ought in the strongest Manner to set its Face against, as pregnant with great Danger to his Majesty's Authority and Government; to this it was reply'd that the Meeting had was apparently for no ill Purpose whatsoever, but with a View to consider of the most proper Method of applying to their Sovereign and to both Houses of Parliament for a Redress of a general Grievance, for which Purpose a general Application seem'd to be the properer Mode, at the same Time that considering how little Attention was last Year given to the separate Petitions of particular Colonies, or of the Agents & others in Behalf of the People in America, it might well be imagined that a general Petition prepared and signed by able Gentlemen, in whom each Colony reposed a Confidence, might carry more Weight with it, and be entitled at least to a different Treatment; and as to the Unconstitutionality of the Meeting, it as little deserved that sort of Construction to be put upon it, as any of the Meetings of a Variety of Gentlemen from several Counties and Corporations in England to consider of proper and effectual Measures for an Application to Parliament for a Repeal of any Act that might be deemed burthensome to those Bodies, which was the Case in the Cyder Counties: When the People or any Part thereof are aggrieved, it was said there was no Law nor Constitution within any Part of the Dominion of Great Britain to hinder them from assembling in a quiet and peaceable Manner to consider of

their Grievances and the Means to obtain Relief and Redress; this was declaredly the Object of that Meeting and apparently the Case & no other.

A third Objection that it tended to question not only the Right of Parliament to impose internal Taxes, but external Duties, both being blended together as necessary to be repealed, and it was said that for questioning the Right in the first Instance the Petitions last Year were refused a Reception; much more then a Petition questioning the Power in the Case of Duties necessary for the Regulation of Trade, wch went to the very Vitals of the Legislative Authority and Strongly pointed at Independency upon the Mother Country. It was this Circumstance that prevented the Ministry from cordially Supporting it, who after much Debate on this Head expressed their Wish that the Motion, made for Leave to hear the Petition read by the Clerk and referr'd to the Committee, might be withdrawn, but this not being readily complyed with, there being an Order of the Day not gone into, they moved about Eleven at Night for the Order of the Day, which was agreed to, and in that Manner the Fate of that Petition determin'd: As I could not see the Force of the Arguments urged against receiving it, being of Opinion that no Defect in Point of Form (when the Rules and Forms of the House cou'd not only not be known to the Petitioners but which if known, tho' not strictly and literally adher'd to) ought to be urged and insisted upon in a Matter of Such Importance and Concernment, and further thinking it much better & more parliamentary that Parliament should receive the Petitions tendered, when if there was any indecent or unbecoming Expressions or Assertion therein it might be a proper Subject for a Resolution after Debate thereon, I most heartily wished the Ministry wou'd have countenanced & divided upon its Admission, & the rather as Mr. Pitt was strong in Favour of its Reception, the Petitioners expressing therein their unbounded Affection for their Mother Country

and that their Subordination to the Parliament was universally acknowledged which he wish'd should remain to Posterity in the Journals of the House.

Upon the 28th we went into a Committee of the whole House upon the Affairs of America, which has sat almost every Day since for 8 or 10 Hours until the 21st Instant, in the Course of which several Resolutions were propos'd debated and the enclosed seven agreed to, upon the last there was a Division wch was carried in the Committee by 275 Voices agt 167. The Chairman of the Committee made his Report to the House on the 24th when a Motion was made for recommitting the last, after Debate the House divided, & it was carried to agree with the Committee therein by 240 Voices agt 133.

I enclose you the Votes of the Day by which you will see the Orders of the House, I most heartily congratulate you on our Success thus far. We shall doubtless give the Bill for a Repeal of the Stamp Act all possible Dispatch, but I own I am anxious for the Day of its being sent up to the House of Lords, where, I believe, it will encounter much Opposition tho' I hope and flatter myself without Effect.

You will possibly expect I should give you some Account of the Steps I have taken with Respect to the Papers you transmitted to me, but as the Ship is, I understand, upon her Departure every Minute, I have not Time to give you the particular Account thereof, which I intended. Mr Hanbury informs me I shall have an Opportunity of writing more fully in a few Days, by which Conveyance I shall send you a Detail of what past between Mr Conway,[1] Lord Dartmouth [2] and myself upon the Subject of the Petitions & Memorial to whom I immediately went upon the Receipt of yr Commands to notify the same and to desire their Patronage and Countenance thereof, I shall likewise send you fuller Information

[1] Henry Seymour Conway [1721–1795], Secretary of State, 1765–8.

[2] William Legge, Second Earl of Dartmouth [1731–1801], President of the Board of Foreign Trade and Plantations, 1765–6.

of the Proceedings had in the Committee of the whole House, the Result thereof being so material calls for the earliest Dispatch; as you will undoubtedly lay this Intelligence before your Assembly immediately upon its coming to Hand; to whom I must beg that therewith you will do me the Favour to present my proper Respects and to assure them that I shall with the greatest Pleasure obey any Commands that the Province of Maryland may have to be transacted in Great Britain, in which they may think I can in any Shape be of Service to them.

I am Gentlemen, with great Regard
Yr Most Obedt. and Most Hble Servant

Chas. Garth.

Messrs Ringgold, Murdoch & Tilghman.

London March 5th 1766

Gentlemen

In my last I informed you that I propos'd very shortly to trouble you farther with an Account not only of the Steps I had taken in Consequence of yr Commands, but of the Proceedings had in the Committee of the whole House upon the North American Concerns. I proceed therefore in the first Place to acquaint you that the next Morning after the Receipt of your Packet, I went in Search of Mr DeBert, who, I understand had received an Appointment of the same kind from Boston, when I had seen him, I sent to Mr. Secretary Conway to beg the Favour of an Audience upon Papers I had receiv'd from America, he was so obliging to appoint 12 the next Morning, just before I was going to him, a Packet was brought me from So Carolina and another from the Province of Georgia. I had just Time to run over the same before I saw Mr Conway. I acquainted him with the several Applications I had received, and gave him the Petition to his

Majesty, wch he told me he should lay before the King and with Regard to the Petition to the House of Commons we had a great deal of Conversation thereon the Petition transmitted by You stood exactly upon the same Predicament with that mentioned in my last offered to the House on the Part of the Committees of Boston, that which came from So. Carolina & Georgia differ'd in so far as they had been approved in their Assemblies and sign'd by the speakers respectively: but the great objection wch had been taken to the other, that of blending the Power of Taxation & of imposing Duties still remain'd wch with all his Inclinations to the Colonies, he knew Administration could not give Countenance to; and as to the Question of Right, that had been too solemnly debated and settled two Days before any Change to be expected; possibly by attempting to introduce such a Petition after the Determination that had in a Manner taken place, I might put to Hazard a real Service to America, the great Object of Solicitude being a Repeal of the Stamp Act, which as Times were, Division and Faction rife, and Country Gentlemen, many of them wavering in Opinions, and others easily enflam'd, it was to be wish'd, should have as few Obstructions in the Way as possible, and to compass which was the Resolution of himself and the rest of his Majesty's Servants in Administration From Mr Conway I went to Lord Dartmouth, to whom I communicated the Commands I had been favour'd with, our Conversation was nearly of the same Import wth that wch past at the Secretary of State's Office; but as I had to ask of his Lordship the Introduction and Patronage in the other House of the Applications to the House of Peers, we had some Converse upon the Form of the Address, being in the Stile of a Memorial, and not by way of Petition, as to the King and to the Commons, a Distinction that would undoubtedly give great Umbrage and upon which Account the Lord Chancellor told him, that a Question wou'd be put upon the Reception, his Lordship having seen that which had been transmitted from the Massachusetts; Lord

Dartmouth desiring me to consider how far, after what had been solemnly determined in both Houses before I received my Packets, I could with Propriety or not extract from the Memorial such Parts as had not been in Judgment, and present the same to the Lords sign'd by myself in Behalf of the three Colonies of Maryland, So Carolina and Georgia. I for that Time took my Leave, having turn'd in my Mind all that had fell upon the Subject, I resolved to make no Extract from a Representation, which had received the Approbation of six Setts of Committees at the Congress, and had been afterwards approv'd and confirm'd in the Assemblies of South Carolina and Georgia and Signed by their respective Speakers; but I drew up a Petition, a Copy of which I enclose, by way of introducing the Memorial, with which I waited upon Lord Dartmouth, and inform'd him of the Determination I had come to upon a full Consideration of what had dropt from his Lordship; I left with him my Petition together with the Memorials and by his Appointment to attend him again the Morning after; when his Lordship told me he had given his Attention to my Request, and as the Point of Right had already been declared and as his Majesty's Ministers had determined to take the Sense of Parliament upon a Repeal of the Act, he thought the Necessity of presenting these Memorials did not press, if a Repeal could be compass'd, all was effected that could be wish'd or desir'd, if the Question Shou'd be lost we shou'd notwithstanding be at Liberty to apply for an Alteration of the Act, and for Relief in the great Articles of Oppression from the Extension of the Institution of Admiralty Courts, from the Inability of the People, and from the extreme Hardships and Burthens, that are by this Act brought upon all Conditions of Men, in particular of the lower Class in America. I saw plainly the wish of our Friends not to hazard any Question that might endanger the Loss of a single Voice upon the Point in Prospect, and therefore resolved to wait the Event, being convinc'd, from what had already pass'd in the House of Lords, of the Pro-

priety thereof; It is upon this Account I have been so particular in this Detail, that my Conduct and Actions may speak for themselves, which indeed waited not for Instructions to steer by.

I shall now proceed to the other Articles of Intelligence which I promis'd to transmit to you and which perhaps you may not receive with that Accuracy in Point of Substance from any other Pen, no Stranger having Liberty of Admission this Sessions, the Votes of the House of Commons will inform You of the Number and Variety of Papers laid before the House, many of which there was an Order for printing, but upon a more mature Consideration that Order was rescinded, the Contents of many of the Papers being Deem'd improper for the Knowledge of People without Doors, and for that Reason an Order was made that, during the Reading of those Papers and the Debates thereon in the Committee, no Strangers whatever shou'd be admitted within the House. Upon the 28th of Janry the Committee of the whole House on the Affairs of America commenc'd; Reading the Papers mention'd in the Votes, and the Examination of Doctor Moffatt, Mr Howard and Major James (which employed a few Hours of the last Day) took up three whole Days, the Committee sitting till near Eleven each Night, very sorry I am to observe that the Contents of many of the Papers, particularly from the Northern Colonies, touching the Legislative Authority of Parliament, for Language and Expression, together with the Accounts of the tumultuous Proceedings, the Nature and Extent thereof, were received by the Committee with an Impression, far from favourable to the great Object in View; it is very unfortunate that the Steps taken to prevent the Act taking Place were in some Places carried to that Length and Extremity they have been, at the same Time I am but sensible how little practicable it is to set Limits to an enraged Populace; I mention this because I think it has in some sort hurt the Cause not only in the House of Commons but very much in the House of Lords,

the Ministry having since, as I am inform'd, lost two Questions in a Committee of that House upon an Address proposed, as being couch'd in Terms not sufficiently authoritative, nor expressive enough of the Sovereignty of England over its Colonies, after the Expressions and Transactions that have taken Place among them. A Circumstance that had its Share in influencing my Judgment in the Determination I have above mentioned to have taken of waiting the Event of the Attempt to repeal the Act.

The 3d of Febry we went into a Debate to consider of Resolutions proper to be agreed upon, after the Information and Intelligence that had been communicated; when Mr Secretary Conway had proposed a Resolution Vizt "That the King's Majesty by and with the Consent of the Lords Spiritual & Temporal & Commons in Parliament assembled had, hath, and of Right ought to have full Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes of sufficient Force & Validity to bind the People in America, Subjects of Great Britain, in all Cases whatsoever." Mr Conway and the Chancellor of the Exchequer said they were induced to offer the Proposition in this extensive Manner, not only as necessary to meet the Resolutions and Language of several of the Colonies, but because upon the fullest Enquiry into the Constitution of Great Britain, they were convinced that in Point of Law, the King, Lords and Commons were undoubtedly possessed of that Power, tho' in Point of Policy, Justice or Equity, it was a Power that they ought to exercise but in the most extraordinary Cases only. Colo Barrie mov'd to have the Words "in all Cases whatsoever" left out, and he shou'd have no objection to the Resolution as it wou'd then stand, he was seconded by Mr Pitt. The Arguments in Support of this Motion imported among the Variety of Suggestions offer'd, that the Subjects in the Colonies, when first they emigrated from hence, went with License, carrying with them every Right the Crown could grant, and every Right of British Subjects, carrying with them the Common Law of the Land;

that by the Common Law and Spirit of this Constitution no Man could be taxed without being represented, that the People of America could not with the smallest Propriety be said to be represented in the Parliament of Great Britain, and it was Representation that alone gave the Right and Power to the Commons of imposing Taxes, this was the Foundation of all Mr Locke's Arguments & Reasoning, greater Authority could not be produced: That the Principles of Taxation as distinguished from Legislation were as distinct Principles & Powers as any two Propositions under the Sun, had been considered uniformly such by our Ancestors thro' many Ages; the Counties Palatine of Chester & Durham always tax'd themselves by Writs of Requisition, and on that Account when the Grant of a Charter was made out erecting Lancaster into a County Palatine there was therein an express Reservation of the Power of Parliament to impose Taxes upon the People within that County, which wou'd have been unnecessary, if the Power of Parliament was such as contended for, but which became proper, the separate Claim of taxing within the respective Counties Palatine of Chester and Durham under their respective Charters being at that Time known, and the Inconveniences felt from the Exercise of that Power by themselves, without the Interposition of Parliament, precluded by those Charters; That the Clergy taxed themselves, and yet were no Part of the Legislature, for tho' the Abbots, Archbishops and others sat in Parliament, yet not upon the Ground of Representation, and therefore the Body of the Clergy would not suffer them to tax them, but separately and by themselves of their own free Gift granted to the Crown the Subsidies they did from Time to Time, the Lords nor Commons ever altering or attempting to vary the Taxes granted by the Clergy, a strong Authority to prove not only that Legislation is one Thing and Taxation another, but in what the true Constitution of this Country, as handed down to us by our Ancestors, consisted: The Commons granted, it was the Grant of the Commons that was the Substratum upon which King, Lords

and Commons agree to give the Force of a Law, & make it an Act of Legislation to empower and enforce legal Obedience to the Grant. Further all Bills that have pass'd both Houses remain in the Upper House for the King's Fiat, except Bills of Subsidy and Taxation, which when pass'd by the Lords are again sent down to the Commons, whose Speaker presents it to the Sovereign as the free Gift of the Commons, and it is to them only the King applies both when he asks and when he thanks for a Supply: That Powers have by express Compact been granted to and accepted by the Colonists and repeatedly recognized by Parliament, it was plain we intended them to be free as ourselves, having given them a Constitution as nearly resembling our own as we can; They have the Power given them of raising and of granting their Money, a Power which constitutes the very Essence of Parliament, if this Power is taken from them, the very Existence the very Essence of Assemblies is destroy'd. Grievances then can never be redress'd, and Grievances they have had and will in all Probability have again, which ought always to take Place of Grants of Money, otherwise very material Grievances among those distant Subjects may sometimes (at least for a long Time) remain without Redress. Upon this Principle the Stamp Act cou'd not but be deemed a Grievance, and circumstanc'd as they are calls loudly for Redress, but at the same Time that you redress the Grievance, the Violence committed calls equally for the Hand of Resentment, and it greatly imported the Dignity of Parliament to see that the principal Offenders were brought to condign Punishment; The Claim of Contribution from the Colonies none can deny to be just, but the Mode of procuring it may be quite the reverse, Great Britain and the Colonies in the Article of Taxes may have very opposite Interests, and there may be a Probability of Alleviation to the Burthens of one at the Expense of Oppression to the other: Besides that the Circumstances and Abilities of the Colonies cannot be so justly and truly known to the Commons of England as to their own immediate

Representatives in their several and Respective Assemblies; there they enjoy the Exercise of that fundamental Right, of having some one in the Case of Tallages [1] to speak for them and to represent their Condition & Abilities, in Parliament it is an almost impracticable and impossible thing, and by that Means they lose a very important Privilege belonging to the Represented. The supreme Power wheresoever lodged is undoubtedly comptroulable, for it must and it will controul itself by the Powers of Reason, always should act upon the Principles of Humanity & Justice; Circumstanc'd then as the Colonists are in Point of Distance, Situation, Abilities & Rights, the greatest Caution cannot be too great in the Exercise of this great Supreme Power, as it is to affect the Subject there: It was Lenity, Humanity & Magnanimity that did more to preserve to Rome the Roman Colonies secure & dependent than all the Legions she ever was Mistress of or cou'd at any Time command; That shou'd it be the Sense of the House after all, that Parliament is in Possession of this *Summum Jus,* it will do well to remember, the *summa Injuria* is its well known Offspring. On the other Hand, the Attorney General York,[2] the Chancellor of the Exchequer, all the Gentlemen of the long Robe, and others express'd themselves in favour of the Proposition, as offered by Mr Conway, after approving the Propriety of confining the Debate to the single Point of Power and the Right in the Parliament, without intermingling therewith any thing touching the Expediency of a Repeal of the Law so greatly complained of, which wou'd become a fit and proper Subject for the Consideration of another Day, they entered fully and at large into the great Question; The Heads of the most material Arguments I think were to the Effect following; That the Establishment of the Colonies was originally by License from the Crown,

[1] "Tallage was a tax levied at a feudal lord's arbitrary will upon more or less servile dependants, who had neither power nor right to refuse." McKechnie. *Magna Carta*, 278.

[2] Charles Yorke [1722–1770].

who by Charter gave them the *Jura regalia* and Powers of Government as necessary for their Protection, Defence, and Support, of Civil Government among them, being to be so far distant from the great executive Power of the Realm, which Powers of Government so given by the Crown were of a Nature with those granted to the East India Company and to great Cities and Corporations in England, each having a Power of raising Money for their Support, but neither of which cou'd by any Grant the King cou'd make, be exempt from the supreme Authority of King, Lords & Commons. That the Crown was but a Part of the supreme Power of the Realm, and therefore cou'd give no more, indeed in some Instances seem'd to have granted all that he had to grant, but by no Construction cou'd be deem'd to have granted that which he had no Power to grant, that which belonged to the supreme legislative Power, which in all Ages did extend wheresoever the Sovereignty of the Crown did extend; That the Colonists carried with them all the Subjection and Allegiance they owed when resident in Great Britain, that no Time nor Distance cou'd terminate that Subjection and Allegiance, which by the Law of the Land must descend to their own immediate Heirs, & to all their Posterity; whatever Compact was stipulated between the Crown and those his Subjects upon their Emigration no Condition whatever was made or wou'd have been suffer'd between them and the supreme Sovereign Power. That the Parliament had Power to alter and change their Property, to enact Laws for Punishment of great Offences and in particular of High Treason, by which the Property might be divested, Inheritance taken away etc. without their immediate Consent, and yet not have a Power to impose a Tax upon their Property, seem'd an extraordinary Proposition; That after the Revolution, upon an Application to have the Judgment reversed which in 1684 had adjudged the Charter of Massachusetts Bay to be null and void upon a Writ of Quo Warranto of King James the 2nd. the Agent urged Illegality in the Manner of Proceedings, upon which that

arbitrary Judgment was grounded, and insisted that the Judgment shou'd be revers'd, and in Consequence the Charter restor'd in toto, but Pollexfen [1] and Holt [2] gave their Opinions that if the Charters were restor'd because of the Illegality of the Proceedings, yet they must expect to have that Charter in due Manner repeal'd, because the Crown had not, nor cou'd have the Power to grant, as in that Charter had been granted, and accordingly it was not sent back in its first Extent but alter'd in very material Points, a Proof and Authority of the Sense and Opinion of the Kingdom upon the Revolution touching the Force and Efficiency of the Charters to the Colonies as controulable by an Authority in Great Britain short of the Supremacy of the Realm: That in the Year 1713 a Bill was brought into Parliament for the Purpose of raising a Revenue within the Province of New York, in Consequence of a Refusal there to levy for the Support of his Majesty's Government, a Bill advis'd and prepar'd by Sir Edward Northey [3] and Lord Raymond,[4] who were well known the ablest Lawyers and greatest Sticklers & Defenders of the Liberty & Property of the Subject wheresoever inhabiting, that this Kingdom cou'd at any Period boast of, That in 1716 a Bill was brought in by the great Secretary Stanhope [5] for resuming Powers which had been granted in the Colony Charters: That in 1717 a Bill was brought in to take away the Charters which had been granted to the several Colonies, the Power of Parliament in any of those Cases was never questioned, that if the Parliament had the Power to take away those Charters, by Virtue of which the Colonists claim the Right & Power of imposing and levying Taxes, it cou'd not but be possessed of the Power of Taxation; Mr Dummer, than whom, it was said, no Man better understood the Nature and Extent of the Colony Constitutions, in the able Defence he made in Behalf

[1] Sir Henry Pollexfen [1632?–1691]. [2] Sir John Holt [1642–1710].
[3] Sir Edward Northey [1652–1723], Attorney-General.
[4] Sir Robert Raymond, first Baron Raymond [1673–1733], lord chief-justice.
[5] William Stanhope, first Earl of Harrington [1690–1756].

of the Colonies, never so much as suggested a Hint tending to question the Power of Parliament, he desir'd their Charters might be considered in the same Manner with all other Charters of Incorporation, which in Times when civil Liberty flourished, were never taken away or forfeited unless the Incorporated had done something to deserve & incur a Forfeiture. That as to Representation, either actual or virtual, it was by no Means the sole and antient Basis of the Supreme Power and Authority of Parliament. The Clergy, it was true tax'd themselves for a considerable Length of Time, not because they were not represented in Parliament, Gentlemen conversant in the true and antient History of this Country cannot be ignorant how great the Power of the Church was in this Kingdom, amongst other Exertions of that Power at the Instance of the Clergy, the Pope issued his Mandate, exempting their Lands from being tax'd as appropriated to the Maintenance of Holy Church, but not having exempted their Chattels in subsequent Times Parliament was about to exercise the Power of Taxation thereon, which occasioned a Stipulation between the Crown & the Pope, to whom the Clergy again complained, that the Bull of Exemption shou'd be repeal'd, and the Clergy should yield Contribution to Government; provided they shou'd grant alone and for themselves, this was the Foundation of the Clergy's subsidizing their Lands and Property separate and apart, an undoubted Infraction upon the Constitution and which in after and more enlighten'd Days was restor'd to its antient pristine Power; That the supreme Power must be compleat and entire; in Legislation and Taxation coequal and coextending, and tho' by Equity from Regard to Circumstances and Situations Indulgence had been given either to come to Parliament or to raise Money in the Way of Taxation for the local Purposes of subordinate Districts and Governments, yet that Indulgence cou'd never abridge the Supremacy in any of its Powers and Authority; Upon this Principle the Parliament of Great Britain alone could and did, (Ireland having that Indulgence

granted) absolve the People of Ireland from Duties due to the Crown, impos'd by Acts pass'd in their own Parliament; It was the Commons of England that directed that the Charge of the Army, kept up for the Defence and Security of that Kingdom, shou'd be provided for by the People of Ireland, leaving the Provision to be made by the Irish Parliament, which if not complied with, wou'd have been enforc'd by a Law of Great Britain, and was so understood and known at that Time in both Kingdoms: That in all the antient Subsidy Acts, the Form and Tenor thereof runs that the Subsidies laid and impos'd are to be paid by his Majesty's Subjects within the Realm and in all the King's Dominions, particular Parts and Places were sometimes expressly excepted, as Wales constantly before the Statute of H. 8. Ireland, the Counties Palatine upon whom the Charge of defending the Northern Frontiers fell by their Charters, Calais, Guienne, Gascony, and particular Corporations upon particular Accounts, which Exceptions, it was said, prove that if they had not been particularly excepted, altho' not represented, they must have been comprised under the Act & within the View thereof; This the Parliament in those Times knew, and that too as Calais, before it had Representatives, had in several Subsidy Acts not been excepted, but had been assessed and paid its Assessment: The Counties Palatine notwithstanding their Power of raising Levies within themselves, unless expressly excepted in the Acts of Parliament which was usually done in Ordinary Cases, were subject and liable to the Taxes and Impositions of Parliament, when upon particular Occasions judged necessary.

That the Strength of the Empire in America depends upon an entire and exact Obedience to the Supreme Authority in Great Britain, which if infring'd in any Instance, no Man cou'd foresee the Confusion that must inevitably follow, Cases might and undoubtedly wou'd happen to puzzle the ablest Lawyers of the Time to distinguish the Difference between Duties and Taxation, between the Right of laying one & the

other; That this was settled and established to be one entire Power lodged in the Commons of England in the great Conference in William the 3d's Time, between the House of Lords and Commons, when the Lords were inclin'd to have establish'd a Difference between Duties and Impositions upon Merchandize, and the Grant of Taxes and Subsidies, with a View to confine the Power of the Commons to the latter only, the Commons said it was the Usage of Parliament the Uniformity of all Ages which limits the Power of the Crown and the Power of both Houses of Parliament; under this Sanction they claim'd the Power entire and in its full Extent. That this Power which the People of America seem'd to question at this Time it was for the Happiness and Welfare of the whole, as well as for the Honour and Dignity of Parliament, to support with Firmness and Resolution; and it was the more extraordinary to be questioned by the Americans, as so late as the year 1755 a general and universal Complaint of the People of one Province, that of Pennsylvania, against their Assembly for a Breach of Trust in the Omission of their Duty to make the necessary Provisions for the Defence, Protection and Support of that Colony was transmitted, a Complaint the more considerable not so much from the Numbers, or the Opulence of the Complaints, as from the intrinsic Weight of the Complaint: Circumstances happening prevented the Interposition of Parliament, which if not occurr'd in good Time, Parliament undoubtedly would have interfer'd; It was said also that in Consequence of a Provincial Difference the Province of Maryland contributed little or nothing to the general Expence of the American War, the Burthen by that Means falling heavier upon the other Colonies, it was in Idea with all the Colonies to send home Representations against Maryland, for the Interposition of Parliament; With what Propriety could those Representations have been transmitted, had not the Americans at that Time thought differently of the Power which they now question? It was therefore for the sake of the Subject there the Sovereignty should not be given up in any one

Point. The Parliament would in that Case never have it in its Power to give Redress in any Application or Complaint hereafter to be preferr'd by any Subject or Subjects in America. That all Government is founded in Trust, wherever the Trust is placed, that Trust is absolute and entire, the Kingdom and Colonies compose one great Mass of political Strength, and tho' the jealous Language of Liberty cou'd not but approve itself to every Lover of Liberty and Admirer of this Constitution, yet when that Jealousy was carried so far as to tell the Sovereign Power they will not trust you, unless you recede from your Power, it becomes too alarming and calls for the Exertion of Spirit & of Wisdom. Ask France what Occasion She wou'd wish for yr Destruction, she will answer, let Divisions be kept up and fomented between you and your Colonies, that a Departure from your Sovereign Power will be that Diminution and Weakening of yr Authority, she wou'd be most pleased to see as the surest Means to her of compassing the great Object of her Ambition; this Sovereignty then is so necessary to be compleat and entire for the Sake of Great Britain and America equally, so essential for the Benefit and Happiness of the whole, that if once broke into, the Dependency of the Colonies once given Way to, your Power and Authority, as a great respected Kingdom in Europe, is blasted, no Friend will trust you, no Enemy will fear you. The Debate ended about 4 in the Morning, when the Question was put in Consequence of Colo. Barrie's Motion, "that the Words in all Cases whatsoever stand Part of the Resolution"; I believe from the Sound there were not more than ten dissenting Voices; Learned as the Arguments were, that were offered in Support of the Antiquity of this Power in Parliament over all Parts of the King's Dominions as well Parcell of the Realm as *infra Dominium Regis* only, Yet I am free to confess I was not so sufficiently convinced as to have any other than a dissenting Voice upon that Occasion: The Arguments alledged, many of them collected from Times of Antiquity, it was then scarce known, much less defin'd

what the Nature and Spirit of this Constitution was, and as to those, urged from the Propositions made at and after the Time of the Revolution touching the Charters, tho' under the Sanction of great Names yet nothing being carried into Execution, by wch the Acquiescence of the Colonies cou'd be collected seem'd to my Mind not sufficiently cogent in a Case of this Nature, a Dispute of Right upon the Principles of Reason. But indeed the Statutes of Chester and Durham, tho' offer'd as a Proof of the Power of Parliament in taxing those who had been unrepresented, are in my Mind the strongest Parliamentary Declaration of the Illegality and Injustice of that Power. The Statutes of H. 8. touching Wales, and more particularly the 110th Ordinance in the 34th & 35th H. 8. Ca. 26 seems clear and plain that the Parliament in those Kingly & Prerogative Times deem'd a Representation the *sine qua non* of a Subsidy & Taxation to be impos'd by Parliamt; when for almost three Centuries Laws had been enacted from Time to Time in the Parliamt of England touching the Inhabitants of that Principality, but in no one Subsidy Act was Wales ever comprehended unless by way of Exception untill ye Statutes of H. 8. had been enacted, & yet I believe it wou'd be difficult to find any Terms so expressive of the Supremacy of England over Wales, as made Use of in the Preamble to the 27th H. 8. Ca. 26.

Crompton,[1] Ld Cooke,[2] and other great Lawyers have in their Time denied the Power of Parliament to lay Taxes upon the People of Ireland, for Want of Representation therein, and in almost the same Breath have asesrted the Legislative Authority of Parliamt to bind the Subjects & Inhabitants of that Island: This was another Reason why I was against the Extent of this Proposition, as being carried farther than in the Case of Ireland (as will appear by looking into the Act of Geo. 1st for better securing the Dependency of Ireland) for which there is not a Ground of Reason or in Justice. I

[1] Richard Crompton [fl. 1573–1599]. [2] Sir Edward Coke [1552–1634].

had another Difficulty Vizt to bring myself to say I am in Possession of a Constitution which in Point of Justice and Equity I ought not to exercise; it seem'd to my poor Understanding no Honour to the Mother Country to pride itself upon a Power neither founded in Justice or Equity: And as to the Use or Benefit she will derive from this Assertion, Time alone can elucidate, in ordinary Cases with neither Policy Justice or Equity to support such an Exertion, upon extraordinary Occurrences if any such should offer to demand an extraordinary Interposition of the Supreme Power, it wou'd not upon such Exigencies, I believe, be for searching into Precedents.

A fuller House I don't recollect to have seen, and it is to the Honour of Parliament I must add, that I believe there never was a Debate so temperate, serious, solemn, and Parliamentary, without the least Appearance of Party or Faction, (disunited and divided as we are) intermingling in the Arguments upon the Question on one Side or other.

The same Day the same Proposition was mov'd & agitated in the House of Lords, Lords Shelburn [1] and Campden [2] took the same Objection that had been made in the House of Commons, the Upper House divided upon it, for the Amendment offer'd by Lord Shelburn 5 Lords agt 132 Lords. The 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th & 18th were employ'd 'til near Eleven each Night in proving the Allegations of the Petitions and in the Examination of several of the Gentlemen who had been [summoned to] attend. This Enquiry went to the State of America before & since wonted Loyalty & Affection to the Mother Country, its present Estrangement, Misery and Despair, the Nature of its Trade & Commerce, the Benefits that accrue therefrom to Great Britain, the vast Debt owing from thence, its present Inability, indebted and drained by the heavy Expenses of some years back, the Im-

[1] Sir William Petty, first Marquis of Lansdowne [1737–1805].
[2] Sir Charles Pratt, first Earl Camden [1714–1794].

practicability of Payment in Specie, the Scarcity thereof, the Want of a proper Medium in Paper, the peculiar Oppression of the Stamp Act, the Inequality thereof, with all its various Grievances, the Attack upon the Liberty and Property of the Subject by the Establishment of Courts of Admiralty, the Impracticability of obtaining Justice, not only for Want of Juries, but from the Expence Persons living at a Distance must be put to, and the Danger to a due Course of Justice in giving and providing for the Judges Salaries out of the Forfeitures to arise.

The Nature of the Orders which had been receiv'd for the usual Manufactures of Great Britain, the prospect of America manufacturing for itself, the consequential Evils from such a State to the Mother Country & the Colonies alike, the State and Condition of our Manufacturers and Poor at this Juncture, their Poverty & Want, the Distress of the Kingdom and America unparrallelled in History & in Time, the Impracticability of enforcing this Law throughout the Continent without a Military Force, the impending and sure Ruin from a Conflict of that Nature to both, the undoubted Certainty of America returning to its Affection and Gratitude, to its just and due Subordination to the Mother Country and the Laws and Regulations to take Place from Time to Time, as soon as it has Experience of her Lenity, Humanity, and Magnanimity.

This Enquiry finished, in the Evening of the 18th Mr. Conway gave Notice to the Committee that upon the 21st he shou'd move a Resolution grounded upon the Result of this important Scene wch had been develop'd at the Bar; On that Day in a very full House after a brief Recapitulation of the most material Points given in Evidence he mov'd the Resolution mention'd in my last to have been carried in the Committee by 275 agt 167 Voices the Division was in Consequence of an Objection to the Word "Repeal" in Place of which it was mov'd to insert "explain and amend" in the Debate there was no great Variety of Argument from what had on

former Occasions been express'd that I shall not trouble you with a Repetition. I observed that the Prayer [in the] Petition to the House of Commons concludes that the said Acts may be [repealed or] [o]therwise relieve yr Petitioners &ta. Had the Petition been that little Expletive *or* might have done us Prejudice, as the Alternative of such other Relief wou'd have furnish'd Ground for a Modification, the Point upon which the Opposition made their Stand, as you will perceive by the Amendment offer'd, "to explain and amend" in Lieu of the Word "Repeal." I cannot conclude this without observing that it must be some Satisfaction to you to see from the Account I have here troubled you with, the very great Attention and minute Enquiry which has been had and given upon this Occasion in the House of Commons: I shou'd have inform'd you before that I had signified to my Friend Mr Dunning[1] and Mr. Serjeant Glynn[2] (Gentlemen eminent at the Bar for having distinguished themselves in the Cause of Liberty in the Case of General Warrants) that I had rec'd Instructions from America to call in the Assistance of Council in Support of their Applications to the Houses of Parlt and shou'd apply to them if Leave for that Purpose shou'd be granted by the House of Lords; At present I hope I shall have no Occasion to be heard at their Bar for the Purpose of inducing their Lordships to grant the necessary Redress. By the inclosed Vote you will see a Bill for a Repeal of the Stamp Act was brought in to the Commons upon the 26th of Febry & another grounded upon the first Resolution enclos'd in my last wch has rec'ed my Negative in every Shape of it, for the Reasons assign'd in the former part of this Epistle when the Resolution was propos'd. The two Bills have gone Hand in Hand, were read a second Time upon the 27th, committed for the 28th and reported to the House upon the 3d Instant; then ordered to be engross'd & the 4th past

[1] John Dunning, first Baron Ashburton [1731–1783].
[2] John Glynn [1722–1779].

the House of Commons upon a Division of 250 agt 122 on which I most sincerely congratulate you; I believe it will meet with its Share of Opposition also in the House of Lords, but think it cannot hurt us, I hope soon to forward a good Account of its passing that House & of having received the Royal Assent. Messrs Hanbury informs me, that Capt. Curling stops at Annapolis, that I shall direct this packet to the Care of Mr. Dulany, a Gentleman who has here the Credit of a Pamphlet that wou'd have done Honour to any Gentleman.

I am Gentlemen, with Regard, yr Mo. obedient and very Hble Servt.

Chas Garth.

Messrs Tilghman & Murdock & Ringgold.

[May 27, 1766. Ordered, That the following be Entered on the Journal as the Resolve of this House, viz: Resolved Unanimously That the Gentlemen of the Committee of Correspondence be directed by the Speaker to acquaint Charles Garth Esq., that this House unanimously approves his conduct, communicated in his letters of the 26th of February, and 5th of March last, to Messieurs Tilghman, Murdock and Ringgold, laid before this House." *Votes and Pro. L. H. of Assembly, May Sess., 1766*].

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF PATUXENT ASSOCIATORS.

(From the Society's Collections.)

Nottingham, April 21, 1781.

At a Meeting of several Gentlemen of Prince Georges and Calvert Counties, to wit, Wm. Fitzhugh, Thos. Contee, David Craufurd, Frank Leckie, Wm. Allein, Alexr. Howard Magruder, Joseph Wilkinson, Patrick Sim Smith, John Harrison, Dr. John Bowie, Dr. Leonard Hollyday, Leonard Hollyday, jr., Robert Bowie, John Read Magruder, John F. A. Priggs, Thomas Gantt, Fielder Bowie, John Waring, Joseph Walker, Thos. Harwood, Nathl. Weems, Saml. Maynard and John Brown, Junior, in order

to consider of and adopt some Plan, for the good and safety of the Publick in general, and particularly for the Defence of the River Patuxent and the Inhabitants of the several Counties lying on and adjacent thereto; the Honble. Wm. Fitzhugh, Esqr., was appointed Chairman and John Harrison, Secretary, to the meeting.

Resolved, That Thos. Contee, Wm. Allein, Esqrs., be appointed a Committee, to wait on the Governor and the Council with the following requisitions, to wit, To Request the Governor and Council to furnish all necessaries, they conveniently can, and give directions to the Lieutenants of the several Counties, to afford Men from time to time to guard the several Posts on Patuxent River, and furnish them with Provision. Also that a Guard of one hundred Men or more, from Prince Georges, Calvert, Charles and Saint Mary's Countys, be appointed to act on each side of the River, and the several Commanding officers be impowered to impress and take all Boats, Battaux, Cannoes, &c., that they think necessary, to Transport their Men from Place to Place. That four field pieces, Nine and Six pounders, mounted on Travelling Carriages, ammunition for the Cannon, and provision for the whole, be ordered; and to request the Governor and Council, to invest the Gentlemen of this Meeting with proper and sufficient powers, to order the Men and articles they may think proper to furnish, in such manner as they think most conducive to the Publick Good. To inquire in what forwardness, or what Prospect there is of the Fort being compleated at Drum Point, and to make their report of the whole to this Meeting on Saturday next at this place.

Ordered, That Circular Letters be wrote, signed by the Chairman and sent to Gentlemen of Charles, Saint Mary's, and Anne Arundell Counties, requesting a deputation of some Gentlemen from those Countys, to attend this Meeting, at this Place on Saturday the 28 Inst.

This Meeting adjourns to Saturday the 28 Instant.

Saturday, April 28, 1781.

The Meeting attended according to adjournment. Messrs. Contee and Allein gave in the following report, to wit, that they

waited on the Governor and Council, layed the requisitions before them, and were informed the Treasury was without Money, that they, the Governor and Council, approved of the Measures proposed, and expressed a readiness to give any Assistance in their power.

First. They would issue Orders to the Lieutenants of the several Countys, to order the Militia to the several Posts that shou'd be thought necessary; that the officers shou'd have power to impress and take all Boats, Cannoes, &c., &c., which they might judge necessary to transport the troops to any part of the River as they thought proper.

Second. They gave them an order for 2 Nine pound Cannon, two Barrells of Cannon powder and Fifty shot, also for Thirty Barrells of Flour. The Cannon have no Carriages nor have they any Six pound Cannon to spare. They, the Governor and Council, say, we must move the Cannon to the place they are wanted, fix them up with Carriages, or use them in any manner as may be thought best for the service.

Third. The Fort that was by Law directed to be built at Drum Point, the Governor and Council informed them, was not yet begun, nor was there adequate provision made by law for the purpose. If this Meeting would advance Money to Government, they would begin the Fort immediately. That they did not think themselves authorized to engage to do anything certain at the time, but told the Governor and Council, if the work was entered on and a prospect of its being carried on with Success, they wou'd venture to assure them, that the Counties they had the Honor to represent, wou'd lend every Assistance in their power, and do everything that cou'd be reasonably expected from them as private Citizens.

Fourth. The Governor and Council informed them, that all the Meat they have is for the Continental Troops, and that they cannot make use of it for any other purpose, therefore desire, this Meeting will endeavour to procure Meat for the Service; and do and execute whatever may be thought proper and best for the security of the Inhabitants on Patuxent River and parts adjacent; having a due regard to frugality to avoid every unnecessary

Expence, and to hand in a charge of the whole which they will reimburse.

Ordered, That Coll. Fitzhugh, Mr. Craufurd, Mr. Contee, Mr. Lyles, Capt. Maynard, Mr. Gant, Mr. Allein, Capt. Davey, Mr. Leach, Coll. Wilkinson, and Capt. Magruder, be a Committee to report what ways and means are most advisable and immediately expedient, for the defence of Patuxent River. Mr. Contee returns and brings in the following report, to wit, That as soon as may be and without loss of time, two Nine Pound Cannon be stationed at or near Hollands Clifts on the narrows of Patuxent River, to be on travelling Carriages to move occasionally, and that thirty Men be stationed to defend the Post.

That a Row Galley or vessell of Force properly manned and equipped be immediately procured and stationed at the Mouth of the River to act occasionally.

That a Barge of forty feet Keel, to row with Sixteen Ores and armed with two Swivels, be provided to coöperate with the other Force.

That a Whale Boat to look out, is also necessary.

That a three pound Cannon on each side the River with travelling Carriages, be provided and put under the Management and Conduct of not less than twenty-five Select or Other Militia for each Cannon, at or near the Mouth.

That Beacons be fixed at proper places to alarm.

Also that an Association or agreement be entered into by the Gentlemen now present, and such other Inhabitants of Saint Mary's, Calvert, Prince Georges, Charles and Anne Arundell Counties, as think proper to join with them, in this necessary Defence, whereby every Man shall bind himself each to the other, to carry the above Measures into execution. Which was read and concurred with.

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be rendered by the Chairman to Mr. Denistee, owner, and Mr. Ander, Commander of the Schooner *Resource*, for the assistance they have already given, and that, which they now again so friendly offer to this Meeting, for the Defence of the River. To assure them that this Meeting will whenever required, most readily return the Cannon

and Ammunition, they may think proper to furnish them with for the above purpose.

Ordered, That Mr. Rogers, Mr. Smith, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Tillard, and Mr. McPherson be a Committee to prepare and bring in an Association agreeable to the report of the Committee, for the immediate and expedient Defence of Patuxent River.

Mr. Rogers brings in and delivers the following Association, to wit, Whereas at a Meeting of number of respectable Gentlemen at Nottingham on Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1781, for the purpose of forming a plan for the Defence of Patuxent River against the Common enemy, it was agreed upon as follows, to wit, That as soon as may be and without loss of time, two Nine Pound Cannon be stationed at or near Hollands Clift on the Narrows of the above River, to be on travelling Carriages, to move occasionally and that thirty Men be stationed to defend the Post.

That a Row Galley or vessell of Force, properly manned and equipped, be immediately procured and stationed at the Mouth of the River to act occasionally.

That a Barge of forty feet keel to row with sixteen ores and armed with two Swivels, be provided to cooperate with the other Force. That a whale Boat to look out is also necessary.

That a three pound Cannon on each side the River, with travelling Carriages be provided and put under the management and conduct of not less than twenty-five Select or other Militia for each Cannon at or near the Mouth. That Beacons be fixed at proper places to alarm.

That Association or Agreement be entered into by the Gentlemen now present and such other Inhabitants of Saint Mary's, Calvert, Prince Georges, Charles and Anne Arundell Counties, as think proper to join with them in this necessary Defence, whereby every Man shall bind himself each to the other to carry the above measures into effectual execution, and that the proceedings of this and the former Meetings be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor and Council.

In pursuance whereof we the Subscribers hereby undertake and bind ourselves each to the other, to support this intended Defence

and carry the same into effectual execution in proportion to our respective Abilities, relying upon the Assurances of His Excellency the Governor and the Honble. Council heretofore made to Thomas Contee and William Allein, Esqrs., that the whole expence of such necessary Defence shall hereafter be defrayed out of the Publick Treasury of the State. Which was read and concurred with.

Ordered, That Capt. Wm. Bowie, jr., and Joseph Walker do apply to the owners of the four Cannon at Upper Marl'bro, and know from them, if they will dispose thereof, and on what terms, and that they make their report to this Meeting.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this and the former Meeting be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor and Council. This Meeting adjourns to Friday, the 4th May, 1781.

Fryday, May 4, 1781.

The Meeting attended according to Adjournment.

Thos. Contee, Esq. in absence of Coll. Fitzhugh is appointed Chairman.

On motion. Resolved that the clause in the Association, to wit, "That a three pound Cannon on each side of the River with travelling Carriages, be provided and put under the Management and Conduct of not less than 25 Select or other Militia for each Cannon at or near the Mouth" be expunged, and instead thereof, the following Clause be inserted to wit, That 25 Select or other Militia Men, with proper Officers, be stationed as a Guard on each side the River, and that a three pound Cannon on travelling Carriages be provided for each Guard.

Ordered, That Capt. Maynard, Mr. Weems, Mr. Allein, Mr. Leach, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Forbes, and Mr. Southeron, be a Committee of Purchases, to carry into execution the Resolves of this Meeting and that their Engagements be complyed with accordingly, also that their Riding and other expences in the prosecution thereof, be repaid them by this Meeting.

Ordered, That the necessary expences of the Secretary in attending this Meeting be also repaid him.

On motion, Resolved that the Committee of Purchases, do not exceed one thousand Hogsheads of Tobacco, or the value thereof, and that they make their Contracts on as long Credit as they consistently can.

Ordered, That the orders from the Governor and Council on Ignatius Taylor, Esq., for 30 Barrells Flour, on Mr. Shaw for 2 Nine pound Cannon, &c., &c., in favor of Messrs. Contee, and Allein be indorsed by them and delivered to the Committee of Purchases, and they are required, as soon as possible to have the Flour moved to some safe Place, to have the Cannon properly fixed, and sent to Holland Clifts on the Narrows of the River.

Ordered, That Thomas Gant, John F. A. Priggs, John Harrison, and Thos. Contee be a Committee to draw up rules and Regulations for this Meeting, and deliver the same to the next Meeting. This Meeting adjourns to Saturday the 12th instant to meet at Benedict in Charles County.

Benedict, Saturday, May 12, 1781.

The Meeting attended at this place according to adjournment. Present the following Members and Associators, to wit, Thos. Contee, Leon^{d}. Hollyday, Sen^{r}., Leon^{d}. Hollyday, Junior, Alexr. Howard Magruder, Rinaldo Johnson, John Perrie, Benj^{n}. Mckall, Edward Reynold, Benj^{n}. Mckall, the 4th., John Morton, Henry Southeron, Francis Wheatly, Wm. Wilkinson, James Smith, Michael Wallace, John Wheatly, Richard Wheatly, Saml. Maynard, John F. A. Priggs, Joseph Wilkinson, William Allein, & Richard Carnes, Thomas Contee, Esq., is appointed Chairman.

Mr. Rinaldo Johnson from the Committee of Purchases, brings in the following report, to wit, "That in compliance with the Instructions by the Board given to your Committee, and their anxiety to facilitate so laudable an undertaking, they proceeded to Baltimore, and there applyed for the Jack-a-Lanthorn, but on viewing her, your Committee were of opinion she wou'd by no means answer the purpose of this Board together with the price demanded for her. Your Committee further report that they have purchased the Schooner Nautilus, burthen about eighty-five

Tons fitted and found agreeable to the inventory hereto annexed, for which said Vessell and her Materials your Committee entered into a Contract of which the annexed is a true copy, and your Committee also returned the Bill of Sale for the said Schooner Nautilus and her Materials which is also annexed."

Invoice of Schooner Nautilus's Materials.

Hull with masts and yards compleat
1 Boat with 3 Ores
1 Main Sail
1 Foresail
1 Standing Jibb
1 Square Sail
2 Top Sails
1 Flying Jibb
1 Top Gallt. Sail
1 Ring Sail
2 Anchors & 2 Cables
2 Buoys & Buoy Ropes
1 Fish Hook
1 Cat Block
1 Binnacle, 2 Compasses
1 half hour Glass, ½ Min: Glass
1 Log Reel, 3 Lanthorns
1 Speaking Trumpet
1 hand lead line
2 Marling Spikes, 3 Crow Bars
2 Brooms, 10 Water Casks
Harness Tub, 2 Cans, 2 Kidds
3 Buckets, 1 Canhook
2 Iron Pots, 1 Ensign
1 Pennant, 2 Candlesticks
1 Frying Pan
2 Knives and Forks, 3 Spoons
2 Bowls, 2 Dishes
6 Plates
8 3 pound Cannon, with Tackles & Carriages compleat
70 @ 80 3 pound Ball
6 handspikes, 4 wormes & Ladles
8 Rammers, 6 Match Stafs
Some Match Rope
10 Pikes, 10 large Ores, some Langrage
1 Muskett, 1 Broad Ax, 1 Adze, 1 Saw
1 Chizzel, 1 Hammer
some Scupper Nails, some Pump Leather
2 Pumps, 2 Gallows
3 Spears, 2 Brakes
3 Lower Boxes
1 pump Hook
4 Bolts, 1 Bolt Hook
14 Iron Stanchions fore and aft and some white Paint

Signed

Dorsey Wheeler & Co^{y}.

Maryland Sct. May 10, 1781.

We Saml. Maynard and Renaldo Johnson Agents for, and appointed by the Board of Associators on Patuxent River, Do hereby acknowledge we have this day purchased (for the Board aforesaid) from Dorsey Wheeler and Company and Thos. Worthington, the schooner Nautilus as she now lays at Fells Point and agreeable to the Inventory delivered by them the said Dorsey Wheeler & Co^{y}. and Thomas Worthington, and we the said Saml. Maynard and Rinaldo Johnson, Agents as aforesaid do oblige ourselves and our Successors to pay the said Dorsey Wheeler & Co^{y}. and Thomas Worthington and their successors the quantity of three Hundred and Seventy-five thousand pound weight of good Merchantable crop Tobacco properly Inspected, each hogshead not to weigh less than Nine hundred and Fifty pounds weight clear of wood, and we do furthur oblige ourselves and our Successors to make the payments in the manner following : viz : One hundred thousand in two months, if demanded in One month, one other hundred and fifty thousand weight in three months if demanded in two months, and the remaining one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds weight in four months if demanded in three months, and we do further oblige ourselves and our Successors to pay the said three hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds weight of Tobacco on the River Patuxent from Benedict, upward, and as large a proportion as possible at the Upper warehouses on said River, and that we will not offer payment untill demanded by the said Dorsey Wheeler & Co^{y}. and Thos Worthington, which said Tobacco to be paid clear at any Expence, except Warehouse rent and Inspection. Witness our hands this 10th day of May, 1781, and in the fifth year of American Independance.

N. B. We Saml Maynard and Rinaldo Johnson do engage in the name of the Board aforesaid that no Tobacco shall be offered in payment, but what has been inspected since the 15th Sep^{r}. 1780.

We do hereby acknowledge to have this Day sold Saml. Maynard and Rinaldo Johnson, Esq^{rs}. the Schooner Nautilus with all

her Materials agreeable to the inventory delivered them by us, and we do warrant and defend the said Schooner and Materials to the said Saml. Maynard and Rinaldo Johnson, Esq[rs]. and their Successors against all manner of persons claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said Vessell or Materials. Witness our hand this 10th May, 1781.

Signed

Dorsey Wheeler & Co[y].
Agents for the Schooner Nautilus.

Which was read and concurred with.

Resolved, That John David be appointed Commander of the Schooner Nautilus and that the Secretary write to him to acquaint him thereof.

Ordered, That Saml. Maynard and Rinaldo Johnson or either of them be a Committee to assist and direct Capt. David in manning and getting the Schooner Nautilus round from Baltimore to Patuxent.

The following Resolves, vizt :

Resolved by the Meeting that a Committee be appointed to consist of fifteen Members, three from each County, who have or may hereafter sign the Association heretofore entered into, and that they be a sufficient body to do Business, and whatever Measures be adopted and carried into execution by them or by a majority of them, shall be binding upon the whole of the Associators as fully and amply as if the whole had been present and that no person act on this Committee until he has signed such Association.

Resolved, That a President be appointed out of the Body, and that no Member shall use any reviling speeches nor deliver his opinion or speak on any subject unless he shall stand up and direct to the President.

Resolved, That their hours of Meeting to do Business be at eleven O'Clock in the Morning, and that they proceed to Business as soon as a majority with the President shall meet, and whatever may be done or whatever Contracts or Engagements may be

entered into by such Majority shall be effectual and binding on the whole.

Resolved, That no Member shall be absent at the Hours of meeting or place appointed after eight of the Members are met according to the order of sitting under the penalty of such Fine as the President shall impose, not exceeding Four dollars of the new Emition unless upon excuse as the President shall admit, nor shall any Member depart without leave of the Majority.

Resolved, That no person speak in the Committee above once on any debate without leave declared by the President, and not more than one speak at a time; if two or more rise to speak at the same time, the President shall appoint who shall speak first and no Member shall interrupt another untill the Gentleman speaking hath ended.

Resolved, That in case of sickness, other disability or non-attendance of the President, at the time appointed, a Vice-President be chosen by the Members attending, and they proceed to business without delay, and their proceedings be as binding and effectual in every respect as if the whole Members had been present, and that the President shall be subject for non-attendance to a fine not exceeding Six Dollars of the new Emition, at the discretion of the attending Members or a Majority of them, unless upon excuse as they shall admit of.

Resolved, That the President or Vice-President as the case may be, with a Majority of the attending Members, shall adjourn their Meeting to any place or day they think proper and that any Associator not appointed a Member of this Committee, may attend from time to time, at his discretion, and shall have the same priviledge of speech therein as any other person appointed a Member.

Resolved, That all Matters determined by the Committee, be by a Majority of Votes, and that every question resolved upon by them shall be binding upon the whole and that not less than a Majority of the Committee proceed to do business, unless to adjourn the Meeting to a further day and place.

Resolved, That if any person who shall be appointed on this Committee shall refuse to act, or upon death, removal or resigna-

tion, some person or persons, be appointed out of the County where such Vacancy may happen, by a Majority of the Committee.

Were read and unanimously approved of.

Ordered, That Coll. George Plater, Ignatius Fenwick, & Wm. Kilgour, Esquires, of Saint Mary's, Coll. Fitzhugh, Wm. Allein, & Walter Smith, Esqrs., of Calvert, Thos. Contee, Leon^{d}. Hollyday, Sen^{r}., and John Rogers, Esq^{r}. of Prince Georges, Wm. Wilkinson, John Forbes, and Henry Boarman of Charles, Thomas Tilyard, John Thomas and David Weems, Esquires, of Anne Arundell, Counties, be a Committee to carry into execution the above resolves, and to act agreeable thereto, untill the Second Monday in August next, and at that time to lay their Proceedings before the Associators, or as many as may attend at Benedict; and 'tis hoped and expected as many will attend as conveniently can.

Whereas, it may be thought proper to have this Meeting called or known by some certain appelation, for diverse Reasons, we therefore recommend for the future it be stiled and titled, the Board of Patuxent Asssociators.

Ordered, That the Secretary make and sign a fair Copy of the Proceedings of this and the two former Meetings and deliver it to the Chairman, to be by him transmitted to the Governor and Council. The Board adjourns to the Second Monday in August next, then to meet at this place.

A True Copy. John Harrison,
Secretary to the Board of Associators.

Prince Georges County, Patuxent River,
May 26, 1781.

Gentlemen—

I am honored with an order, from the Committee of Patuxent Associators, to transmit to your Excellency and Honors, their Institution and Proceedings.

The Schooner Nautilus is purchased, Copy of the Contract, &c. inclosed. A Barge and whale Boat are Still wanting to Compleat

the plan. The Schooner is still laying at Baltimore, we did expect to have had her by this time in readiness to act on the River, but the Person who was appointed to the Command, has engaged himself in another Vessell for the defence of our Bay, so that we have a Commander to provide.

Shou'd we be so happy to meet the Approbation of your Excellency, & Honors be pleased to favor us with your direction & advice. It was thought a Vessell was wanting for immediate defence, shou'd a Row Galley be thought more proper for the purpose, the Schooner may serve untill one can be purchased or built, and we have little reason to doubt but the Schooner may be sold six months hence for the first purchase, shou'd it be found expedient.

Permit us to hint that (we are informed) a Law passed last Session for erecting a Fort on Drum point at the Mouth of Patuxent for the defence thereof; if That expence is not gone into and other Measures can be adopted of equal or inferior charge to answer as beneficial and salutary consequences, we humbly conceive the Publick will not be injured, and we shall be willing and ready to lend every assistance in our power.

As the General Assembly are now Sitting if your Excellency & Honors, think proper, and our Proceedings are worthy their notice, you'l do us the favor to lay them before our Legislature. We are desirous to be ascertained if our charges and Expences are to be reimbursed by the Publick, in our opinion it tends to the Publick weel to disappoint and frustrate the common Enemy in their diabolical machinations, whereby they are enriched and enabled to war against United States, happen it in whatever quarter.

We know not at what hour the Enemy cometh, therefore no time should be lost to meet the implacable foe. The Committee wish to be honored with a speedy answer. In future they will conduct themselves thereby. In behalf of the Committee, I am with sentiments of highest respect and esteem, your devoted and most obedient Servant,

Thos. Contee, Chairman.

REVIEWS AND NOTES.

Maryland under the Commonwealth; a chronicle of the years 1649-1658, by Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D. Baltimore, 1911 (Johns Hopkins University Studies).

This monograph, together with the *Beginnings of Maryland*, and *Maryland during the English Civil Wars* by the same author covers the same period as Bozman's History. Being in the form of a chronicle it is far more readable than the earlier work; and embracing as it does all the documentary evidence furnished by the publication of our *Archives*, it should be a definitive work. The appendix contains a summary of the principal cases tried in the Provincial Court, 1649–1658.

The Story of Maryland Politics, by Frank Richardson Kent, Baltimore, 1911. 393 pp. $3.00 net.

This volume is a compilation of the sketches published serially in the *Sun* during the past year and recites in an entertaining way the political history of the State from 1864 to the present time. Mr. Kent's long connection with the staff of the *Sun* and his legislative experience at Annapolis, particularly qualify him for the performance of such a task, but it is doubtful if the whole story has yet been told. An adequate index would have added greatly to the value of the book.

The Letters of Richard Henry Lee, edited by James Curtis Ballagh. Vol. I. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1911. 467 pp. $2.50 net.

The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America is doing a real service in financing works of this character, which ordinarily cannot meet the expense of publication.

The letters in this volume cover the period from 1762 to 1778, some of them, especially the Purviance letters have been printed in other places. Considering that a number of the letters are dated from Baltimore and that many references to Maryland affairs may be found in them, there is surprisingly little of local interest.

Archives of Maryland. Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, August 10, 1753—March 20, 1761. Letters to Governor Horatio Sharpe, 1754–1765. Edited by William Hand Browne, Baltimore, 1911.

The thirty-first volume of the Archives of Maryland is now ready for distribution to subscribers and the public. About two-thirds of the administration of Governor Sharpe is covered by this issue, during which time the Boundary troubles required much consideration; Braddock's tragic expedition took place; and the anti-Catholic agitation was much in evidence.

The letters to Governor Sharpe were discovered by Colonel Oswald Tilghman, former Secretary of State, and forwarded to the Society by his successor, Secretary N. Winslow Williams.

St. Paul's Church and Parish, Ellicott City, Maryland, by Brother Fabrician of Jesus. Il., 183 pp. [Baltimore, 1911].

This volume contains in addition to the history of the parish, a considerable number of personal sketches of former pastors and other religious; notes on distinguished parishioners; and eleven appendices containing parish records, etc. It is illustrated with a number of half-tone engravings.

Rafinesque; a sketch of his life with bibliography, by T. J. Fitzpatrick. Des Moines, 1911. 241 pp.

The major portion of this volume is bibliographical and the sketch of Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, financier, naturalist and traveller is merely introductory to the bibliography. Rafinesque

tramped through Maryland on several of his many journeys and at least two of his works were published in Baltimore.

Rodney's Diary and other Delaware Records, by C. H. B. Turner. 148 pp. Philadelphia, 1911.

The diary of the Hon. Daniel Rodney covers 40 pages of this volume, and extends from 1813 to 1829; following the diary is "The affair at Lewes"; and the remainder of the volume is made up of abstracts of wills, Bible records and state papers. Some 23 Maryland wills are abstracted.

The Representative Authors of Maryland, by Henry E. Shepherd. New York, Whitehall Publishing Co., 1911. 234 pp. $1.50.

This work, for which the Randall Literary-Memorial Association stands sponsor, is one that has long been needed and it is a pity that it has not been better done. Being bio-bibliographical and critical in form, it is complete in no department and is marred by a number of blunders not to be laid at the door of the compositor. The critical estimates are curiously uncritical and consist principally of a lavish use of extravagant adjectives, applied impartially to all and sundry. The mechanical execution of the work is as unsatisfactory as the text.

The *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for July, concludes the List of Emigrants from England, which has been running through several numbers. In May, 1775, the *Isabella* brought to Maryland two indented servants and "seventy-five convicts from Bristol Jail"; the *Baltimore* brought to Baltimore forty-nine Redemptioners; the *Nancy* brought to Baltimore ninety-eight Redemptioners of whom nineteen were women: the *Mary* brought in twelve men and fourteen women indented servants; the *Fortune* seventy-six servants and the *Beaufort* twenty-seven; concerning the last consignment a note informs us that

"these people are all going to settle at Maryland, but being Germans could not sufficiently understand them to get further information of their ages and other particulars."

The *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, for July, contains some new Logan letters, parts of which deal with Maryland affairs in 1733.

The *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, for July, contains an instalment of the genealogy of the Brent family, all concerning the Charles county Brents.

In the fifth series of *Yale Biographies and Annals*, ed. by F. B. Dexter, five biographies of local interest appear, namely, Thomas P. Grosvenor (1800), Littleton P. Dennis (1803), Noah Porter (1803), Samuel B. Beach (1805) and Joel Page (1805).

The Society has received from the A. S. Abell Co., publishers of the *Sun*, a file of fifty-two volumes of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, 1836–1864; and eight volumes of the *Dollar Newspaper*, 1843–1861.

The following Washington county church records have been copied and indexed for the Society: St. Paul's Church, 1807–1849, 158 pp.; Salem Reformed Church, 1774–1783, 62 pp.; Church Book for the Reformed Congregation, Hagerstown, Md., 1766–1807, 214 pp.

Permanent organization of the Washington County Historical Society was effected August 12th by the adoption of the report submitted by a committee of which Mayor J. McPherson Scott was chairman.

Officers were elected as follows: H. S. Bomberger, Boonsboro, President; John P. Smith, Sharpsburg, first vice-president; Rev.

Dr. J. Spangler Kieffer, Hagerstown, second vice-president; E. P. Cohill, Hancock, third vice-president; former Judge William J. Witzenbacher, fourth vice-president; Charles D. Wagaman, fifth vice-president; J. McPherson Scott, sixth vice-president; W. R. Hamilton, secretary, and Thompson A. Brown, treasurer.

The meeting was held at the Washington County Free Library and was largely attended. A constitution has been prepared for adoption after the society shall have been formally incorporated.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

The New England Historic Society has issued the following appeal; and as the conditions surrounding our own Society and collections are so like those of the Boston Society, that we must soon issue a similar appeal for aid, we are glad to assist in giving the movement publicity by reprinting the appeal in full.

"The New England Historic Genealogical Society, of Boston, Massachusetts, founded in 1844 and the oldest society of its kind in the United States, having the largest historical and genealogical library in this country and one which could never be replaced, has reached a crisis in its history calling for immediate action.

"Its combustible building, an old dwelling-house remodelled many years ago, not only is inadequate to hold the priceless collections of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and newspapers, some of which have already had to go into storage in an unused stable at the rear of the house, but has been condemned as *unsafe* to carry any further weight upon its floors and walls. This prevents any addition to the bookshelves, and necessitates that all meetings of members be held outside the Society's house.

"A modern, fire-proof building with metal fittings is needed *at once*, and this appeal is made to every person of New England ancestry, and others, for funds with which to erect it and carry on the valuable work of the Society. The Society owns land upon Beacon Hill, Boston, with an entrance to the same through

a building which it has recently purchased in Ashburton Place. The land adjoins the Boston University School of Law and is situated near and midway between the State House and the new Court House. A suitable structure can be erected and equipped for about $100,000; and an additional permanent endowment of $50,000 will be required to meet increased expenses and for enlarging the field of publication.

"The Society's library has always been freely open to the public, is visited and consulted by people from all parts of the world, and is almost daily taxed to its full capacity. Membership includes both men and women.

"Here is an opportunity for sons and daughters of New England, no matter where they live, to help in preserving and publishing the records of their sterling ancestors; and here is an excellent chance to give money as a memorial to some individual or family, either towards the building or endowment, for a special room or alcove, or for equipment or publishing. Sums in *any amount* will be welcome, and should be sent to the Treasurer, Charles Knowles Bolton, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, who will answer any inquiry."

MARYLAND

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VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

[St. Ann's Parish, originally known as Middle Neck Parish, was one of thirty-five which were established by "An Act for the service of Almighty God and the establishment of the Protestant Religion within this province," passed in 1692 (*Archives*, 13 : 425), but by reason of the loss of the first twelve pages of the Vestry records, the exact date of its organization cannot be established.

In the Proceedings of the Council, October 23, 1696 (*Archives*, 23 : 19), the following appears : "Ann Arrundell County is Divided into ffour parishes viz[t] Herring Creek. South River. Middle Neck & Broad Neck . . Middle Neck Parish is Scituated betwixt South River and Severn River. Vestrymen for the s[d] Parish Chosen &[ca] Viz[t] Mr Thomas Bland, Mr Richard Wharfield, Mr Jacob Harness, Mr. Wm. Brown, Mr. Corne Howard. Taxables 374"

"An Act for appointing persons to Treat with Workmen for the building a Church att the Porte of Annapolis" passed at the session of June–July, 1699, may be found in the *Archives*, 22:580. Further details as to this parish may be had from Rev. Ethan Allen's "Historical Notices of St. Ann's Parish" and Riley's "Ancient City," p. 68. Some notes concerning the Rev. Peregrine Coney, the first incumbent of St. Ann's were printed in this *Magazine*, 5:290, 291.]

At a Vestry held for St. Ann's Parish the 14[th] day of March An[o] Dom. 1712. Present, The reverend M[r] Edw[d] Butler, Sam[l] Young, Esq ., Thos. Bordley, Esq[r]., M[r] Jn[o] Gresham, M[r] Evan Jones. The reverend M[r] Edw[d] Butler produced to the Vestry the following Instrum[t], viz.

Maryl^{d} ss.

Edw^{d} Lloyd Esq^{r}., Presid^{t} of her Majesty's Hon^{r}able Council within this Province.

To the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Ard^{ll} County, greeting.

Whereas the reverend M^{r} Edw^{d} Butler as Orthodox minister of the Church of Engl^{d} is recommended to me as such from the R^{t} Hon^{r}able & right Reverend Father in God Henry by Divine permission Lord Bishop of London & Diocesan of this Province.

I doe hereby appoint the s^{d} M^{r} Edward Butler to be rector of the Parish and direct y^{e} to pay him the forty ℔ poll therein ariseing allotted for the Support of the Clergy dated at the Citty of Annapolis the 7th day of March 17$^{12/3}$.

Edw^{d} Lloyd.

W^{ch} being produced & read is ordered to be Entred as above and the s^{d} M^{r} Butler is admitted into the Rectory of the Parish according to the tenor thereof. Ordered th^{t} M^{r} Rich^{d} Martin be admitted as Clerk of the Vestry by takeing the oaths according to Law.

[p. 2] At a vestry held for S^{nt} Ann's Parish on the 6th day of Aprill 1713. Present, The Reverend M^{r} Edw^{d} Butler, M^{r} Thom^{s} Bordley, M^{r} Joseph Hill, M^{r} John Gresham, M^{r} Evan Jones, Vestrymen. Severall of the Parishioners being met have dismiss'd from the Vestry (according to their own requests) M^{r} Gresham & M^{r} Jones, & in their Roome have Chosen M^{r} John Beale & M^{r} Thom^{s} Major. They have Likewise Chosen instead of M^{r} Thom^{s} Docwray & M^{r} Caleb Dorsey, M^{r} Albert Greening and M^{r} Cadwad^{r} Edwards, Church Wardens for this present year.

May 12: 1713. At a Vestry held for St. Ann's Parish. Present, The Revnd M^{r} Edward Butler, M^{r} Thom^{s} Bordly, M^{r} John Beale, M^{r} Thom^{s} Major.

That M^{r} Cadwallader Edwards and M^{r} Albert^{s} Greening last Easter being elected Church wardens, and the above named M^{r} John Beale and M^{r} Thomas Major being then also Elected

Vestrymen, and having before Mr Thomas Bordly one of the Justices of Annapolis taken the oaths for the true performance of their Office of vestrymen, as also the other Oaths appointed by Law appear'd and took their places in the sd vestry as above. And the same vestry.

[p. 3] Doctr Major had an order upon the Shereife for nine hundred and twenty five pounds of Tobacco for nine ells and one quarter of fine Holland for the Parish use. Likewise that the Clerk of the Parish had an order for four hundred pounds of Tobacco for extraordinary Service in toleing the bell to Prayers.

Likewise Richd Martin being admitted Clerk of the Vestry at the same time tooke the oaths According to Law. Mr Edward Rumney of this Parish Ship Carpenter comes and says tht his Assignment of one Half of his Pew in this Parish being numbred 17 to Mr Caddw Edwards his heires and Assignes may be Entred upon the Registry Book. Which upon the Sd Edwd Rumney Prays an acknowledgmt of having recd from the sd Caddr Edwards a sufficient Consideration, therefore is Ordrd to be Entred according to the end tht such half part may for Ever hereafter be to be the Proper Estate of the sd Caddr Edwards and his heires.

May the 14th 1713. Recd of Edwd Butler two silver Flaggons, two pattens, one Chalice, one large plate, one Holland Table cloath and Three Napkins, being the furniture of the Communion Table of the Parish of St. Ann.

Witness my hand
Caddr Edwards.

[p. 4] Att a Vestry held for St Ann's Parish on friday the 4th of Decembr 1713. Present, Samll Young Esqr., Mr Thoms Bordley, Mr Joseph Howard, Mr John Beale.

Ordered tht the Sherreife of An Arrundell County Pay to Richard Bickerdike the sum of one Thousand Pounds of Tobacco for Efficiating the Office of a Clerke of the sd Parish out of the forty ℔ Poll.

The Vestry Dr to Mr Caddr Edwards to two Posts and a sill for the Church Gate.

To a Locusts Sill and new Tennants for the Church doore to mending the Funt, £2: 6s.

To Eleven Bottles of Wine at four shillgs ℔ Bottle, £2..4s.

At a Vestry held for St Ann's Parish Decbr 12, 1713. Present, Saml Young Esqr., Mr Thoms Bordley, Mr John Beale. At the same vestry was Chosen instead of Dr Thoms Major who is dead & Mr Joseph Howard removd out of this Parish Mr Robt Lusby and George Valentine vestrymen in their roome.

Isabella Moore Complaines tht tho' she has had an order from the Late Revd Edwd Butler[1] Minister of the Parish drawn upon the Sheriff of the County to pay her one thousand pounds of Tobacco out of the forty ℔ poll in his hands due the sd Butler for the year 1713 wch order he has Refus'd to accept Tho' he had [p. 5] sufficient thereof in his hands. And upon her Complaint it is declared by the vestry herof tht as the forty ℔ pole was due to the sd Butler it was Likewise due to his Order and tht on the Sheriffs Refusall to Pay the sd Order It be deem'd a deniall of Payment of such sume as Part of the forty ℔ Pole. And therefore tis ordered tht He be prosecuted for such non payment in Case he further Refuses to make the same Payment.

The Vestry having made application to the Revd Mr Jacob Henderson to serve this Parish now in this time of vacancy. And having assured him of their utmost Endeavours to Procure for him the Just dues to such Service and the utmost of what the Law will allow. Do Hereby Resolve tht the full forty ℔ Pole be allowed to the sd Mr Henderson from this time for such service in proportion to the time of service. Tht the same shall be approved of by the Honble President and her Majesty's Councill here as a Legal Allowance, on which Proposall the sd Mr Henderson promises his service.

The vestry adjourned till Saturday being the 19th of this Impr.

Ordered tht notice be given to the sheriff to bring in his Accnt on Penalty of being shed.

At a Vestry held for St. Ann's Parish on Saturday 19th 1713.

[1] Died November 9, 1713.

Present, Sam[ll] Young Esq[r]., M[r] Thom[s] Bordley, M[r] John Beale. Ordered that the Sheriff of Ann Arrundell County have once more notice given him of the meeting of the Vestry which is [p. 6] Appointed to be on Saturday the 2[d] day of January next & th[t] notwithstanding the frequent dissappointments the Vestry have met with for want of his accounting with th[m] they are yet desirous to deferr the taking any vigourous Course of Law Against him on th[t] occasion untill the next meeting afore mentioned, but th[t] unless he meet th[m] and Acc[nt] with th[m] or lodge his Accounts under his hand with the Register of the Vestry in the mean time such manner of proceeding be no longer delayed against him. Ordered th[t] the Vestry be adjourned till the 2[d] day of January next.

At a Vestry held for S[t] Ann's Parish on Saturday 2[d] day of Jonuary 1713. Present, Sam[ll] Young Esq[r]., M[r] Thom[s] Bordley, M[r] Joseph Hill, M[r] John Beale. At which Vestry the Sherriff brought in his Acc[ts] and was ordered by the above Vestrymen to be entred.

1711. M[r] Thom[s] Gassaway High Sheriff of A. A[ll] County D[r] to the Vestry of St. Ann's parish.

To the ball. due from M[r] Jn[o] Gresham late Sheriff in 1710 if allow'd by s[d] Gassaway is of the 40 ℔ pole, ...	2652	
Of the 10 ℔ pole in 1710, ...	3285	
To the 10 ℔ pole of 426 taxables in 1711, .	4260	
	10197	
[p. 7] 1712. The same Gassaway D[r] to the same Vestry to the above ballance acc[o] in 1711, ...		6322
to the 10 ℔ pole of 418 taxables, ...		4180
		10502

1713. The same Gassaway D[r] to the same Vestry to the above balance in 1712, . 8536.

℔ Con[tr] C[r]

℔ Salery of 4260 at 5 ℔ C[t]. is 213

℔ order'd to Edm^{d} Benson Clk. of the Vestry, . .		500
℔ order'd to Rich^{d} Bickerdike for extraordinary Service in tolling the bell for prayers on week days, . .		400
℔ d^{o} to Sam^{l} Young Esq^{r} for Cash 1..12..2 Curr^{t} disburst toward pay for the bible & prayer book ov^{r} & above the 10£ given by Coll^{nl} Hammond for the purchase thereof,		866
℔ d^{o} to D^{r} Thom^{s} Major, Churchwarden for Holland for a Surplice, ...		1296
℔ d^{o} to s^{d} Major for Wine and other Parish disbursements,		600
		3875
℔ ballance due to the Vestry, ...		6322
		10197
℔ the 5 ℔ C^{t} of 4180 is	209	
℔ orderd to M^{r} Thom^{s} Bordley late Church Warden for Wine, ...	432	
℔ d^{o} to D^{r} Thom^{s} Major for Holland for Comūnion table Linnen, ...	925	
℔ d^{o} to Rich^{d} Bickerdike for tolling the bell as above, ...	400	
	1966	
℔ ballance due on this Acc^{nt} to the parish, . .	8536	
	10502	
[p. 8] ℔ order'd to M^{r} Cadw^{r} Edwards for work done to the Church & Church yard gates and for disbursem^{ts} for wine as ℔ his Acc^{t} filed, . .	1080	
℔ what is order^{d} to M^{r} Amos Garrott ad^{r} of M^{r} Butler for Rich^{d} Martins Service as Cl^{k} of the Vestry from the 14 of March till the 9th of Nov^{br} when p^{d}, ...	323	
℔ d^{o} to M^{r} Thom^{s} Docrea late Churchwarden, .	978	
		2381
		6155
		8536

D^{o} Sherriff D^{o}

℔ ordr on him to pay Richard Bickerdike for tolling the bell for the year 1713 when pd, . . 400
℔ ordr to Richd Martin for fire wood paper & other matters when pd, ... 200

600

℔ ballance due to the Vestry after the preceeding orders, ... 5555

6155

1710. Mr John Gresham Sher: of Ann Arrundell County Dr to St Ann's Parish.

To the 40 ℔ poll of 430 taxables, . . 17200
[p. 9] ℔ Contr Cr lb. Tobo
℔ the 5 ℔ Ct of 17200, ... 860
℔ ordr to pay Mr Joseph Colebatch one half of the 40 ℔ poll for his service from the eighth day of June till the eighth day of April 1711, . . 6880
1712. March 14th ℔ ordr to pay Wornall Hunt Esqr Attorney in fact of Mr James Wotton late incumbent for 5 months Service in the Parrish, 6808

14548

℔ the ball. of this Accnt Carried to Vestrys Account in 1711, ... 2652

17200

This Account of the 40 ℔ pole for the year 1710 settled this fourth day of December Anno Domini Seventeen hundred and thirteen.

At a Vestry held for St. Ann's Parish Feb. 27th 1713. Present, The Revnd Mr Jacob Henderson, Saml Young, Esqr., Mr Joseph Hill, Mr John Beale, Mr George Valentine, Mr Robert Lusby, Mr Thoms Bordley. Then was sworne Mr Robt Lusby and Mr George Valentine Vestrymen and tooke their Places accordingly. Resolv'd the Vestry meet again on Saturday the sixth of March.

[p. 10] At a Vestry held for St. Ann's Parish March 6th 1713. Present, the Revrd Mr Jacob Henderson, Saml Young Esqr., Mr Thoms Bordly, Mr Joseph Hill, Mr John Beale, Mr Robt Lusby, Mr George Valentine, Vestrymen. The Vestry being mett have requested the Reverndˢ Mr Jacob Henderson to shew his Licence from the Revnd the Lord Bishop of London and Likewise his instrument in the nature of an induction (it being directed to the Vestry from his Honr the President) Which are order'd to be recorded and are as follows.

Henricus, Permissione Divina, Londinensis Episcopus, Dilecto nobis in Christo Jacobi Henderson Salutem & gratiam: ad peragendum officium Capellani in Virginiâ vel alibi in partibus Americanis in precibus communibus aliisque Ministeriis ecclesiasticis ad officium Capellani pertinentibus Juxta formam discriptam in libro publicarum precum. Authoritate Parliamenti hujus inclyti Regni Angliæ, in ea parte edit & provis, & Canones & Constitutiones in ea parte legitime stablitas & publicatas & non aliter neque alio modo tibi de cujus fidelitate morum integritate, literarum scientio sana doctrina & diligentia plurimum confidimus (præstito primitus per te Juramento tam de agnoscendo Regiam supremam Majestatem, juxta vim, formam, et effectum statuti Parliamenti dicti Regni Angliæ in ea parte edit & provis quam de Canonica Obedientia nobis & Successoribus nostris in omnibus [p. 11] licitis & honestis per te præstanda & exhibenda subscriptisq per te tribus illis articulis mentionatis in tricessimo sexto Capitulo libri constitutionum sive Canonum Ecclesiasticorum Anno Dom. 1604 Regia Authoritate editorum & promulgatorum) licentiam & facultatem nostram concedimus & impartimus per præsente ad nostrum bene placitum duntaxat duraturum: In cujus rei Testimonium sigillum nostrum (quo in similibus plerunq utimur) præsentibus appeni fecimus. Dat. 15 die Junii annoq dom. 1710.

Maryland ss. Edward Lloyd Esqr Prst of her Mats Honble Councill in this her Majys province &c.

To the Gentn of the Vestry of St Ann's Parish in Ann Arrundell County Greeting. Whereas yr Parish is now repre-

sented to me to be vacant of an Incumbent, upon the death of the Rev^{d} M^{r} Edward Butler late Rector thereof and forasmuch as the Revnd M^{r} Jacob Henderson, an Orthodox Minister of the Church of England (tho not particularly Recommended to me by the R^{t} Revnd the Lord Bishop of London Diocesian of this Province) has applyed to me to be appointed to your parish, on due Consideration thereof & well hoping to promote the service of Almighty God, and the spirituall Welfare of y^{r} parish have thought fitt & do hereby recom̄end the s^{d} M^{r} Jacob Henderson to Efficiate in y^{r} Church as minister thereof untill such times as his Lordp. the L^{d} Bishop of London shall signifie his approbation or Dislike thereof.

Given under my hand this 8th day of February in the 12th year of her Majesty's Reign Anno Dom. 1713.

Edward Loyd.

[p. 12] At a Vestry held for St. Ann's Parish March 29th 1714. Present, The Revnd M^{r} Jacob Henderson, Sam^{ll} Young Esq^{r}, M^{r} Thom^{s} Bordley, M^{r} George Valentine. The Vestry having mett being on Easter Monday have made Choice of M^{r} Benjamin Tasker and M^{r} Will^{m} Mecubbins in Roome of M^{r} Cadw^{dr} Edwards & M^{r} Ab^{t} Greening Church Wardens, M^{r} Rich^{d} Warfield and M^{r} Caleb Dorsey Vestry men instead of Samuel Young Esq^{r} and M^{r} Robert Lusby, the Vestry having adjourned till Saturday being the 10th of Aprill.

At a Vestry held for S^{t} Ann's Parish on Saturday the 10th of Ap^{ll} 1714. Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r} Jacob Henderson, M^{r} John Beale, M^{r} Caleb Dorsey, M^{r} Rich^{d} Warfield, M^{r} Will^{m} Mecubbins. Before M^{r} John Beale as Justice of the Peace Then was sworne M^{r} Will^{m} Mecubbins Church Warden in the stead of M^{r} Albert Greening was Likewise sworne M^{r} Caleb Dorsey and M^{r} Rich^{d} Warfield Vestry Men and tooke their Places Accordingly.

Att a Vestry held the first of May 1714. Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r} Jacob Henderson, M^{r} Thomas Bordley, M^{r} Joseph Hill, [p. 13] M^{r} John Beale. The s^{d} M^{r} Henderson produces the following Instrument w^{ch} is order'd to be Enter'd and is as follows. Viz.

Maryland ss. Edward Lloyd Esq^{r} President of her Ma^{tys} Councill &c.

To the Gentlemen of the Vestry of S^{t} Ann's Parish in Ann Arrundell County Greeting.

Whereas the Revnd M^{r} Jacob Henderson an orthodox Minister of the Church of England was sent and Recommended by the late Lord Bishop of London & Diocesan of this Province to Officiate as such in any part of America I do therefore hereby Recomend and appoint the s^{d} Jacob Henderson to be Rector of your Parish and direct you to receive him as Incumbent thereof, and will you to aiding and assisting to him in all things becomeing, to the end he may receive the full benefitts & perquisitts to his office appertaining together with the forty pounds of Tobacco ℔ pole arising within the Parish af^{d}. Given at the City of Annapolis this 17th Day of Aprill in the 13th year of the Reign of our Soveraign Lady Queen Ann of Great Brittain &c. Annoq Dom: 1714.

Edw^{d} Lloyd.

1714. D^{r} The Sheriff of Ann Arundell L. Gassaway C^{r}

To the ball^{e} brought from the Acc^{t} in 1713,	5555	1714. Sept^{r} the 11th ℔ or^{d} to Edw^{d} Coyle Assignee of R^{d} Martin if p^{d}, ...	330
		℔ ord^{r} to Henry Carter-glaz[ier] for his acc^{t} in full, . . .	924
			1254
		℔ ball. due,	4301
			5555
[p. 14] M^{d} the said Sher. D^{r} to more of the Subscriptions rec^{d} viz. of M^{r} Benj. Tasker, . .	300	℔ Sall^{ry} at 10 ℔ Cent .	45
W^{m} Anderson plaisterer,	50	ball. on y^{r} Acc^{t}, . .	405
R^{d} Pawson, . .	100		450
	450		

Att a Vestry held for S^{t} Ann's Parish at the Vestry house of the s^{d} parish this Eleventh day of Sept^{r} Anno Dom. 1714. Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r} Jacob Henderson Rect^{r}, Thomas Bordley, M^{r} Joseph Hill, M^{r} John Beale, M^{r} Geo. Valentine, M^{r} Richard Warfield & M^{r} Caleb Dorsey, Vestrymen, M^{r} Benjamin Tasker & M^{r} W^{m} Maccubbin, Church Wardens. Who upon M^{r} Martins removal out of the parts who was late Clerk of the Vestry proceed to the Choice of a new one. And make choice of Richard Bickerdike who being present accepts thereof and is required to take the usuall oaths, who Takes the same accordingly and is admitted.

At a Vestry held for S^{t} Ann's Parish at the Vestry House of the said Parish this 4th Day of Dec^{r} 1714. Present, the Rev^{d} M^{r} Samuel Skippon, M^{r} Thomas Bordley, M^{r} Joseph Hill, M^{r} John Beale, M^{r} George Valentine, Vestrymen. The said M [p. 15] Samuel Skippon produces the following Instru^{t} which is order'd to be entred & is as follows, viz.

Maryland ss.

John Hart Esq^{r}, Cap^{t} General and Govern^{r} in Chief in and over this his Ma^{tys} Province &c. To the Gent. of the Vestry of S^{t} Ann's Parish in Ann Arundel County, Greeting.

Whereas the Rev^{d} M^{r} Samuel Skippon has been sent and recommended to me by the R^{t} Rev^{d} Father in God John by Divine Permission Lord Bp. of London and Diocesan of this Province to officiate here as an Orthodox Minister of the Church of England. I do hereby present and appoint the said M^{r} Samuel Skippon to be rector of Your Parish, and do require you to receive him as such and to be aiding and assisting to him in all things as becometh, to the End that he may receive the full Benefit of the forty Pounds of Tob^{o} ℔ Poll rais'd for the support of the minister of your Parish, and all other Rights & Perquisites to his said office belonging. Dated at the City of Annapolis the first day of Nov^{r} in the first year of the Reign of our Soverraign Lord King George, of Great Britain &c. Annoq. Dom. 1714.

John Hart.

John Beale one of the Aldermen of the City of Annapolis

administers the severall Oaths appointed by Act of parliament to be Taken instead of the Oath of alegiance & Supremacy, and the Oath of abjuration to the Rev^{d} M^{r} Samuel Skippon, M^{r} Joseph Hill and Richard Bickerdike, who take the same and severally subscribe the af^{d} Oath of Abjuration and Test.

Also Ordered That Rich^{d} Bickerdike Clk of the Vestry give [p. 16] notice th^{t} Sarah Pinckney & James Frost and George Mansil and Sarah Norwood appeare before the next Vestry to answer unto such matters as shall be objected ag^{t} them upon the suspition of Incontinency the s^{d} Vestry being appointed to be held on thursday the 16th ins^{t}.

Att a Vestry held for S^{t} Ann's Parish this 16th day of Dec^{r} Anno Dom. 1714. Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r} Samuel Skippon Rector, Thomas Bordley, M^{r} John Beale, M^{r} George Valentine & M^{r} Caleb Dorsey Vestrymen, M^{r} Benj^{n} Tasker, Church-warden.

The Sheriff of Ann Arundell M^{r} Thomas Reynolds produces his Acc^{t} of the ten ℔ poll this present year & Desires he may be

Charged D^{r}	℔ Contra. C^{r}
To the 10 ℔ poll of 430 taxables, . . 4300	℔ Sall^{ry} at 5 ℔ Cent. . 215

James Frost and Sarah Pinckney being suspected of living incontinently together & having been sum̄oned to appear on th^{t} account appear accordingly and being Examined what they had to offer in Excuse of such suspition say nothing material in their Excuse but rather increase than abate the aforementioned Suspition and there upon 'tis the op^{n} of the Vestry that in case of any future Cohabitation betwixt them or of any frequenting each other's company they ought to be proceeded against and be as lyable to conviction as if she were sufficiently proved a Lewd woman.

M^{r} Salathiel Quinny being summon'd on the like Suspition for living with a woman he pretends to be his wife appears and [p. 17] alleges himself to be marryed with s^{d} Woman and th^{t} she was marryed by one Goodwin a Minister in Virg^{a} but upon Examin^{n} of wittnesses it do's not appear th^{t} ever they lived as man & wife in Virginia, but th^{t} they have reported they were

marryed since they came thence and it being alleged th^t the s^d Woman has a husband living in Virginia w^ch by various Circumstances seems probable & by Sundry other concurring circumstances it appearing th^t their cohabitation is not legall. It is the opin^o of the Vestry th^t they ought to be prosecuted in case of a future Cohabitation in the same manner as if she were a Lewd Woman within the Acts of Assembly of this province ag^t Adultery & fornication.

R^d Bickerdike made Oath before me Benj^n Tasker one of his Maj^tys Justices of Ann Arund^l Co^ty that pursuant to the order of the vestry he Gave M^rs Sarah Norwood notice to appear before the Vestry this day to make proof of her Marriage to one George Mansell. But the said Sarah Norwood has not appear'd according to the said notice.

Att a Vestry held for S^t Ann's Parish in Ann Arund^l County this twelfth day of ffeb^ry Anno Dm. 1714. Present, The Rev^d M^r Samuel Skippon Rector, Thomas Bordley, M^r Joseph Hill, M^r Geo. Valentine. Order^d th^t M^r Gassaway pay to M^r R^d Bickerdike two hundred & three pounds of Tob^o out of the Subscriptions in his hands & thereupon an order is drawn accordingly Signed by the Rect^r being for work done. The like ord^r made & Drawn on the same Gassaway for two hundred & two pds. of Tob^o payable to Mrs. Norwood out of the same Subscriptions—being for nailes. M^r Thomas Reynolds Sher. of Ann Arundell County comes to render his acc^t of the ten ℔ pole this year &c and is thereupon Charged.

D^r	℔ Contra	C^r
To 430 at 10 ℔ poles is 4300	℔ sall^y at 5 ℔ C^t is	215
	Ball. on this acc^t	4085
		4300

Also ord^rd th^t M^r Gassaway pay s^d Reynolds the sum of 4301 lb of tob^o the ball^e of the 10 ℔ pole due from him to the parish & th^t the s^d Reynolds give Credit for the same as a ball^e due from him on Acc^t of the s^d Parish tax w^ch the s^d Reynolds according

Does to th^{t} on his rec^{t} of s^{d} 10 ℔ pole from s^{d} Gassaway his ball^{e} on Acc^{t} of the 10 ℔ pole will be due to the parish—8386. 8386 as appears by his Acc^{t} on the file.

Tho^{s} Reynolds—Sheriff.

At a Vestry held for S^{t} Anne's Parish in Ann Arundell Co^{t}y the second day of May Anno Dom. 1715. Present M^{r} Samuel Skippon, M^{r} Joseph Hill, M^{r} Jn^{o} Beale, M^{r} George Valentine—Vestrymen. Who made Choice of Samuell Young Esq^{r} and M^{r} Benj^{n} Tasker for Vestrymen in the room of M^{r} Joseph Hill and M^{r} Caleb Dorsey. M^{r} Alexander Warfield and M^{r} James Crook Church Wardens in the room of M^{r} Benj. Tasker & M^{r} W^{m} Maccubbin.

[p. 19] Att a Vestry held at St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County the thirteenth of June Anno Dm. 1715. Present M^{r} Samuel Skippon Rect^{r}, M^{r} Thomas Bordley, M^{r} Jn^{o} Beale, M^{r} Geo. Valentine, M^{r} Samuel Young Esq^{r}, Mr^{r} Benj^{n} Tasker Vestrymen. Samuel Young Esq^{r} & M^{r} Benj^{n} Tasker are sworn Vestrymen by M^{r} John Beale one of the Alderman of the City of Annapolis. The Vestry adjourns till Saturday the 25th Ins^{t}.

June the 25th 1715. Att a Vestry held at St. Ann's Parish in Ann Ar^{l} Co. the 25th day of June Anno Dom. 1715. Present M^{r} Sam^{l} Skippon Rector, M^{r} Tho^{s} Bordley, M^{r} John Beale, M^{r} George Valentine, M^{r} Rich^{d} Warfield, M^{r} Benj^{n} Tasker, M^{r} Alex^{r} Warfield, M^{r} Jas Crook. M^{r} Alex^{r} Warfield and M^{r} James Crook church wardens.

August the 13th 1715. Att a Vestry held at St Anne's Parish in Arun^{l} Co^{t}y the 13th day of Augst Anno Dom. 1715. Present [p. 20] Sam^{l} Skippon Rector, Sam^{l} Young Esq^{r} M^{r} Tho^{s} Bordley, M^{r} George Valentine, M^{r} Benj^{n} Tasker, Vestrymen, M^{r} Alex^{r} Warfield, Church Warden.

Whereas Thomas Andrews has not performed the . . . made with him about the bellfray tis ordered that . . . said Tho^{s} Andrews go about said work on . . . same to be gone about then and Conti . . . the said Andrews his Agreem^{t} be finished . . . Thomas Bordley or Either of them agree . . . to Compleat and

ffinish what was . . . Andrews and that a suit be on such . . . Comenced ag^{t} him on his agree . . . of his Covenant . . . M^{r} Thomas Bordley one . . . Parish who with the rest of . . . Sell the tobacco Quantity . . . . of this parish. This day Inform . . . since he did agree wth M^{r} Tho^{s} . . . ℔ hundred which Agreem^{t} the rest of the . . . do approve and Consent too.

Att a Vestry held for S^{t} Annes Parish in Ann Arund^{le} Co^{ty} the 12th day of Sept^{r} Anno Dom. 1715. Present The reverend M^{r} Sam^{l} Skippon, M^{r} Tho^{s} Bordley, Sam^{l} Young Esq^{r} M^{r} George Valentine, M^{r} Benj. Tasker & Jn^{o} Beale. Its ordered that unless [p. 21] Tho^{s} Andrews Comply with his agreem^{t} about the bell-fray by the twenty ninth day of this Instant that a suit be Commenced ag^{t} the said Andrews on his Agreem^{t} with the Vestry for a breach of his Covenant and that Co^{ll} Sam^{l} Young be Joyned wth M^{r} Benj^{n} Tasker in the room of M^{r} Tho^{s} Bordley who is goeing for England to do what was required to be done by the said M^{r} Bordley and M^{r} Tasker the last Vestry.

Att a Vestry held for St. Anne's Parish in Ann Ar^{dle} Co^{ty} Nov^{r} 1715. Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r} Sam^{l} Skippon, M^{r} John Beale, M^{r} George Valentine, M^{r} Benj. Tasker . . . be made to the Justices of Arun^{l} Co^{ty} Court . . . pounds of tob^{o} ℔ pole to be levyed in this . . . the Charge thereof . . . Reynolds for 400℔ tob^{o} payable to M^{r} Benj. . . . M^{r} Tho^{s} Worthington for 4.. 18.. 0 payable . . . Ordered that M^{r} Rich^{d} Bickerdick be allowed . . . for being Clk to this Vestry and findeing . . . makeing fire for said Vestry . . . Ab^{t} Curseing and swearing and for . . . for the said Vestry the sume of 1250℔ . . .

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. . . . the 21st 1715. Present, Sam^{l} Skippon, Rector, M^{r} Benj. Tasker, M^{r} Jn^{o} Beale, M^{r} George Valentine.

[p. 22] M^{r} Tho^{s} Andrews D^{r} to S^{t} Ann's Parish — p^{r} Contra C^{r}

Nov. 21st. To y^{r} ord^{r} on the Vestry to pay Jn^{o} Smith,	£ 3..12..0	By work done to the bellfray ℔ agree^{mt}, - -	£16..0..0

To d° to pay Joshua Wellsteadt, -	5..	0..6
To d° to Phillip Ryley, - -		7..6
To d° to W^m^ Bennet	1..	5..0
To an ord^r^ on M^r^ Tho^s^ Worthington to pay you -	5..	15..6
	£16..	0..0

The above acc^t^ as above stated allowed of ℔ Tho^s^ Andrews.

M^r^ Thomas Worthington D^r^ to St. Ann's Parish Nov. 4^th^ 1715 ℔ Contra ℔ the ord^r^

Sept. 12^th^ 1715. To your note then past to the Vestry of the s^d^ Parish, £30..0..0

. . . eeting of the Vestry of S^t^ Anne's at Annapolis ffeb. the 21 1715. Present, The reverend M^r^ Sam^l^ Skippon, John Beale, M^r^ George Valentine, M^r^ Benj. Tasker. . . . Valentine sell the sum of 2951^lb^ tob° due to the . . . nolds at the rate of 2^d^ ℔ £ and draw his order . . . which shall be good to discharge the said . . . and that the said George Valentine account . . . money that he shall receive for the sale of the same.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of S^t^ Anne's at Annapolis March the 6^th^ 1715. Present, M^r^ Samuel Skippon, Rector, Sam^l^ Young Esq^r^, M^r^ Jn° Beale, M^r^ Benj. Tasker, Vestrymen. Ordered that M^r^ George Valentine Empowered by the Vestry to sell the said Tobacco at 2^d^ ℔ pound have Discretionary Orders given him in the . . . that he shall not sell for Less than fifteen . . . shill. Currency . . . that since the meeting of the last Vestry there have been . . . and the Vestry is apprehensive Least the price.

St. Anne's Parish at Annapolis held April 2^d^ 1716. Present, M^r^ Sam^l^ Skippon, Rector, M^r^ John Beale, M^r^ George Valentine, Vestrymen. . . . of the said Parish then met together, make . . .

Mr Evan Jones for Vestrymen in the Roome of . . . Warfield, and Mr John . . . & Mr . . . wardens in the Roome of Mr James Croke[1] & . . .

Att a Vestry of St Ann's parish at Annaps 1716. Present, The Reverend Mr Skippon, Rector, Mr John Beale, Mr George Valentine, Mr Benjn Tasker. Appeared Mr Jno . . . and Mr Jno Dodd Church Wardens, Chosen for the ensuing year and took Severall Oaths appointed by law as also the oath of Church wardens and severally subscribed the oath of Adjuration and Test. Also appeared Mr Evan Jones one of the new Vestry and made [p. 24] Choyce of for the ensueing year and took the sevll Oaths appointed by Law as also the oath of Vestryman and subscrib'd the Oath of Abjuratn & Test and took his place in the said Vestry accordingly.

Ordered that Mr George Valentine pay Mr Jno Dodd and Richd Bickardicke what is due to them ℔ their acct produced and allowed this Vestry, and he shall receive money for the tobo he was ordered to Sell & take the said Dodds & Bickerdikes receipts.

Att a Vestry of St Ann's Parish held June 12th 1716. Present, The Reverend Mr Saml Skippon Rector, Mr Jno Beale, Mr Geo. Valentine, Mr Benjn Tasker, Mr Evan Jones, Wornel Hunt Esqr Vestrymen, Mr John Baldwin Church warden.

Ordered that Mr George Valentine be directed to pay Capt Henry Tipps[2] ordr on the Vestry for two pounds Currency due to him for five hundred & twenty foot of plank and payable to Mr Jno Michiel.

Ordered that Mr George Valentine do pay Mr John Baldwin the sum of twelve shills Currency due to the sd Baldwin for Twelve sleepers for the floor of the Vestry Room.

Wornell Hunt Esqr was sworn Vestryman and took his place accordingly.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish Septembr 4th 1716. Present The reverend Mr Samuel Skippon, rector

[1] Crook or Crooke.

[2] Tripp, see p. 350.

[p. 25] Mr John Beale, Mr Geo. Valentine, Mr Benjn Tasker, Vestrymen.

Thomas Cook and John Smith brought in their Severall Accounts to the Vestry for work done in the Vicaridge house Viz—for new Topping the Chimney makeing a new back, breaking out a way for and makeing staires to the Cellar a pair of folding doors and other work which accounts were allowed, And ordered that Mr George Valentine do pay them out of what mony remains in his hands of the sd Vestry's.

Ordered that the afd Mr George Valentine do pay Mr James Crook his acct for wine &c for the parish use.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of St Anns parish November the 6th 1716. Present The reverend Mr Samll Skippon Rector, Mr John Beale, Mr Geo. Valentine, Mr Wornell Hunt Vestrymen.

Ordered that application be made to the Justices of Annll County for the allowe of the ten ℔ poll for the defraying the publick Charge for the ensueing year the Church wanting some repairing.

An order drawn on Mr Thos Reynolds to pay Richd Bickerdick or ordr nine hundred pds of Tobo for his Sallary as Clk of the Vestry and tolling the Bell.

Att a Meeting of the Vestry of St Anne's Parish held Jan. 1st 1716. Present, The Revd Mr Saml Skippon, Rector, Mr George Valentine, Mr Benjn Tasker, Mr Evan Jones, Vestrymen. Ordered that Mr George Valentine sell the sum of five thousand Pounds of Tobo due to the Vestry from Mr Thomas Reynolds high Sherr. of this County to the best advantage he Can and draw his order on the said sherr. for the same which shall be good to Discharge the said sherr. from the said Tobo and that the sd George Valentine do acct with the Vestry for the mony he shall receive for sd Tobo. Ordered that Mr Thomas Reynolds have notice given him to Give his attendance at the next Vestry Day in order to make up his Accounts with said Vestry.

Ordered that Directions be given to the Church Wardens to Speak to some Experienc'd Workman to Inspect the Roof of the

Church & find out where it is faulty and mend it. And that the s^d Workman be spoken to, to place a new Sill under the frame of fret work at the North Door of the said Church.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish held Jan^ry the 1^st 1716. Present, The Reverend M^r Sam^ll Skippon, M^r John Beale, Sam^ll Young Esq^r, M^r George Valentine, M^r Evan Jones.

Feb. 12^th 1714. M^r Thomas Reynolds sherr. A. A. County. D^r
To Ball. then due to the Vestry of S^t Ann's parish, - 8386

D^o D^r

1715. To Ball. due as ℔ Contra, - - - - 736
To 5 ℔ poll of 443 Tax, - - - - - 2215

2951

[p. 27] Ditto D^r

1715. To ball. due as ℔ Contra, - - - - - 1449
1716. To 10 ℔ poll of 497, - - - - - 4970

6419

C^r Contra C^r

Sept. 12^th 1715. By the Vestry's order on you to pay M^r Tho^s Worthington, - - - - 6000
Nov^r 4^th. By D^o order on you to pay M^r Ben. Tasker, - - - - - 400
By d^o ord^r on you to pay M^r Ric^d Bickerdike, - - - - - 1250
Ball. Due, - - 736

8386

D^o C^r

By Sallary for Collecting of 2215 @ 5 ℔ Cent, - - 111
By what he paid M^r Geo. Valentine for Acc^t of the Vestry, 1391

1502
1449

2951

	D°	C^r	
1716.	By ord^r to pay Rich^d Bickerdike,	- - -	900
	By Sallary for Collecting of 4970 @ 5 ℔,	- -	249
			1149
	Ball. due,	- -	5270
			6419

Feb. 5^th 17^16/17. Then the above Acc^t as above stated made up and allowed of.

℔ Tho^s Reynolds, Sherr.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish held March 15^th 17^16/17. Present, The reverend M^r Samuel Skippon, Rector, M^r George Valentine, M^r Evan Jones, M^r Benj^n Tasker, Vestrymen. Received from M^r Bickerdike the sum of two pounds [p. 28] Curr^t money paid him by Wornell Hunt Esq^r for burying his Daughter Henrietta in the Church. Ordered that M^r Bickardike put up the Church yard pales where wanting and once a year bring in his Acc^t to the Vestry which shall be allowed him. Paid to Richard Bickardick for Washing the Surplice tenn shill. Curr^t money.

Att a meeting of the Vestry Aprill the 8^th 1717. Present The Rev^d Samuel Skippon Rector, M^r John Beale, M^r George Valentine, M^r Evan Jones, Vestrymen.

An order Drawn on M^r George Valentine for - 4.. 1.. 6 payable to M^r Amos Garrett in full of his Account.

Att a meeting of the Vestry Aprill the 22^d 1717. Vestry present M^r Samuel Skippon, Samuel Young Esq^r, Jon° Beale, M^r George Valentine & M^r Benj^n Tasker. Who make Choice of M^r Jn° Gresham and M^r James Crooke Vestrymen in the room of Sam^l Young & Wornell Hunt Esq^rs, M^r John Carpenter and M^r Jost. Engelhardt Kühn Chosen Church wardens in the room of M^r John Dodd & M^r Jn° Baldwin.

An Order Drawn on M^r Geo. Valentine for 4.. 6.. 6 Curr^y mony payable to M^r Jn° Dodd in full of his Acc^t.

An order likewise drawn of the same Valentine for one p^d^ thirteen shill & two pence half penny payable to M^r^ Rich^d^ Bickerdick in full of his Account.
[p. 29] An order likewise drawn on M^r^ Valentine for 5^s^.. 9^d^ payable to M^r^ Philip Riley in full of his Account.

Att a Vestry held for St. Ann's Parish May 7^th^ 1717. Present, The Reverend M^r^ Samuel Skippon Rector, M^r^ John Beale, M^r^ Evan Jones, M^r^ Benj. Tasker, M^r^ James Crooke, Vestrymen, M^r^ Jost Engelhardt Kühn Church Warden. M^r^ James Crook appeared and took the severall Oaths appointed by Law and subscribed the Oath of Abjuration and Test and likewise took the Oath of a Vestryman and took his place as Vestryman accordingly. M^r^ Jost Engelhardt Kühn Elected Church warden for the ensueing year took the severall Oaths appointed by Law as also the Oath of a Church Warden and subscribed the Oath of abjuration and Test, upon which the Church plate Viz. two flaggons, One Chalice, One dish, two Salvers, one holland Table Cloath and three Napkins were delivered into his Custody.

At a Vestry held for St. Anne's Parish June 4^th^ 1717. Present, The Reverend M^r^ Samuel Skippon Rector, M^r^ John Beale, M^r^ George Valentine, M^r^ Benj^n^ Tasker, M^r^ Evan Jones, Vestrymen, M^r^ Jost Engelhardt Kühn Church warden, M^r^ John Carpenter Church warden Elect. Agreed in behalf of the Parishioners of this Parish to petition the Gen^ll^ Assembly for Leave [p. 30] to put Locks on the Publick Pews, & to dispose of them to such as shall be willing to purchase them, with a Reservation of Right to the said Gen^ll^ Assembly at all publick Times. M^r^ John Carpenter Church warden Elect for the ensuing year, appear'd; and informed the vestry that he was bound for England in about a fortnights Time, & therefore prayed he might be excused from serving as Church warden, which was allowed as a sufficient Excuse. Resolved that immediately after M^r^ Carpenter's departure, notice be given to the Parishioners to meet and chuse a new Church warden in his Room.

At a Vestry held for S^t^ Anne's Parish October 29^th^ 1717.

Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r} Sam^{l} Skippon Rector, M^{r} John Beale, M^{r} George Valentine, M^{r} Benj. Tasker, M^{r} Evan Jones, M^{r} Bernard White Church warden. M^{r} Bernard White was Chosen by the Rector Church warden in the Room of M^{r} John Carpenter lately gone for England, who accordingly is present, and takes the Oath of a Church warden, & the severall Oaths appointed by Law & subscribed the oath of Abjuration & Test.

Att a Vestry held for S^{t} Ann's Parish Novemb^{r} 7 1717. Present, The Revern^{d} M^{r} Sam^{l} Skippon Rect^{r}, M^{r} Jn^{o} Beale, M^{r} Geo. Valentine, M^{r} Benj^{n} Tasker, Vestrymen. Ord^{d} that application be made to the Justices of Ann Arund^{ll} Co^{ty} for the [p. 31] allowance of ten ℔ poll for the defraying the Publick Charges for the Ensuing year the Church wanting some repairs.

At a Vestry held for S^{t} Ann's Parish Dec^{r} the 4th 1717. Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r} Sam^{l} Skippon Rector, M^{r} John Beale, M^{r} Evan Jones, M^{r} Geo. Valentine, M^{r} John Gresham. M^{r} John Gresham takes the severall Oaths app^{d} by Act of Assembly as also the Oath of Vestryman and subscribes the Oath of abjuration & test. M^{r} Richard Evans by Majority of voats of the freeholders of this parish is Chosen Church Warden in the room of M^{r} Kühn Deceased. Ordered that M^{r} Sam^{l} Skippon Give an order on the Sher. to pay M^{r} Rich^{d} Bickerdike the sume of nine hundred pounds of tob^{o} out of the ten ℔ poll levyed for the use of this parish due to him as Clk of the Vestry & for tolling the bell.

Att a Vestry held for St. Ann's parish ffeb. the 4th 1717. Present, M^{r} Sam^{l} Skippon Rector, Jn^{o} Beale, M^{r} Evan Jones, M^{r} Jn^{o} Gresham, Vestrymen. Order'd that Richard Bickerdike, Clerk of the Vestry, give publick notice to the Parishioners of this Parish, that the vestry will Dispose of what Tobacco they have in their Hands of the 10 ℔ poll, to the Highest Bidder, on Tuesday the 18th Instant.

[p. 32] At a Vestry held for S^{t} Anne's Parish ffeb^{ry} the 18th 1717. Present, M^{r} Samuel Skippon Rector, M^{r} John Beale, M^{r}

George Valentine, M^r^ Benj^n^ Tasker, M^r^ John Gresham, Vestrymen, M^r^ Bernard White, M^r^ Richard Evans, Church wardens. M^r^ Benj^n^ Tasker being the highest Bidder has purchased the Vestry's Tobacco being 4200^lb^ of Tob^o^ at 17/o ℔ hundred wch amounts according to that Rate to Curr^t^ Money - - - £35..14..0
besides w^ch^ the said M^r^ Tasker is indebted to Ballance
for nails bought of M^r^ Garret, - - - - 00.. 7..6

£36.. 1..6

Order'd that M^r^ George Valentine do lay his accounts of the Vestry's money for their Tob^o^ sold by him last year before s^d^ Vestry next Vestry Day. Order'd that M^r^ Skippon go & Inspect some Linnen at M^r^ Gresham's & chuse & agree for as much as will make a new Surplice the old one being Decayed.

The Vestry having some Current money now in their hands, it is Ordered that notes be set up to give notice that they will change s^d^ money for good Bills & will allow reasonable advance for them and it is also hereby order'd that M^r^ Beale do purchase said Bills at the cheapest Rates he can, & not allow more than 20 ℔ Cent.

At a Vestry Held for S^t^ Anne's Parish March the 4^th^ 1717. [p. 33] Present, M^r^ Samuel Skippon, M^r^ John Beale, M^r^ George Valentine, M^r^ John Gresham, M^r^ Benj^n^ Tasker, Vestrymen. Ordered that M^r^ George Valentine do bring what money he has of the Vestry's now in his Hand, & pay it in to said Vestry next Vestry Day.

At a Vestry held for S^t^ Anne's Parish April the 14$_{th}$ 1718. The Rev^d^ M^r^ Samuel Skippon, Rector, M^r^ George Valentine, M^r^ Benj^n^ Tasker, M^r^ James Crook, Vestrymen. The Rector and the Inhabitants of this Parish unanimously make choice of M^r^ Richard Young & M^r^ Hugh Kennedy for Church wardens for the ensuing year instead of M^r^ Bernard White & M^r^ Richard Evans late Church Wardens. Thomas Williams brought in his Acc^ts^ for work done by the little Door of the Church, in setting up & painting four new Locust Posts & a new Locust Sill &c., & allow'd him three p^ds^ five shill. & accordingly an Order drawn

on Mr Valentine for said money. Mr Bernard Whites Acct for Wine & other parochial charges amounting to 1..3..0 current money & Mr Richd Evan's acct for wine &c. amounting to 0..12..6 and Mr Bickerdiks account for mending the church yard Pales 0..6..8 read & allowed & ordered drawn on Mr George Valentine for said money.

[p. 34] At a meeting of the Vestry of St Anne's Parish April 21st 1718. The Revd Mr Samuel Skippon Rector, Mr John Beale, Mr George Valentine, Mr Benjn Tasker, Mr James Crook, Mr John Gresham, Vestrymen. Mr John Gresham brought in his Acct amounting to £4..2..0 being for Holland for a new Surplice & an Order thereupon is drawn upon Mr George Valentine for the Payment of said money. Mr Richard Young & Mr Hugh Kennedy Church wardens Elect for the year ensuing appeared and took the severall Oaths appointed by Law, & likewise the Oath of a Church warden, & severally subscribed the Oath of Abjuration & Test, whereupon Order'd that the Church Plate & Linnen be delivered to Mr Hugh Kennedy one of the church wardens. Order'd that the Gentlemen of the Vestry meet on Wednesday next at 5 of the Clock in the evening to deliberate further about the two Lots lately entred upon by Mr Gresham. Agreed to draw up a Petition to the Governour & Upper & Lower Houses of Assembly.

At a Meeting of the Vestry April 23d 1718. There being none present but the Rector the meeting was adjourned till the first Tuesday in May.

May 6th 1718. There being none present but the Rector the meeting of the Vestry was adjourned till Tuesday June 10th 1718.

[p. 35] At a meeting of the Vestry of St Anne's Parish June 10th 1718. Present the Rector & Mr Tasker. There not being a sufficient number to a make a Vestry adjourn'd further till Saturday the 14th Instant at 4 of the Clock in the Evening. There was no Vestry June the 14th.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish July 7th 1718.

Present the Rector, M^r Beale & M^r Valentine and there not being a sufficient number to constitute a Vestry, Adjourn'd till Saturday the 12^th Instant. There was no Vestry July 12^th.

At a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish October 7^th 1718. Present Samuel Skippon Rector, M^r Benj^n Tasker, M^r Evan Jones, M^r John Gresham, Vestrymen. Susan Allein's Account for making a new surplice & mending the Old one amounting to One Pound Ten shill. Current money was ready and Allowed, an order drawn on M^r Benj^a Tasker for said money. M^r Tasker in behalf of M^rs Bladen prays Leave of the Vestry to make a Vault for a Burying Place for herself & family; granted that she have Liberty to make a vault not exceeding ten foot square, she paying to the vestry such a sum as they shall think Reasonable upon further Consultation, and that in the mean time she may proceed in making said vault.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St Anne's Parish Nov^r 6^th 1718. [p. 36] Present, Samuel Skippon Rector, M^r John Beale, M^r Benj^n Tasker, Vestrymen. There not being a sufficient number to constitute a Vestry adjourn'd further till Saturday the 8^th Instant. The Inhabitants & Freeholders of this Parish met & unanimously made Choice of Thomas Bordley Esq^r for a Vestryman in the Room of M^r George Valentine Deceased.

At a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish, Novem^r 8^th 1718. M^r Thomas Bordley lately elected Vestryman of this Parish appear'd and took the Oath of a Vestryman, & the several Oaths appointed by Act of Assembly & Subscrib'd the Oath of Abjuration & Test, & took his place as Vestryman accordingly. Thomas Cook brought his account for work done in the Vestry Room, and allowed him Two Pounds Curr^t Money. And an order drawn on M^r Benj^n Tasker for said money.

Agreed that Application be made to the Justices of Ann Arundell County for five Pounds of Tob^o ℔ poll, for repairs of the Church & other Parish Charges.

Memorandum.—There were present at this Vestry Nov^r 8^th 1718, M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, M^r John Beale, M^r Benj. Tasker, M^r John Gresham Vestryman, and M^r Tho^s Bordley Vestryman.

At a meeting of the Vestry of S^{t} Anne's Parish Feb. 3^{d} 17$^{18/9}$. Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r} Sam^{l} Skippon, Rector, M^{r} John [p. 37] Beale, M^{r} Evan Jones, M^{r} John Gresham, M^{r} Tho^{s} Bordley, Vestrymen. Resolv'd to enquire how the late M^{r} George Valentine has discharg'd himself of 1391 p^{ds} of Tob^{o} paid him by the Sher. of Ann Ar^{ll} Co^{ty} Anno Dom. 1715 on Acc^{t} of the Vestry.

In Pursuance of the above Resolution the Vestry examin'd the Acc^{t} of s^{d} Valentine, and find that by Order of the Vestry he has p^{d} as follows viz.

To John Smith - - - - - -	1..10..0
To John Baldwin - - - - - -	–..12..0
To Tho^{s} Cook - - - - - -	2.. 5..0
To John Dodd - - - - - -	2.. 0..6
To M^{r} Crook - - - - - - -	–..16..0
To Rich^{d} Bickerdike - - - - -	1.. 3..6
To John Mitchel in full of Trips order - -	2.. 0..0
	£10..7..0

Which Ten Pounds seven shill. is allow'd by the vestry as a sufficient Discharge for the sum of 1391 Pounds of Tobacco above mention'd, sold by s^{d} Valentine at the Rate of fifteen Shill^{s} ℔ hundred, according to a former order of Vestry.

The said M^{r} George Valentine according to an Order of Vestry bearing Date Jan^{ry} 1st 171$^{6/7}$ sold 5000 Pounds of Tobacco at fifteen shill^{s} ℔ hundred w^{ch} amounts to £37..10..– out of which we find he has paid the sums following viz.

To M^{r} Garret - - - - - - -	4..11..6
To M^{r} Dodd - - - - - - -	4.. 6..6
To Rich^{d} Bickerdick - - - - -	1..13..2½
To Philip Riley - - - - - -	0.. 5..9
To D^{o} Riley more - - - -	–.. 4..6
[p. 38] To Tho^{s} Williams - - - -	3.. 5..0
To Bernard White - - - - - -	1.. 3..0
To Rich^{d} Evans - - - - - -	–..12..6
To Rich^{d} Bickerdick - - - - -	–.. 6..8

To Mr Gresham - - - - - - -		4.. 2..0
To Michael Jenifer - - - - -		0..10..0
	£21..0..7½	
Ball Due to the Vestry	16..9..4½	
22d Ditto pd Mr Jno Gresham for Holland for a new Surplice as ℔ acct and rect fil'd - - - -		4.. 2
Oct. 7th Do pd Mr Jno Beall Assignee of Susan Alein for making the new Surplice & mending the Old one as ℔ Acct & Rect fil'd - - - -		1..10
Nov. 8th Do paid Thos Cook for work done in the Vestry room as ℔ acct &c. fil'd - - -		2.. 0
Totall		£7..12
Brought over from pag. 108		77..14..6
from " 109		88..13..9
" " 110		61..19..6½
		£235..19..9½

(To be Continued.)

LETTERS FROM TWO MARYLAND PIONEERS IN KENTUCKY (1789-1793.)

CONTRIBUTED BY FRANCIS B. CULVER.

[*Introductory Notice.*—Kentucky was first discovered in 1767 by a party of hunters under John Finley, and, in 1769, Daniel Boone led a band of bold adventurers across the mountains and entered Kentucky by way of Cumberland Gap.

From that time there commenced a movement of emigration to the new territory.

The conquest and settlement of that region belongs to the period of the Revolutionary War. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached the ears of a party of hunters in the interior of Kentucky they gave the name of Lexington to their camp.

After the Revolution a strong tide of immigration set in, to which Virginia largely contributed and in which Maryland, also, had a part.

In 1792, Kentucky was admitted into the Union as a state.

References to the Wilmot family, of Baltimore County, will be found in Vol. v, No. 4, and Vol. vi, No. 2, of the *Maryland Historical Magazine.*—F. B. C.]

[John Wilmot to Benjamin Talbott, of Baltimore County, Md.

Kentucky Burbon County January 24th 1789.

Dear Sisters & Brothers & freinds—haveing an Opertunity to Rite you I intend to give you a Short Account of our journey to this Country tho it was a very tedeous one. the first Day of October 1788 we set off—the 28th Day of the same Month we all arrived at Mr. Oingsis Mill on Monnegahale. there we staid nine Days waiting for the botes. I think we met with no more hardship nor Difficulty than we might Reasonably expect on our journey to that place. we laid by eight Days & traveld twenty we was very heavy loaded & cood travel but slo.

the sixth Day of November brother Robert & Mr. hall with all three of our familes except myself went on bord the boat & floted down the River, John Cockey Oings & myself with the

negro boys drove the horses by land down to the mouth of Buffolo where we arrived in three Days. the botes arrived at the same place in six Days. there was much bad weather at the time, the boats laid by near three Days out of the six. I went on borde at that place and tooke all the horses in & in three Days & four Nights more we arrived at lime stone.[1] A short and pleasant Passage doun the River we had after I went on bord. some of us was on shore every Day shooteing turkeys & kild as many as we cood eat the most of the way down the River. We staid at lime stone several Days and then proceed on our journey by land. the Rodes being very bad we was ableged to leave the half of our goods at the River and have not brought them yiet.

the 27th of November we arrived at this place wich is ten miles from lexington. we got an empty cabin wich brother Roberts famile and mine lived in five weaks. then I movd of about half a mile whare I expect to make a crop on rented land. have not purchased any land yiet nor shant tel I see more of the Country.

I think we have been grately favoured throughout our journey thanks bee to Almity God for it. We have had our helth reasonable wel tho we was exposed to the cold & wet weather.

I have given you some acount of our journey, I will give you some smal acount of the Country as far as I am Able. the land as far as I have travled wich is about 70 miles in length and about 20 miles across the Country is very rich except about 10 miles wich is very pore hilly & stony. the Rest is level. A beautiful soil not a stone to be seen except in branches or Creeks & I have Reason to beleave this rich body of land extends much further than I have seen.

likewise I am creadible informed there is in this Country large bodeys of broken hilly pore land such as no person could give on only servaid to sell to those that never saw it.—I advise you all never to buy land without seing it first unless you can depend on the person that sels it to you tho he shood offer

[1] Now Maysville, Ky.

it for six pence per acre. I have been offerd land for three pound ℔ hundred since I came heare tho I wood not have it as a Gift. a great Deel of this bad land lays on licking, the prise of good land is from 10 to 12 shillings ℔ acre in the Settlement, Virginny Money. out of the Settlement it may be had for a Dollar ℔ acre. for my part I am not disapointed. hear is peace and plenty except on some part of the frontears whare the Savages is frequently stealing horses.

but in the Settlement I beleve we are as fre from Danger as you are in baltimore. I am much pleasd with the Country. I think it will bee the best part of North Ameryca. We have a trade with the Spannards wich is a great help for this Country. they receive our tobacko. Give for it money or Goods. A number of Men have gone to the Spannards and got pasports from the Governor to trade there as much as they pleas.

I can not assert what is the comon produce of this land but I have Reason to beleave it yields from 10 to 12 barrels of corn per acre.

I did promis to Rite to several of my freinds but must omit it at preset as I wood wish to see more of the Country first as I might then give them more satisfaction. I write no one in particular but I write you all togeather for this time expecting to hear from you all the first opertunity. My family is all in good health & desires to be remembered to you all.

Corn heare is from six shillings to ten ℔ barrel. Pork fifteen shillings ℔ hundred. beef sixteen. horses is much cheaper heare than they are with you. Sheap is 20 shilling a head theare is fine Range heare in the Woods for creaters, tho the corn is much hurt with the frost in some places.

I had like to forget to mention the water. I find it is good except in some particular places and much plentier than I expected to find it.

When you write direct to Grants Old Station Burbon County which is the place where I now live. So I wil bid you all farewell till the next opertunity.

[signed] J. Willmott.

[Robert Wilmot to Benjamin Talbott.]

Oct. 3. 1791.

Dr Sir.—I imbrace this favourable oppertunity by Mr. Killey who is comming to baltimore, to let you kno that we are all well through the mercy of God. the offis is opened to survey the officers land of the Contineltle line, and as we all are conserned in this land of billes,[1] and as it is out my power to luck after it, I think it would be well done in you to do it. we must all be[ar] a proposionable part of the expence. the office is kept at Philadelphia and if you get the Warrents mine can be got at the same time, and then I will engage to lay the warrents and have the Rest of the business done.

A coppy of the will out of the office & the county seal to it & a power of aturney will do the business I am informed.

tell my Acquaintances that has a nosion of seeing this Country not to halt between two opionions. that bugaboo of the Indians is quite removed out of the way.

I give my love with Priscys[2] to my dear Sister and family Uncle & Aunt with the family & Connecsion & to others if they inquire after us. farewell, & if it is out of our powers to meet heare let us strive to meet in heaven. from Yours

[signed] Robt. Willmott.

[Same to the same.]

Decemr 26th 1793.

Dr Brother & Sister.—I am happy to receave a letter once more from your kind hand, likewise to heare that my old uncle[3] and aunt[3] are in the land of the living with all the family Connecsion. likewise it gives me satisfaction to heare you wish

[1] "Billy," or Captain William Wilmot, of the Maryland Line, killed 14 November, 1782.

[2] Lieut. Robert Wilmot married Priscilla Ridgely Dorsey.

[3] Richard Wilmot (b. 1719), and his wife, Mary (Gittings) Wilmot (b. 1725).

that you ware settled in our Nibourhood that is if it ware so best. I have some Expectation of seeing Johny & Vinsin [Vincent] next fall from what I heare. if it sutes them best I shall be glad to see them & if they cant sute themselves better I should be glad they would not stop short of my house & if I can heare of their arrival I shall go to limestone[1] to meet them. there is at present two small clover [farms?] & Good Improvements of about 150 acres each in the Nibourhood of Brother Johny now for sale tho I expect they will soon be gone. Crops are very good in common here tho I have not done any grate things. I made this year about 400 Barrels off 35 acres. provisions of all kind are plenty. Immagrents to this place are very grate. pourk & Beef are 15 & 16s. pr. hundred, Corn in common from 6 to 7-6 pr. Barrel, wheat 3s.-6 pr. Bushl. People expoart a deel from this place doun the Ohio & a deel to the armys. the french is recruiting men to take possession of the Spanish settlements in this Western Country & then I expect that there will be a Call for all our produse of all kinds & the prise of land will raise. I can get 1000 pounds this money for four hundred & fifty acres whare I live tho good land may be had yet for 50 & 60 pds. pr. hund. but if I had Cash to spare I should lay it out whare I could get it for 25 pr. hundred.

Mr. W. Macubbins Letter is now befoure me. he informs me that he stoped the money by my . . . .[2] the expense of a land comm . . . .[2] of it but I never agreed to bare any part of it as I no of but as he sais it is of an advantage to me, I ant against baring a part of the burthen of the Commission with my nibours that are likewise Interested, but not more than that account as I never agreed to that much itself. I should be glad to heare something of it in your next letter. Please to give my complements to Mr. Maccubbin & fammily. As I am satisfied that there is something considerable comming to me in the Limekills account tell Billy Stansbury he may acknowledge befoure witnesses that the long unsettled state of our accounts shant

[1] Now Maysville, Ky.
[2] Text mutilated.

make any ado to the settlement of them & I will befoure his Brother heare so that they may be Settled in futer Day. I no that they are considerable in my favour. give my love to my dear sister & family & all the connecsion & remain Your Affectionately

[signed] ROBT. WILLMOTT.

Give my respects to W. Stansbury. I should wrote to him but time was short. Priscys love to you & Sally[1] & all brothers & sisters & all inquiring freinds.

JOHN KILTY ON THE AGENT'S SALARY.

[Executive Archives.]

[John Kilty was born in England in 1756; educated at St. Omer's College, France; appointed by the Convention of Maryland, July, 1776, ensign in Capt. Edward Tillard's company, 3d Md. battalion; 2d Lieutenant in 4th Md. Regt. December, 1776; 1st Lieutenant, 1777; Lieutenant in Baylor's 3d Regt. Light Dragoons, to February, 1782, and Captain in same from that date. He was a member of the Governor's Council from 1786 to 1793; appointed by President Washington Supervisor of the Revenue of the U. S. in Md. June, 1795; Register of the Land Office 1806; Adjutant General 7th July, 1810; died at Annapolis May 27th, 1811. An obituary notice in the *American* of Thursday, May 30th, 1811, said of him: "His demise is truly an irreparable loss to a numerous family, to the State, and to society in general. In our revolutionary contest he shared the dangers of the field and reaped a portion of his reward in British dungeons. He has spent much of his time usefully in literary pursuits. Whether we regard him as a soldier or a civilian, his talents were of a higher order—eminent at the bar and brave in the field, he won the affection and commanded the respect of all who knew him."]

The following resolution was proposed by the Honbl. John Kilty, Esq.

Whereas this Board did on the 20th of April 1786 in virtue of powers vested in them by Law, appoint Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer Esq. Agent for special purposes, and did in consideration of the trouble and expence to be incurred in the execution of his duty agree to allow him a salary at the rate of five hundred

[1] Sarah Wilmot, a sister of Lieut. Robert Wilmot and wife of Benjamin Talbott, of Baltimore County.

pounds per annum, and a commission of 1 1/2 per cent on all confiscated british property hereafter to be sold by him,—and whereas it appears that from the low condition of the State in point of credit and finances, he has been able but in a very small degree to carry the purposes of his appointment into effect; and as it appears by his letter of this day in answer to the enquiry of the Board that he believes the two principal objects of his appointment are not further attainable. Resolved that from and after the 25th day of Jan^{y} the said salary of five hundred pounds shall cease—that the said Agent remain entitled to the commission aforesaid, and that the Board will hereafter make him reasonable compensation for any services which contrary to present expectation he may be enabled to perform.

On the question to agree to the resolution

His Exc^{y} the Governor &
The honble James Brice Esq. } were in the negative.

Affirmative the honbl { John Kilty
John Davidson.

The resolution being lost by an equal number of votes, the Hnbl John Kilty agreeably to his constitutional privilege requires that the opinions of the Members on this subject be given in writing and filed among the records of the Board.

The opinions of the Honbl John Kilty and John Davidson Esqrs were given in and filed accordingly.

The agent being confessedly unable to perform the services expected, my opinion is that it is *proper* and *necessary* that his salary should be either lessened or wholly discontinued by an act of this Board.

When I say that such an act is proper, it follows that I hold it to be within our powers; and I ground this opinion on the title and whole context of the Law under which the agent was appointed. The act purports to entrust with the Executive the carrying into effect certain measures therein mentioned, but as it was impracticable for this body to execute personally the services directed, they are permitted to assign the active perform-

ance to others and to secure the faithful and diligent services of the persons so to be employed, by allowing them a commission, salary or other reward, as they may think proper. The unusual latitude here given to the Board, together with the constant control vested in them over these agents expressly in the principal matters, and (as I contend) impliedly in the rest, prove to me that the Executive being thus amply furnished with the means of carrying the intentions of the Legislature into effect, are accountable for the performance, and more particularly for the expence of these services, when they are vested with so unlimited a confidence in that article.

Waving any farther direct arguments, I shall reason for a moment on the consequences of the opposite position in two possible cases. The Board might in the first instance have divided these duties among four persons, and have assigned a salary to each; it is evident from present facts that this arrangement would have been improvident. On the other hand let us suppose that the duties undertaken by the present agent had proved too arduous and extensive for one person to execute. As in the first case, economy would have suggested the idea of consolidating the different departments, so in the latter, a view to the due execution of the Law would have pointed out the expediency of separating the tasks; but agreeably to the doctrine which has obtained on this occasion, neither of these remedies could take place. In the first case the agents might live on the public money without doing a single act of Service; in the other, different duties requiring at the same time the attention of the officer, some of them must be neglected. I ask then, what part of the Law in question denies the authority of the Executive to remedy a confessed evil, resulting from their own act; which act moreover is grounded on a Law, purporting by its title "to vest certain powers in the Governor and the Council?"

I would here take occasion to observe that I was not aware of any such difficulty, when having during the last year, the honour of a seat at this Board, I consented to the appointment of the Agent and to the liberal salary which was allowed him. I gave him my voice from a persuasion of his capacity and experience in

the matters to be transacted; and having under this impression been obliged to vote for him, I felt the same obligation to procure his acceptance of the trust by offering him the salary which his services had been usually valued at: But in return I expected the devotion of his whole time and talents to the service of the State; and consequently my idea of the contract went no farther than for so long as he should be thus fully employed. It soon became the opinion of the Board, that funds and credit were wanting to effect the beneficial purposes intended in the agent's appointment. The idea of reducing his salary occurred to me, but was for some time repressed by the languid and discordant spirit which I fear distinguished the administration of that year, and when at length the Board thought it expedient to demand a precise state of his transactions, he insolently declined or neglected to satisfy them. The present Board having in the early part of the late session of Assembly made a similar requisition, it was complied with so far as was sufficient to confirm the opinion hitherto taken from common report—and from that time I remained in the intention to bring his salary to a level with the services performed, if (as it happened) the assembly should not take the matter into full consideration. The resolution accordingly as I at first offered it, proposed a reduction of his salary, but this being disliked, I was content to model it in the present form; which as it contains an engagement that the Board may not always be in a capacity to fulfil, I do not esteem entirely regular.

To all this it may perhaps be answered that the Agent has voluntarily relinquished his salary, and that the thing I contend for is thereby done in effect—true—he has relinquished it. How far the act was voluntary, I shall not determine, but the fact authorizes me to observe that it was done *after* the business had been agitated at the Board, and *before* their authority was brought into debate. But I have said that an act of the Board in this case was *necessary;* and I esteem it so, because the disinterested spirit of the public Servant which seems here to supply the place of authority in the Government is rarely to be expected—and supposing the prospect otherwise, the Board incurs reflection by

receiving as a favour a sacrifice which they are not only authorized but bound to exact with spirit and decision when circumstances require it. It is moreover evident to me that the agent's salary is not effectually annulled by his act. The officers concerned in the payment of the expences of government, are not, nor can they officially be made sensible that the State is exonerated from this article of its disbursements while the act of this Board which created it, remains on the records, uncontradicted by the same or an equal authority, so that the legal representative of the agent (to suppose no possible change in his own mind) might hereafter claim the salary and must receive it, unless the auditing officer's remembrance of past transactions should direct him to the files of the Council for the agent's letter, which when produced would in my apprehension be no absolute bar to the claim.

As the resolution which I proposed has brought on the discussion of another point—viz. the authority of the Executive to remove public Servants of the agent's stamp, I presume it is within my privilege to say something on that subject; more especially as the reasoning I shall use will apply in some measure to the point I have already attempted to prove.

The 48th Section of the form of Government says that "the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, may suspend or remove any civil officer who has not a commission during good behaviour."—I shall argue from the plain import of the words—"any civil officer"—from the plenitude of intention always to be ascribed to the Constitution; and from the absurdities that must arize from the contrary doctrine, that public Servants of the agent's kind are comprehended in this article.

I contend in the first place that the agent is an officer—if this is questioned, I ask under what general head he is to be placed—It is true he bears the style of Agent; so likewise are a Surveyor; Coroner &c known by their particular titles, but they do not therefore lose the general denomination of Officers—an appellation which I conceive applies to every public servant who exercises a charge circumscribed and guided by definite limits and rules, and from which consequently none can be exempted but the Legis-

lature; the nature of whose authority, (excepting only the obligations imposed on them by the Constitution) is original and unlimited.

If then the Agent is an officer, and his duties are of a civil nature—he must be a "civil officer," and he is moreover an executive and a subordinate officer. Having as I think brought him to his proper point of consideration, I shall procede to consider the presumable intention of the clause in question.

If it is admitted that our Constitution was intended to be a full and permanent rule of Government, it must of course apply to every object that can arize during its existence. The argument used against our authority in this case is that such officers are not mentioned in the form of Government—Why were they not mentioned?—because the Constitution described only those establishments for which the nature of our Government inculcated a permanent necessity. There was no need for an article impowering the Legislature to create extra offices on urgent occasions—this being evidently a proper legislative authority—therefore though such Officers are not mentioned, they are in contemplation of the Constitution; or else the Legislature, deriving their power from that source alone, have exceeded their authority in making such appointments. If the appointing occasional officers was in contemplation, so likewise must have been their dismission; for it would be highly absurd to erect a controul over the highest officers of Government, and to leave the inferior ones without a check so long as the Legislature should not be in session; such persons being independent of the Executive would derive an insolent advantage from being related in a remoter degree to the Constitution; and by the same rule their deputies being appointed by the principals, must be out of the reach of the Legislature itself. More inconveniences might be shewn to result from this doctrine, but as it is not the matter immediately in question, I shall proceed to shew that the resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members present ought to have been entered on the proceedings as the act of the Board. This has been prevented by the vote of the Governor, who derives his right to a voice on such occasions, from that clause in the Act before mentioned "to

vest certain powers" &c. which in contempt and violation of the 36th article of the Constitution prescribes to an independent branch of the Government, a new mode of transacting their business. Here, lest it should be asked why I have not hitherto protested in form against this clause, I beg leave once more to refer for explanation to the transactions of the last year. It is I presume remembered that I then held the clause to be an infringement of our constitutional right; and that as such, my voice was for rejecting it and transacting the matters directed by that Law in the usual manner; two members agreed with me as to the illegality of the clause; but held farther that it vitiated the whole law. As this difference of opinion threatened a total neglect of the Law, I suggested the expedient of consulting such of the Judges of our Superior Courts as were on the spot; and abiding by their decision but the latter part of the proposition was disliked. The business was at length brought on in a manner that enabled me to agree to the execution of the law, without admitting the legality of the clause. On the question whether we should make the appointments directed by the act, I was in the affirmative; because being precluded from the advice of the Judges, I was obliged to have recourse to common reason, which told me that a clause, the last in order, and having no necessary connection with the body of the act, but hastily proposed in the Senate, after the Bill had been sent up by the other House, as complete, could not, if unconstitutional itself, infect and annul the whole Law. Moreover the new doctrine to which I objected was not the propriety (for that was never questioned) but the necessity of the Governor's presence. His Excellency's right to preside at the Board at all times is undoubted—my objection therefore could only be seasonable in the absence of the Governor; when according to the arbitrary prescription of the Legislature the Council would be incapacitated to act under the Law which created far the greater part of their business—the Execution of the Law being determined on by a majority I gave notice that whenever a constitutional quorum should be assembled, I should move for the transacting any matter that presented itself whether arizing from the Law or otherwise. I accordingly took the first opportunity

to do so; my motion was rejected in favour of the clause alluded to; which being thus received and imposed as a binding rule on the board, by its own act, I contested the matter no more during that year.

The reason why I have at last thought proper to file my dissent to the acquiescence of the Board in this clause is because the consequence which so plainly argues its impropriety has now first arizen—I mean the effectual negative which a proposition must receive from an equal number of votes for and against it. The framers of our government guarded against this inconvenience by providing an umpire where an equal division happened at the Board; but the Legislature by destroying this necessary quality in the Governor have given room for a case which an entire article of the Constitution was framed to prevent.

My objection to this clause however does not arize solely from the inconvenience it occasions. Had the regulation been abstractedly a good one, I should still have opposed it, because I deny any right in the Legislature to impose new rules of conduct on the Executive by a single act. The only argument I have heard urged in favour of this right is that the powers from time to time vested in the Board by Laws are not derived from the Constitution, and are therefore not among its objects. I know of no difference between authorities given originally by the Constitution and those occasionally confer'd by Laws, but the latter are and the former are not alienable by a single act of the Legislature; and it may as well be contended that the hand being appended to the arm, and receiving through that channel its powers, does not derive them from the heart, as that the Executive branch of government receiving authorities through the medium of the Legislature does not derive them from the Constitution; which is the root; the parent; and supreme regulator of both.

Are duties thus imposed *constitutional?* then they have relation to the Constitution and ought to be executed in the manner there pointed out.—Are they *unconstitutional?*—why then they are repugnant to the Constitution and ought not to have been directed at all. Every public act is liable to a comparison with this fundamental rule; and according to its consonance or opposition thereto,

must admit one or the other of the foregoing epithets. The duties inculcated by the Law under consideration, are constitutional, because being of an executive nature they are (as the form of Government directs) entrusted with the Executive power. The Constitution is then certainly in contemplation, and its dignity and pre-eminence is such, that all its parts must govern, as far as they apply to, the subject it is called forth to regulate.

In thus hazarding my ideas on the powers of the Executive, I have perhaps advanced some new doctrines; but they are such as result fairly from the Constitution, allowing it the *plenitude* and *superiority* which I deem its obvious and essential qualities. My object is to discover the true nature of our trust; and with whatever earnestness I may seem to urge my opinions, they shall be given up with candour when the truth requires it, but I would rather risk the imputation of a pertinacious adherence to the notions I have formed, than I would stand chargeable with having by a supine acquiescence in gradual infringements, contributed to the diminuation of consequence and authority which the Executive branch of Government at this day experiences.

JOHN KILTY.

[Endorsed John Kilty's opinion on the resolution to strike off the Agent's salary, Apl. 18th. 1787.]

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

[Continued from p. 270.]

The land notes heretofore printed in this *Magazine* are taken from Land Office Records Liber F, known also as Liber No. 1. (*Archives*, 1, xv.) The present instalment is from Liber A or L. O. R,, No. 2, the first 58 pages of which have been lost. The contents of Liber A are much more miscellaneous in character than those of Lib. F, being a daily journal of all official business; other portions of the volume have been printed in the earlier volumes of the *Archives*. For details as to contents of Liber A see *Archives*, 1, xvii. The marginal numbers set in brackets refer to the original pagination of the record book.

[Liber A., Land Office Records.]

May 28th [1647.]

Thomas Munday demandeth 200 acres of Land for transporting himselfe, his Wife, & one child, att his owne charge in the yeare 1646 & Edmund Hudson 100 acres for transporting himselfe att the same time, att his owne charge.

warrt for 300 acres, att the head of the Kings Creek in New Towne to the Northward of the common path where Mr Tompson's land ends.

Robt Kedger demandeth 300 acres of Land for transporting himselfe, his Wife & one servt calld Miles Riccards (& 100 Acres by assignmt from Willm Asseter) in the yeare 1641 att his owne charge.

Warrt for 400 Acres of Land uppon the North-est branch of the Herryng creek.

[61] Roge. Baxter's Lease for Crany Poynt.
21th of January 1641.

Know all men by these pents tht wee Robert Huett & Henry Bellamy both of th Isle of Kent Plantes ffor & in considera~n of a certaine summe of Tob: to us by Roger Baxter of the Iland afores^d before hand payd, haue bargayned, sould, assigned & made ouer, & by these pents doe ffreely, & absolutely sell & make ouer unto the s^d Roger Baxter his heyres & Assignes for ever That Poynt of Land next the Creeks mouth commonly called the Crainey neck ffrom the Poynt, to a great white oake marked wth three notches wth an Axe. Prouided tht the s^d Roger Baxter haue uppon the s^d growne sufficient Timber, for a dwelling howse. & ffree Inlett & outlett ffor his hoggs all the yeare . . . .

Signed & deliuered in pence of
John Bennett.

The mrk ☐ of
Robert Huett.
Henry Bellamy

post scrip

In this Bill there is to be payd one Peck of Corne ffor Rent att Kent Mille.

June 7.

Thomas Bushell demandeth 50th acres of Land, assigned to him by Willm Smoote.

warrt to Surueyor to lay out 50 acres adioyning to the Land in his former warrt.

[70] June 27th 1647.

Robt Clerke Surueyor certifyed his survey of a parcell of Land for Willm Smoote neere the mouth of the herring Creeke &c: contayning & now layd out for three hundred Acres, more or lesse.

Ordered tht the sd Willm Smoote shall haue Pattent for the sd Land having taken oath of ffealty to his Lp. . . . In Consideraon tht Willm Smoote hath transported himselfe his Wife & two Children into or sd Prouince of Mary-Land in the yeare 1646 to plant & inhabite there . . . . these pents doe giue, grant, & Enfeoffe unto the sd Willm Smoote all tht parcell of Land Lying in Patowmeck Ryuer, neare the mouth of the Herring Creeke, Bounding on the East wth the Land of Thomas Bushell, . . . layd out for three hundred Acres or thereabouts. To bee holden of us, & or heyres as of or manor of New Towne, in free & common saccage by ffealty only for all services. Yelding & paying therfore yearely att or usuall Receipt att St Maries six shillings in money sterling, or Three Bushells of Corne, att the Natiuity of or Lord. Gyuen att St Inego's ffort this 12th of June 1647.

Wittnes or sd. Leiut. Grall. Tho: Greene.

June 2o 1647.

June 27th } Patented } Mr Robt Clark Surveyor made certificate of a parcell of Land, Layd out for Robt Kedger, on the North-east Branch of the Herring Creek &c: contayning & now layd out [71] for fowre hundd Acres, more or lesse. Ordered tht the sd Robt Kedger shall haue Pattent for the sd Land. hauing taken oath of ffealty to his Lp . . . In consideraon tht Robt Kedger of the Prouince of Mary-Land Bote-wright, hath transported himselfe, his Wife, & one able Man serut Into or sd Prouince in the yeare 1641 to plant & inhabite there. And tht the sd Robt Kedger hath 100 Acres due to him, by assigmt from Willm

Assete^{r} . . . by these p^{e}nts doe give, grant & enfeoffe unto th^{e} s^{d} Rob^{t} Kedger, all th^{t} parcell of Land, lying on th^{e} North-east branch of th^{e} Herring Creek (called Jchcombe ffreehold) . . . now layd out for fowre hund^{d} Acres, or thereabouts . . .

[78] July 10th.

Richard Bennett demandeth 450 acres of Land due unto him for transporting himselfe his Wife & 5 children att his owne charge into this Prouince in th^{e} yeare 1646.

July 18th.

M^{r} Rob^{t} Clerk made certificate th 30th May 1647, of a parcell of Land layd out for Will^{m} Wheateley on th^{e} East side of [78] Ble[a]ck Creek &c: Contayning & now layd out for 100 Acres.

Ordered by th^{e} Gouerno^{e} th^{t} th^{e} s^{d} Will^{m} Wheateley shall haue Pattent for th^{e} s^{d} Land, hauing taken oath of ffealty to his L^{d}

Memorandu^{r} th^{t} I Will^{m} Wheateley doe acknowledge myselfe to owe unto Cuth: ffenwick gent, 130^{l} of Tob: & cask assig^{d} to him by Rob^{t} Clerk surueyo^{r} being th^{e} charges of his survey due from mee.

William Wheatley.

Test me Will^{m} Bretton Clk.

[79] . . . In Consideraō th^{t} Will^{m} Wheateley of th^{e} pro: of Mary-Land Plant^{e} hath transported himselfe into o^{e} s^{d} pro: in the yeare 1643 . . . by these p^{e}nts doe giue grant & Enfeoffe unto the s^{d} Will^{m} Wheateley all th^{t} parcell of Land,[1] lying on th^{e} East side of Bleak-Creek Contayning & now layd out for an hund Acres, or thereabouts.

June 7th 1647.

July 24th.

Rob^{t} Clerk surveyo^{e} made certificate of a parcell of Land[2] laye out in the Western branches of th^{e} Herring Creek &c: for Thomas Bushell Contayning & now layd out for 150 Acres . .

[1] In margin "Sherwells."

[2] In margin "Bushell's Rest."

In consideraõn th^t Thomas Bushell of th^e Pro: of Mary-Land Plant^r hath transported himselfe into o^r s^d prouince in th^e yeare 1642 to plant & inhabite there. And th^t th^e s^d Tho: Bushell hath 50 Acres, due to him by assigm^t from Will^m Smoote, by these p^ents doe giue, grant & enfeoffe unto th^e s^d Thomas Bushell, all th^t parcell of Land lying in th^e Westerne branches of th^e Herring-Creek Bounding on th^e West w^th th^e land of Will^m Smoote; On th^e East w^th a branch of th^e Herring-Creek, called Turkey-Branch: On th^e South w^th the Herring-Creek On th^e north w^th [80] a line drawen from th^e head of Turkey-branch West unto th^e Land of Will^m Smoote, Contayning & now layd out for one hundred & fifty Acres.

[81] Augus. 3^d.

M^r Rob^t Clark Surueyo^e made certificate th^e 14^th July 1647 of a parcell of Land layd out for John Grimesditch on th^e East side of Brittanie Bay towards the head thereof &c. . . .

[82] Aug^t 30^th 1647.

Robert Holt demandeth fower hundred acres of Land dew unto hym for transporteing, hymself his wif and fower Childeren at his owne charges in to this Prouince in the yeare 1646.

warrn^t to the Survay^e for two hundred acre: on the north side of Pato: Riuer next the herr: Creeke west of the Land of Will: Smoote.

[83] Sept: 3^d.

Robert Clarke survay^e made certificate the 14^th of July 1647 of a parcell Land layd out for James Johnson and the west side of Popler hill Creeke, contaynd: and now layd out for two hundred acres be it more or less.

[84] Sept: 11^th.

Rob^t Clarke survay^e made certificate 14^th of July 1647 of a parcell of land laying one the west side of Popler hill for ffrancis Pope and John Courts, contayning and now layd out for 200 acre be it more or less.

[94] Octob: 8^th.

Robt. Clarke Survayo^e mad certificate the 14^th of July of a

parcell of land layd out for Cristopher Cornall one the South side Popler hill creeke, Contayneing & now layd out for 100 acres be it more or less.

Robt. Clarke Survayo^{e} made certificate the 14th of July of a parcell of land layd out for John Neuell one the south side of popler-hill creeke Contayneing and now layd out for 50 acres.

[95] Robt Clarke survay^{e} made certificat 14th July of a parcell of land layd out for James Johnson lying in Patowmake Riuer and west of popler hill creeke, Contayneing 200 acres.

Robt Clarke Survar: made certific: 14th July last of a parcell of Land layd out for Richard Neuett lying in Bretons-bay, Contayning 100 acr.

Robt. Clarke survay^{e} made certificat 14th July of a parcell of land layd out for John Nun lying in Bretons-bay, Contayning 300 acres.

[95] Octob: 11th.

George Acreeke demandeth two hundred acres of land dew vnto hym for transporting hym selfe and his wife at his owne Charge into this Prouince in the yeare 1646.

Warr. to the Survayo^{r} for two hundred acres in wiccocomoke Riuer, next the land of Tho: Gerrard Esq.

Oct. 12th.

William Edis of this prouince plant^{e} demandeth one hundred acres of land applyed to him by giuft of his M^{r}: Henry Lee.

warrant to the Survayo^{e} for one hundred acr: of land in patowmake Riuer next the land of William Smoot:

[95] Octob: 22.

William Stiles demandeth one hundred acres of land, fifty dew by service and fifty applyed to hym by Capt: John Price.

Warrant to the Survayo for one hundred acres to be layd out for hym at the head of Richd: Neuetts branch in Bretons bay.

[96] Octob 16th.

George Manners demandeth one hundred and fifty acres of land dew vnto hym for transporting hym selfe and one Child in to the prouince in the yeare 1646.

Warr: to the Survayo^{e} for one hundred and fifty acres one the South side of S^{t} Jeromes Creeke towards the mouth.

[96] Octob: 30th.

John Wheatly demandeth two hundred acres of land dew to hym for transporting hymself, his wife and one son into this prouince in the yeare 1641.

Warrant to the Survayo^{e} for fifty acres one the west side of S^{t} Georges Riuer neere to packer's Creeke.

Novemb 2^{d}.

Robt Clarke Survayo made certificate the 27 of June 1646 of a parcell of land layd out for William Tompson nere Namassconson in Patowmak Riuer, Contayning five hundred acres.

[97] John Hollis demandeth fiue hundred acres of land for transporting of fiue seruants into this prouince at his owne Charge in the yeare 1640.

warrant to the Survayo^{e} for fiue hundred acres of land vppon the Easterne side of Cedar pt in Patowmake riuer next to the land of James Neale Esq^{r}.

[98] Novemb^{e} 10th.

Robt Clarke Survayo^{e} made certificate of a parcell of land lying in the head of Kings creeke in Poto: Riuer, for Thomas Munday and Edward Hudson, now layd out for three hundred acres.

[99] Robert Clarke Survayo^{e} made certificate of a parcell of land lying the head of Neuetts branch in Bretons bay for William Stiles, Contayning one hundred acrs.

Robert Clarke Survay^{e} made certificat of a parcell of land lying in Pato: Riuer neere the herring creeke, for William Edis Contayneing fifty acres.

Novemb: 11th.

John Medly demandeth three hundred acrs of land for transporting his wife and two seruants vid Lancelet Sleepe, and Rowland Mace: into this prouince since the yeare 1641.

John Thymble and William Browne demandeth one hundred

acrs of land dew for serueing three tymes wth in this Prouince since the yeares 1633 and 1641.

Christopher Russell demandeth one hundred acres of land for transporteing hym self into this province this present yeare 1647.

No: 19. Leiftenan^{t} William Evins, and John Jarbo demandeth two hundred acrts of land for transporteing themselues into this prouince at the owne charges in the yeare 1646.

And two hundred applyed to them by the right of Walter Peake of this prouince planter.

Warrant to the Survayo^{e} for fower hundred acres of land in the Isle of Kent in Great Thickett some tyme in possession of John Abbotte.

[100] Nouemb 22th.

Markes Phepo demandeth four hundred acres of land for transporting hymselfe into this prouince and two seruants wth a title applyed to hym from owen Seymor all in the yeare 1641.

Nicholas Keyting demandeth one hundred of land for transporting hymselfe into this prouince at his owne charge, and owne hundred by the title of Edward Leonard: and one hundred by the title of William Maclawghlin all in the yeare 1641.

Jan. 3^{d}.

Will^{m} Edwin demandeth 50 Acres of Land dew to him for his Cou^{t} & service wth in this Prouince & granted vnto him by [114] Gou^{e} Calvert.

War^{t} to Surveyo^{e} to lay out 50 Acres of Land wthin his Lo^{ps} Mannor of West S^{t} Maries, commonly knowen by th^{e} name of Tom: Surgeons Plant^{n} before th^{e} 2^{d} of ffeb: & ret. survey on th^{e} 5th of ffeb.

[116] Will^{m} Tompson demandeth 250 Acres of land dew to him Viz. 100 by assigm^{t} from Gou^{e} & 100 as Admist^{e} of Rob^{t} Tuttey deceased & fifty for his wife dew by Indenture on th^{e} Easte side of S^{t} Clem^{ts} Bay, about 2 miles from Little Brittaine commō^{ly} knowen by th^{e} name of th^{e} Indian Quarters.

[126] Jan. 10th.

Walter Smith demandeth 400 acres of Land due to him by conditions of Plantaō^{n}.

[127] George Manners demandeth 500 acres of Land dew to him by grant from Jn° Hallows: 2d April 1649 War inde r ult Octobr. 1649 to bee laid out as in the Assignemt next followeing.

Jan: 5° 1647.

Memorandu tht I Jn° Hallowes had a grant (when Capt Hill was here in Court) for 500 acres of Land uppon the North side of the Creek next to Cedar Poynt in Patowmeck Ryue as appeareth uppon Record. I doe hereby assigne all my right & tytle in tht Grant to George Manners or his assignes.

John Hallowes.

ffeb: 28° 1647.

[143] March p°. These pents wittnes tht I haue sold unto George Manners Gent. & to his heyres & assigness for eue All tht Tenemt of Land commonly called Butlers Land, contayning one hundd Acres of Land being in St Michaels Manno^e in the County of St Maries in Mary-Land, together wth all Edifices & all rights to wtsoeue thereunto apperteyning ffor the summe of Twelue hundd & fiuety pownds of Tob: & cask for wch I haue allready receaued satisfaction, & for the Rents & Conditions hereafter reserued, Viz. Hee & they yealding for eue & paying to the Lds or owners of the sd Manno^e One Bushell of good Indian Corne on the ffeast day of Natiuity of o^e Savio^e yearely. And att the death or charge of the Lord of the sd Manno^e One Barrell of the like Corne to the New Lord thereof. And likewise att the death or charge of the Tenant. The Tenant next entring paying one Barrell of Indian Corne to the sd Court And the Tennant of the sd Tenemt doeing suite & seruice att euery Court holden of the sd Mannoue. And I doe hereby warrant the sd Land to him & his heyres & assignes agst any petty wtsoeue.

Margaret Brent.

Witnes my hand
In pence of vs
Giles Brent
John Metcalfe.

DANIEL DULANY'S "CONSIDERATIONS."

"On the fourteenth of October,[1] 1765, while the members of the Stamp Act Congress were in the midst of their labors upon the great problem of the hour, there came from a printing office in Annapolis a pamphlet of portly dimensions, dealing with the same problem, and doing so with a degree of legal learning, of acumen, and of literary power, which gave to it, both in America and in England, the highest celebrity among the political writings of this period. . . The pamphlet was without the author's name ; and still further to obscure its origin, it bore on the title-page, for the place of publication, merely the words 'North America.' Moreover the preface was dated 'Virginia,' —another device for throwing the reader off the true scent; for in reality, Maryland was the colony to which its author belonged, and in which undoubtedly, his pamphlet was written. All this machinery for self-occultation failed to accomplish its purpose. The marks which the pamphlet bore of its author's individuality, were too definite and too unusual to permit him to remain long undiscovered. The men then living in the colonies who were capable of handling such a problem in such a manner were not many and could not be obscure ; and, before very long, it was everywhere known as the work of Daniel Dulany." *Literary History of the American Revolution* by Moses Coit Tyler, Vol. 1, p. 101.

The second edition (and in fact all editions) were published anonymously but bears the imprint "2d. ed. Annapolis, Printed and sold by J. Green, 1765"; another edition : "New York, Re-printed by J. Holt, in the year 1765"; the English editions are imprinted: "North-America printed : London, Re-printed for J. Almon, 1766" and "2d. ed. North-America printed : London, Re-printed for J. Almon, 1766." The present reprint is from the first American edition which has attached to the last leaf, a clipping, containing extracts from the *Newport Mercury* of February 17 and March 3, 1766, relating to this pamphlet.

[1] The second edition of the pamphlet is dated Virginia, August 12, 1765.

In addition to the "Considerations," Almon published in 1766 a number of pamphlets on the Stamp Act, some of American and others of English origin, but none was so influential or popular as the "Considerations." Among those in the collection of the Maryland Historical Society may be mentioned "*The Necessity of Repealing the American Stamp Act demonstrated: or a Proof that Great Britain must be injured by that Act;*" "*The Grievances of the American Colonies candidly examined. Printed in Rhode Island, by authority of the Assembly there, and inscribed to Lord Dartmouth.*" [By Stephen Hopkins.]; "*Considerations on behalf of the Colonies. Written at Boston;*" "*The Rights of the British Colonies, asserted and proved.* By James Otis, Esq., of Boston, in New England;" "*An examination of the Rights of the Colonies upon the principles of Law;*" "*The Late Regulations Respecting the British Colonies on the Continent of America considered, in a letter from a gentleman of Philadelphia to his friend in London.*" [By John Dickinson.]; "*The late Occurrences in North America and Policy of Great Britain considered;*" "*An Enquiry into the Rights of the British Colonies intended as an answer to 'The Regulations lately made concerning the Colonies, and the taxes imposed upon them considered',*[1] *in a letter addressed to the author of that pamphlet.*" By Richard Bland, of Virginia; "*The Justice and Necessity of Taxing the American Colonies Demonstrated. Together with a Vindication of the Authority of Parliament.*"

[1] John Campbell, LL. D.

CONSIDERATIONS

ON THE

PROPRIETY

OF IMPOSING

TAXES

IN THE

BRITISH COLONIES,

For the Purpose of raising a REVENUE, by *Act of Parliament*

..... *Haud totum verba resignent*
Quod latet arcanâ, non enarrabile, fibra.

(..... Let not my words shew all;
The hidden mischief cannot be express'd.)

NORTH AMERICA:

THE PREFACE.

IT would now be an unfashionable doctrine, whatever the ancient opinion might be, to affirm that the constituent can bind his representative by instructions; but tho' the obligatory force of these instructions is not insisted upon, yet their persuasive influence, in most cases, may be: for a representative, who should act against the explicit recommendation of his constituents, would most deservedly forfeit their regard, and all pretension to their future confidence.

WHEN it is under deliberation, whether a new law shall be enacted, in which the electors of *England* are interested, THEY have notice of it, and an opportunity of declaring their sense;—THEY may point out every dangerous tendency, and are not restrained in their representations, from shewing, in the plainest language, the injustice or oppression of it.

WHEN a law, in its execution, is found to be repugnant to the genius of liberty, or productive of hardships or inconvenience, THEY may also instruct their deputies to exert themselves in procuring a repeal of it: and, in the exercise of this right, are not constrained to whine in the style of humble petitioners;—THEY are exposed to no danger in explaining their reasons;—THEIR situation does not become so delicate as to make it prudent, to weaken, by not urging them, with their full force, and to their utmost extent. But who are the representatives of the colonies? To whom shall THEY send their instructions, when desirous to obtain the repeal of a law, striking at the root and foundation of every civil right, should such an one take place? Instructions to all the members who compose the house of commons would not be proper: to them the application must be by petition, in which an unreserved style would probably be deemed indecency, and strong expressions insolence; in which a claim of rights may not, perhaps, be explained, or even insinuated, if to impugn, or glance at their authority whose relief is supplicated: to soften and deprecate must be the hope and endeavour, tho' a guiltless freeman would, probably, be aukward in ringing all the changes of *parce, precor*, [O spare, I beseech you.]

UNDER these circumstances, the liberty of the press is of the most momentuous consequence; for if truth is not allowed to speak thence, in its genuine language of plainness and simplicity, nor freedom to vindicate its privileges with decent firmness, we shall have too much reason to acknowledge his foresight who predicted, that, "The constitution of the *British* government was too excellent to be permanent." The train for the accomplishment of that prophecy has not yet catched in *America*, nor, I trust, been laid.

THAT there have been laws extremely unjust and oppressive, the declarations of subsequent parliaments, fixing this stigma upon

them, evince; but whilst the power which introduced them prevailed, it was not prudent to give them their deserved characters. The parliament of *Henry* III. or that of *Henry* VI. need not be cited; there are many other instances, tho' not branded with epithets so remarkably opprobrious.

In the opinion of a great lawyer,[1] "an act of parliament may be void," and of a great divine, "all men have natural, and freemen, legal rights, which they may justly maintain, and no legislative authority can deprive them of."

Cases may be imagined in which the truth of these positions might, in theory, be admitted; but in practice, unless there should be very peculiar circumstances, such as can't be supposed to exist during the prevalence of the power that introduced it, who would rely upon the authority of opinions, or the principles of them, for his protection against the penalties of *any* positive law?

When the judges were ask'd by *Henry* VIII. Whether a man might be attainted of high treason by parliament, tho' not called to answer? they declared that it was a dangerous question, and gave the evasive answer, that "the high court of parliament "ought to give examples of justice to the inferior courts, none "of which could do the like." But tho' it might be dangerous to declare against the authority of parliament, we are not bound to acknowledge its inerrability, nor precluded from examining the principles and consequences of law, or from pointing out their improprieties and defects. Upon this ground I have proceeded in the following considerations, and shall not be disappointed if they should appear to be too free, or too reserved, to readers of different complexions.

Virginia.

CONSIDERATIONS, &c.

IN the constitution of *England*, the three principal forms of government, monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, are blended together in certain proportions; but each of these orders,

[1] Coke's opinion in Bonham's case, cited in Coxe's *Essay on Judicial Power*, Philadelphia, 1893.

in the exercise of the legislative authority, hath its peculiar department, from which the others are excluded. In this division, the *granting of supplies*, or *laying taxes*, is deemed to be the province of the house of commons, as the representative of the people.—All supplies are supposed to flow from their gift; and the other orders are permitted only to assent, or reject generally, not to propose any modification, amendment, or partial alteration of it.

THIS observation being considered, it will undeniably appear, that, in framing the late *Stamp Act*, the commons acted in the character of representative of the colonies. They assumed it as the principle of that measure, and the *propriety* of it must therefore stand, or fall, as the principle is true or false: for the preamble sets forth, That the commons of *Great Britain* had resolved to *give* and *grant* the several rates and duties imposed by the act; but what right had the commons of *Great Britain* to be thus munificent at the expence of the commons of *America?*—to give property, not belonging to the giver, and without the consent of the owner, is such evident and flagrant injustice, in *ordinary cases*, that few are hardy enough to avow it; and therefore, when it really happens, the fact is disguised and varnished over by the most plausible pretences the ingenuity of the giver can suggest. But it is alledged that there is a *virtual*, or *implied representation* of the colonies, springing out of the constitution of the *British* government; and it must be confessed on all hands, that, as the representation is not actual, it is virtual, or it doth not exist at all; for no third kind of representation can be imagined. The colonies claim the privilege, which is common to all *British subjects*, of being taxed *only* with their own consent given by their representatives; and all the advocates for the *Stamp Act* admit this claim. Whether, therefore, upon the whole matter, the imposition of the *Stamp Duties* is a *proper* exercise of constitutional authority, or not, depends upon the single question, Whether the commons of *Great Britain* are *virtually* the representatives of the commons of *America*, or not?

THE advocates for the *Stamp Act* admit, in express terms, that "the colonies do not choose members of parliament:" but they assert that "the colonies are *virtually* represented in the same "manner with the non-electors resident in *Great Britain*."

How have they proved this position? Where have they defined, or precisely explained, what they mean by the expression, *virtual representation?* As it is the very hinge upon which the rectitude of the taxation turns, something more satisfactory than mere assertion, more solid than a form of expression, is necessary: for how can it be seriously expected, that men, who think themselves injuriously affected in their properties and privileges, will be convinced and reconciled by a fanciful phrase, the meaning of which can't be precisely ascertained by those who use it, or properly applied to the purpose for which it hath been advanced?

THEY argue, that "the right of election being annexed to "certain species of property, to franchises, and inhabitancy in "some particular places, a very small part of the land, the prop- "erty, and the people of *England*, are comprehended in those "descriptions. All landed property, not freehold, and all monied "property, are *excluded.* The merchants of *London*, the proprie- "tors of the public funds, the inhabitants of *Leeds*, *Halifax*, *Bir- "mingham*, and *Manchester*, and that great corporation of the "*East-India* company, *none of them* choose their representatives, "and yet they are all represented in parliament; and their "colonies, being *exactly* in *their* situation, are represented in the "*same manner.*" [1]

NOW this argument, which is all that their invention hath been able to supply, is totally defective; for it consists of facts not true, and of conclusions inadmissible.

IT is so far from being true, that all the persons enumerated under the character of *non-electors*, are in that predicament, that it is indubitably certain there is *no* species of property, landed, or monied, which is not possessed by *very many* of the *British electors.*

I SHALL undertake to disprove the supposed similarity of situation, whence the same kind of representation is deduced, of the inhabitants of the colonies, and of the *British* non-electors; and, if I succeed, the notion of a *virtual representation* of the colonies must fail, which, in truth, is a mere cob-web, spread to catch the

[1] "*Regulations lately made concerning the colonies,*" by John Campbell, LL. D. This paragraph was also answered by Richard Bland.—[Ed.]

unwary, and entangle the weak. I would be understood: I am upon a question of *propriety*, not of power; and, tho' some may be inclined to think it is to little purpose to discuss the one, when the other is irresistible, yet are they different considerations; and, at the same time that I invalidate the claim upon which it is founded, I may very consistently recommend a submission to the law, whilst it endures. I shall say nothing of the use I intend by the discussion for, if it should not be perceived by the sequel, there is no use in it and if it should appear then, it need not be premised.

LESSEES for years, copyholders, proprietors of the public funds, inhabitants of *Birmingham*, *Leeds*, *Halifax*, and *Manchester*, merchants of the city of *London*, or members of the corporation of the *East-India* company, are, *as such*, under no personal incapacity to be electors; for they may acquire the right of election, and there are *actually* not only a considerable number of electors in each of the classes of lessees for years &c. but in many of them, if not all, even members of parliament. The interests therefore of the non-electors, the electors, and the representatives, are individually the same; to say nothing of the connection among neighbours, friends, and relations. The security of the non-electors against oppression, is, that their oppression will fall also upon the electors and the representatives. The one can't be injured, and the other indemnified.

FURTHER, if the non-electors should not be taxed by the *British* parliament, they would not be taxed *at all;* and it would be iniquitous as well as a solecism, in the political system, that they should partake of all the benefits resulting from the imposition, and application of taxes, and derive an immunity from the circumstance of not being qualified to vote. Under this constitution then, a double or virtual representation may be reasonably supposed. The electors, who are inseparably connected in their interests with the non-electors, may be justly deemed to be the representatives of the non-electors, at the same time they exercise their personal privilege in their right of election; and the members chosen, therefore, the representatives of both. This is the only rational explanation of the expression, *virtual representation*. None has been advanced by the assertors of it, and their meaning

can only be inferred from the instances, by which they endeavour to elucidate it, and no other meaning can be stated, to which the instances apply.

It is an essential principle of the *English* constitution, that the subject shall not be taxed without his consent, which hath not been introduced by any particular law, but necessarily results from the nature of that mixed government; for, without it, the order of democracy could not exist.

*Parliaments were not formerly so regular in point of form as they now are. Even the number of knights for each shire were not ascertained. The first writs[1] now extant for their choice, are 22d *Edward* I. by which, two, as at this day, were directed to be chosen for each county; but the king not being satisfied with that number, other writs were issued out for choosing two more. This discretionary power being thought inconvenient, was afterwards restrained by the statutes of *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. and subsequent acts.

In earlier times there was more simplicity in the rules of government, and men were more solicitous about the essentials, than the forms of it. When the consent of those who were to perform, or pay any thing extra-feudal, was fairly applied for and obtained, the manner was little regarded: but, as the people had reason to be jealous of designs to impose contributions upon them without their consent, it was thought expedient to have formalities regulated, and fixed, to prevent this injury to their right, not to destroy a principle, without which, they could not be said to have any rights at all.

Before the introduction of those formalities, which were framed with a view to restrain the excursions of power, and to secure the privileges of the subject, as the mode of proceeding was more simple, so perhaps this foundation of consent was more visible than it is at present, wherefore it may be of use to adduce some instances, which directly point out this necessary and essential principle of *British liberty*.

* See Treat. Peerage.

[1] For Parliamentary writs see Stubbs' *Select Charters*.—[Ed.]

THE lords and commons have separately given aids and subsidies to the crown. In 13th *Edward* III. the lords granted the tenth of all the corn, &c. growing upon their demesnes, the commons then granting nothing, nor concerning themselves with what the lords thought fit to grant out of their own estates. At other times, the knights of shires, separating from the rest of the commons, and joining with the lords, have granted a subsidy, and the representatives of cities and boroughs have likeways granted subsidies to the crown separately, as appears by a writ in 24th *Edward* I. which runs in these words, *Rex*, &c. *cum comites, barones, milites nobis*, &c. *fecerunt undecimam de omnibus bonis suis mobilibus, et cives et burgenses*, &c. *septimam de omnibus bonis suis mobilibus*, &c. *nobis curialiter concesserint*, &c. *The earls, barons, and knights, having given unto us in parliament, the eleventh part, and the citizens and burgesses the seventh part of their goods and chattels*, &c. When an affair happened, which affected only some individuals, and called for aid to the crown, it was common for those individuals *alone* to be summoned; to which purpose several writs are extant. In 35th *Edward* III. there is a writ (which *Dugdale* has printed in his collection of writs of summons to parliament) directed to the earl of *Northampton*, which, after reciting the confusion the affairs of *Ireland* were in, and that he, and some other *English* lords, had possessions in that kingdom, and were therefore more particularly obliged to the defence of it, follows in these words: *Volumus vobiscum, et cum aliis de eodem regno* (*Angliæ scilicet*) *terras in dicta terra habentibus colloquium habere*, &c. *We will confer with you, and others of the same kingdom*, (*viz.* England) *possessed of lands in the said country.*

BUT, that the reader may perceive how strictly the principle, of no person's being taxed without their consent, hath been regarded, it is proper to take notice, that, upon the same occasion, writs were likewise directed even to women, who were proprietors of land in *Ireland*, to send their deputies to consult, and consent to what should be judged necessary to be done on the occasion, e. g. *Rex*, &c. *mariæ*, &c. *salutem*, &c. *vobis*, &c. *mandamus quod aliquam, vel aliquos de quibus confidatis apud Westmon. mittatis ad loquendum vobiscum super dictis negotiis, et ad faciendum, et consentiendum*

nomine vestro, super hoc quod ibidem ordinari contigerit. We com
mand you to send to Westminster, *some person or persons, whom yo*
may confide in, to confer with us, on the abovesaid affair, and to a
and assent, in your name, to whatever shall be there decreed.

A REFLECTION naturally arises from the instances cited;— when, on a particular occasion, *some* individuals *only* were to b taxed, and not the *whole* community, *their* consent only was calle for; and in the last instance it appears, that they, who upon a occasion of a general tax, would have been bound by the conse of their *virtual representatives*, (for in that case they would hav had no *actual representatives*) were in an affair calling for a *parti ular* aid from them, *separate* from the rest of the communit required to send their *particular deputies:* but how different woul be the principle of a statute, imposing duties without *their* conse who are to pay them, upon the authority of their gift, who shou undertake to give, what doth not belong to them.

THAT great king, *Edward* I. inserted in his writs of summon as a first principle of law, that *quod omnes tangat ab omnib approbetur, what concerns all, must be approved by all*, which by torture can be made to signify, that *their* approbation or conse *only* is to be required in the imposition of a tax, who are to pay part of it.

THE situation of the non-electors in *England*—their capacity become electors—their inseparable connection with those who a electors, and their representatives—their security against oppre sion resulting from this connection, and the necessity of imaginin a double or virtual representation, to avoid iniquity and absurdit have been explained—the inhabitants of the colonies are, *as suc* incapable of being electors, the privilege of election being exercis able only in person; and therefore, if *every* inhabitant of *Ameri* had the requisite freehold, not *one* could vote, but upon the su position of his ceasing to be an inhabitant of *America*, and beco ing a resident of *Great Britain;* a supposition which would impertinent, because it shifts the question.—Should the coloni not be taxed by *Parliamentary impositions*, their respective leg latures have a regular, adequate, and constitutional authority tax them, and therefore there would not necessarily be an iniquito

and absurd exemption, from their not being represented by *the house of commons.*

THERE is not that intimate and inseparable relation between the *electors of Great Britain* and the *Inhabitants of the colonies*, which must inevitably involve both in the same taxation: on the contrary, not a single *actual* elector in *England* might be immediately affected by a taxation in *America*, imposed by a statute which would have a general operation and effect, upon the properties of the inhabitants of the colonies. The latter might be oppressed in a thousand shapes, without any sympathy, or exciting any alarm in the former. Moreover, even acts, oppressive and injurious to the colonies in an extreme degree, might become popular in *England*, from the promise or expectation, that the very measures which depressed the colonies, would give ease to the inhabitants of *Great Britain.* It is indeed true, that the interests of *England* and the colonies are allied, and an injury to the colonies, produced into all its consequences, will eventually affect the mother country; yet these consequences being generally remote, are not at once foreseen; they do not immediately alarm the fears and engage the passions of the *English* electors; the connection between a freeholder of *Great Britain* and a *British American*, being deducible only thro' a train of reasoning, which few will take the trouble, or can have opportunity, if they have capacity, to investigate: wherefore the relation between the *British American* and the *English electors*, is a knot too infirm to be relied on as a competent security, especially against the force of a present, counteracting, expectation of relief.

IF it would have been a just conclusion, that the *colonies* being exactly in the *same* situation with the *non-electors* of *England*, are *therefore* represented in the same manner, it ought to be allowed, that the reasoning is solid, which, after having evinced a total *dissimilarity* of situation, infers, that the representation is *different.*

IF the commons of *Great Britain* have no right by the constitution to GIVE AND GRANT property *not* belonging to themselves but to others, without their consent actually or virtually given; if the claim of the colonies, not to be taxed *without their consent*, signified by their representatives, is well founded; if it

appears that the colonies are not actually represented by the commons of *Great Britain*, and that the notion of a double or virtual representation, doth not with any propriety apply to the people of *America;* then the principle of the *stamp act* must be given up as indefensible on the point of representation, and the validity of it, rested upon the *power* which they who framed it have to carry it into execution.

"SHOULD the parliament devise a tax, to be paid only by those "of the people in *Great Britain*, who are neither members of either "house of parliament, nor their electors; such an act would be "unjust and partial," saith the author of the claim of the colo- "nies, &c. who yet allows, that the "Non-electors would have a "security against the weight of such a tax, should it be imposed, "which the colonies have not; *viz.* that the members of parlia- "ment, and the electors, must be relatively affected by it; but the "industrious *North-American*, and the opulent *West-Indian*, may "have their properties taxed, and no individual in *Great Britain* "participate with them in the burthen: on the contrary, the mem- "bers of parliament would make their court to their constituents "most effectually, by multiplying taxes upon the subjects of the "colonies."

Is it not amazing that the above author, *with these sentiments* should undertake the defence of the stamp duties, which, by his own concession, appears to be *more* unjust, and *more* partial than the taxes he supposes, and upon which he bestows, very properly the epithets of *unjust* and *partial?*

. . . . *Diluit helleborum, certo compescere puncto*
Nescius examen.[1]

He infuses a dangerous drug, without skill to know the proper point between its good and ill effects.

BUT it has been objected, that if the inhabitants of *America* because represented in their respective assemblies, are *therefor* exempted from a *parliamentary tax*, than[2] the citizens of *London* who are represented in their common council, may plead the *same immunity.* If it were not for the authority upon which this objec

[1] Persius, *Satire* 5; 100-1.
[2] Should read "then."—[Ed.]

tion is urged, it might be safely passed over without a particular answer; but since it hath been introduced with an appearance of reliance, and the opinion which it retails, is said to have been delivered with great gravity, and pronounced with decisive confidence, I would not be so wanting in respect to an eminent character, as to neglect the ceremony of a direct refutation.

But I must observe, that when the opinion of a lawyer is taken in a matter of private concern, in which he is under no bias to deceive, a concise declaration of it may generally suffice; he who applies for it being generally obliged to depend upon his council's character of integrity and knowledge; not only because the expence of a methodical and minute discussion would be too burthensome, but because the force of legal reasoning is not generally understood. But in a question of public concernment, the opinion of no *court lawyer*, however respectable for his candour and abilities, ought to weigh more than the reasons adduced in support of it; they ought to be explained; they may be examined. Considering his temptations, credit ought to be cautiously and diffidently given, to his assertion of what is his opinion.—Considering the consequence of a decision, not to one man only, but to millions that exist, and myriads that may exist, and the exceeding fallibility of legal knowledge, nothing short of clear conviction, after the fullest explication of the reasons of the opinion, and the most accurate and intense consideration of their validity, can justify an acquiescence under it.

On the present occasion, so immensely important, *nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, unused to swear on any master's word,* I shall pin my faith upon the *dictum* of no lawyer in the universe; and when his *ipse dixit* is authoritatively urged, I shall be at no pains to repress my suspicions that his reasons are concealed, because, if fairly produced and held up to the light, many flaws in them would be discovered by a careful examiner. I have lived long enough to remember many opinions of *court lawyers* upon *American* affairs; they have been all strongly marked with the same character; they have been generally very sententious, and the same observation may be applied to them all. They have all declared *that* to be *legal,* which the minister for the time being

has deemed to be *expedient.* The opinion given by a general of the law, in the late war, on the question, whether soldiers might be quartered on private houses in *America,* must be pretty generally remembered.

THE very learned gentleman has, it seems, declared that, "upon mature deliberation, he has formed his opinion, that the "colonies are, in their nature, no more than common corpora-"tions; and that the inhabitants of a colony are no more entitled "to an exemption from parliamentary taxations, because repre-"sented in an *American* assembly, than the citizens of *London.*"

THIS opinion may be incontestably just in the judgment of that accomplished politician and elegant writer, who chooses to distinguish himself by the titles of late G—rn--or of the *J-rs-ys,*[1] of the *M-ss-ch-st-s B--,* and of *S--th C-r-l--a;* and who does not choose to be distinguished by the title of late *Mâitre d'Hotel* of the late Sir *D--v-s O-b—e;*[2] or that exactly fitting and characteristical * appellation, conferred on him by an incensed culprit in an *American* court of star-chamber; an appellation rather adapted to signify those powers, which are useful in intrigue, and that lead to promotion, than expressive of respect and dignity: but having considered the subject in the best manner my very slender and limited capacity will allow, neither doth the opinion of the one, nor the approbation of it by the other, influence my judgment.

LET a great man declare a similitude, and he will soon find a *Polonius* to acknowledge, that, "*yonder cloud is, by the mass, like a camel indeed!*—or, *black like an ouzle,*"—or, *very like a whale.*"

[1] Thomas Pownall (1722–1805), politician and antiquary, obtained a place in the board of trade and plantations, and having been nominated Lieut.-Governor of New Jersey came to America with Sir Danvers Osborn, then Governor. A few days after their arrival in New York, Osborn committed suicide. In 1757 Pownall was appointed Governor of Massachusetts and in 1757 Governor of South Carolina. Resigned and returned to England in 1760. His celebrated work, *The Administration of the Colonies,* in which he projected the union of all the American possessions in one dominion, and drew attention to the reluctance of colonists to be taxed without their own consent, was published in 1764. *Thomas Pownall,* by Chas. A. W. Pownall, London, 1908, and *Dictionary of National Biography.* —[Ed.]

[2] Sir Danvers Osborn.—[Ed.]

* See the History of Tom Brazen.

THE objection having been stated, the answer is obvious and clear.

THE colonies have a complete and adequate legislative authority, and are not only represented in their assemblies, but in *no other manner*. The power of making bye-laws vested in the common council is inadequate and incomplete, being bounded by a few particular subjects; and the common council are actually represented too, by having a choice of members to serve in parliament. How then can the reason of the exemption from internal parliamentary taxations, claimed by the colonies, apply to the citizens of *London*.

THE power described in the provincial charters, is to make laws; and in the exercise of that power, the colonies are bounded by no other limitations than what result from their subordination to, and dependence upon *Great Britain*. The term *bye-law* is as novel and improper, when applied to the *assemblies*, as the expression, *acts of assembly*, would be, if applied to the *parliament* of *Great Britain;* and it is as absurd and insensible, to call a colony a common corporation, because not an independent kingdom, and the powers of each to make laws and bye-laws, are limited, tho' not comparable in their extent, and the variety of their objects, as it would be to call lake *Erie*, a *Duck-puddle*, because not the atlantic ocean.

SHOULD the analogy between the *colonies* and *corporations* be even admitted for a moment, in order to see what would be the consequence of the *postulatum*, it would only amount to this; The *colonies* are vested with as complete authority, to all intents and purposes, to tax themselves, as any *English corporation* is to make a bye-law, in any imaginable instance for any local purpose whatever: and the *parliament* doth not make laws for *corporations* upon subjects, in every respect proper for *bye-laws*.

BUT I don't rest the matter upon this, or any other circumstance, however considerable, to prove the impropriety of a taxation by the *British* parliament. I rely upon the fact, that not one inhabitant in any colony is, or can be *actually* or *virtually* represented by the *British house of commons*, and therefore, that the stamp duties are severely imposed.

But it has been alledged, that if the right to *give and grant* the property of the colonies by an internal taxation is denied by the house of commons, the subordination and dependence of the colonies, and the superintendence of the *British* parliament, can't be consistently establish'd ;—that any supposed line of distinction between the two cases, is but "a whimsical imagination, a "chimerical speculation against fact and experience."—Now, under favour, I conceive there is more confidence than solidity in this assertion ; and it may be satisfactorily and easily proved, that the subordination and dependence of the colonies may be preserved, and the *supreme authority* of the mother country be firmly supported, and yet the principle of representation, and the right of the *British* house of commons, flowing from *it*, to *give and grant* the property of the commons of *America*, be denied.

The colonies are dependent upon *Great Britain ;* and the supreme authority vested in the king, lords, and commons, may justly be exercised to secure, or preserve their dependence, whenever necessary for that purpose. This authority results from, and is implied in the idea of the relation subsisting between *England* and her colonies ; for, considering the nature of human affections, the inferior is not to be trusted with providing regulations to prevent his rising to an equality with his superior. But tho' the right of the superior, to use the proper means for preserving the subordination of his inferior, is admitted, yet it does not necessarily follow, that he has a right to seize the property of his inferior when he pleases, or to command him in every thing; since, in the degrees of it, there may very well exist a *dependency* and *inferiority*, without absolute *vassalage* and *slavery*. In what the superior may *rightfully* controul, or compel, and in what the inferior ought to be at liberty to act without controul or compulsion, depends upon the nature of the dependence and the degree of the subordination ; and these being ascertained, the measure of obedience, and submission, and the extent of the authority and superintendence, will be settled. When powers, compatible with the relation between the superior and inferior, have, by express compact, been granted to, and accepted by the latter, and have been, after that compact, repeatedly recognized by the former ;—

when they may be exercised effectually upon every occasion without any injury to that relation, the authority of the superior can't properly interpose; for by the powers vested in the inferior, is the superior limited.

By their constitutions of government, the colonies are empowered to impose internal taxes. This power is compatible with their dependence, and hath been expressly recognized by *British* ministers and the *British* parliament upon many occasions; and it may be exercised effectually without striking at, or impeaching, in any respect, the superintendency of the *British* parliament. May not then the line be distinctly and justly drawn between such acts as are necessary, or proper, for preserving or securing the dependency of the colonies, and such as are not necessary, or proper, for that very important purpose?

When the powers were conferred upon the colonies, they were conferred too as privileges and immunities, and accepted as such; or, to speak more properly, the privileges belonging necessarily to them as *British* subjects, were solemnly declared and confirmed by their charters; and they who settled in *America* under the encouragement and faith of these charters, understood, not only that they *might*, but that it was their *right* to exercise those powers without controul, or prevention. In some of the charters the distinction is expressed, and the strongest declarations made, and the most solemn assurances given, that the settlers should not have their property taxed without their own consent by their representatives; tho' their legislative authority is limited at the same time, by the subordination implied in their relation; and they are therefore restrained from making acts of assembly repugnant to the laws of *England:* and, had the distinction not been expressed, the powers given would have implied it; for, if the parliament may in any case interpose, when the authority of the colonies is inadequate to the occasion, and not limited by their subordination to the mother country, it may in every *case*, which would make *another* appellation more proper to describe their condition, than the name by which their inhabitants have been usually called, and have gloried in.

Because the parliament may, when the relation between *Great*

Britain and her colonies calls for an exertion of her superintendence, bind the colonies by statute, therefore a parliamentary interposition in every other instance, is justifiable, is an inference that may be denied.

On some emergencies, the king, by the constitution, hath an absolute power to provide for the safety of the state; to take care, like a *Roman* dictator, *ne quid detrimenti capiat respublica* [That the commonwealth may not suffer,] and this power is not specifically annexed to the monarchy by any express laws; it necessarily results from the end and nature of government: but who would infer from this, that the king, in every instance, or upon every occasion, can, upon the principles of the constitution, exercise this supreme power.

The *British ministers* have, in the most effectual terms, at different periods, from the reign of *Charles* II. to that of the present king, recognized this distinction in their requisitions, transmitted to the colonies to raise and levy men and money, by acts of assembly; and recently, in the course of last war, they were so far from thinking that it was proper for the *British house of commons* to *give and grant* the property *of the colonies* to support the military operations in *America*, upon which not only the immediate protection of that part of the *British dominions*, but the most important interests, perhaps the ultimate preservation of *Great Britain* from destruction, essentially depended; I say, on this great occasion of the most important and national concernment, the *British ministers* were so far from calling upon the *house of commons*, in their *peculiar* department, to *give and grant* property, belonging neither to themselves nor their constituents, that they directly applied to the *colonies* to tax themselves, in virtue of the authority and privilege conferred by their charter, and promised to recommend it to the *British parliament* to reimburse the expence they should incur in providing for the general service.—They made good their promise: and if all the money raised in the colonies by acts of assembly, in pursuance of the requisition of the *British* ministers, hath not been repaid by parliament, a very considerable part of it hath.

Could they who made the requisitions I have mentioned, or

the assemblies that complied with them, intend or imagine the faith of the *English* government was to be preserved by a retribution, at one time, of the money disbursed at the instance and upon the credit of the *British ministry*, enforced and supported by *royal assurances*, and by taking it back again at another time? Is this method of keeping the faith of government to be ranked among the "improvements which hath been made beyond the idea of "former administrations, conducted by ministers ignorant of the "importance of the colonies, or who impotently neglected their "concerns, or were diverted by mean pursuits, from attending to "them?" Is it absolutely certain, that there can never, at any future period, arise a crisis, in which the exertion of the colonies may be necessary; or, if there should, that it will bring with it an oblivion of all former indirection?—But this is a subject fitter for silent meditation, than public discussion.

THERE was a time when measures of prevention might have been taken by the colonies.—There may be a time when redress may be obtained.—Till then, prudence, as well as duty, requires submission.

IT is presumed, that it was a notable service done by *New England*, when the militia of that colony reduced *Cape-Breton*, since it enabled the *British ministers* to make a peace less disadvantageous and inglorious than they otherwise must have been constrained to submit to, in the humble state to which they were then reduced;—that the general exertion *of the colonies in North America*, during the last war, not only facilitated, but was indispensably requisite to the success of those operations by which so many glorious conquests were achieved; and that those conquests have put it in the power of the present illustrious ministers to make a peace upon terms of so much glory and advantage, as to afford an inexhaustible subject during their administration, and the triumph of toryism, at least, for their ingenious panegyrists to celebrate.

AN *American*, without justly incurring the imputation of ingratitude, may doubt, whether some other motive, besides pure generosity, did not prompt the *British nation* to engage in the defence of the colonies. He may be induced to think that the

measures taken for the protection of the plantations, were not only connected with the interests, but even necessary to the defence of *Great Britain* herself, because he may have reason to imagine that *Great Britain* could not long subsist as an independent kingdom after the loss of her colonies.—He may, without arrogance, be inclined to claim some merit from the exertion of the colonies, since it enabled *Great Britain* ultimately to defend herself; I mean that kind of merit which arises from benefits done to others, by the operation of measures taken for our own sakes;—a merit most illustriously displayed in the generosity of *G. Britain*, when, with their co-operation, she protected the colonies to preserve *herself*.

When an house is in flames, and the next neighbour is extremely active, and exerts his endeavours to extinguish the fire, which, if not conquered, would catch, and consume his own dwelling; I don't say, that if the owner of the house which had been in flames, should, after the fire is subdued, complaisantly thank his neighbour generally for his services, he would be absurdly ceremonious; but if the assistant should afterwards boast of his great generosity, and claim a right to the furniture of the house which he had assisted in saving, upon the merits of his zeal and activity, he would deserve to be put in mind of the motive of his service.

If the advantages gained by the late *most glorious and successful war* have been secured by an *adequate* peace;—if the successes that attended the military operations of the *British* nation and her colonies, roused by the spirit, excited by the virtue, animated by the vigour, and conducted by the wisdom of the ablest minister that ever served his country, has there been no compensation received for the charges of the war? are the colonies entitled to no credit for it?

When the design is to oppress the colonies with taxes, or calumniate the late patriotic minister, the *expences of the war*, and the *enormity* of the *national debt* are proclaimed;—when the present all-accomplished administration is to be celebrated, then is the immense value of the new acquisitions displayed in the brightest colours,—"acquisitions! vast in extent, richly pro-"ductive of the valuable commodities belonging to their several

"climates! The possession of those in *North America*, insures the "safety of the other colonies there, insomuch that our only danger- "ous neighbours, the *French*, do not think the pittance left worth "retaining, having, by the cession of *Louisiana* to the *Spaniards*, "avowedly given up for ever those great objects, for which alone "they began the war.—The ceded islands are almost of equal "advantage, for protecting our own, and annoying the settlements "of the *French* and *Spaniards*, if they should be again our "enemies. Part of *Nova Scotia*, since the removal of the neutral "*French*, hath been already settled by 10,000 inhabitants, within "the compass of six or seven years; a province lately considered "as no more than a proper situation for a fortress, whose garrison "it could not subsist: even *Cape-Breton*, that barren appendage "to the province of *Nova Scotia*, is known to contain treasures so "worthy of attention as to be reserved to the crown. The mines "there are not veins; they are mountains of coal; vast clifts of "nothing else stand open, and accessible; no boring necessary to "find it; no pit necessary to come at it; no fire engines requisite "for carrying on the works. This island, and all the neighbouring "shores in the gulph of *St. Lawrence*, have another fund of wealth "in their fisheries. *Canada* is already a very flourishing colony, "inhabited by 90,000 people; and their demand on *Great Britain*, "for a supply of manufactures, must be immediately considerable. "The peltry will be another great branch of commerce. *West* "*Florida* is surprisingly fertile, and luxuriantly productive in its "natural state, of every thing, and not only promising, but actually "producing wines, indigo, &c. &c."

Is no part of this description the ebullition of an exuberant fancy? And shall we not cast one glance of retrospection towards the man, who, when his country was despised, and insulted, and sunk into the most abject condition of despondence, by inspiring her sons with that invincible vigour of patriotism, with which himself was animated, not only dispelled her fears, secured her safety, and retrieved her honour, but humbled her enemies, and tore from them the resources of their strength, and the supports of their insolence?

ARE the acquisitions of the war retained by the peace so

inestimably valuable? And ought not the colonies to have some consideration that were instrumental in the successes when those acquisitions flowed, and strained every nerve in the general service, to that degree of exertion, that without it, all the power of *Great Britain*, all the amazing abilities of her minister, and all the discipline, and unparallelled bravery of her national troops and seamen, could not have availed beyond mere defence, if happily so far? If the war was expensive beyond all former example, so were the successes of it beneficial. If the expences attending the military operations in *America* are justly to be charged to the sole defence of the colonies, and no part of it to the security of *Great Britain*, or to the views of extending her dominions by conquest, if all the successes of the war have been achieved by the national arms of *Great Britain* ALONE, without any assistance, or co-operation of the plantations, still ought not the claim against the colonies, in equity, to be mitigated, upon reflection of the advantages derived from them, and of their contribution to the national revenue for a long course of years, during which, their protection put the *British* nation to very little, if any particular expence?

IF, moreover, *Great Britain* hath an equitable claim to the contribution of the colonies, it ought to be proportioned to their circumstances; and they might, surely, be indulged with discharging it in the most easy and satisfactory manner to themselves. If ways and means convenient, and conciliating, would produce their contribution, as well as oppressive and disgusting exactions, it is neither consistent with humanity or policy to pursue the latter.—A power may even exist without an actual exercise of it, and it indicates as little good sense as good nature to exercise it, only that the subjects of it may feel the rod that rules them. Moderation may be observed, and equity maintained, at the same time that superiority is asserted, and authority vindicated, whatever the apprehensions of pusillanimity, or the insolence of usurpation, may suggest.

WHAT is the annual sum expected from the colonies?—what proportion from each?—how far do their abilities extend? These matters have been, without doubt, precisely ascertained, or easily

may be, at a time "when the real, the substantial, the commercial "interests of *Great Britain*, are preferred to every other considera- "tion; and it is so well known, that the trade whence its greatest "wealth is derived, and upon which its maritime power is princi- "pally founded, depends upon a wise and proper use of the "colonies," which implies at least, such an understanding of their circumstances, as must render it extremely easy, to form a reasonable estimate of their comparative wealth and the extent of their abilities. The proportion of each colony being so easily ascertainable at this period of *uncommon* knowledge of their affairs, why has the course observed by *former* ministers, when supplies have been expected from *America*, been neglected by the *present?* Why was there not the usual requisition communicated to the provincial assemblies, instead of exacting an uncertain and unequal sum from each colony, by a law abruptly passed, without any previous default of those who are affected by it?—I shall not call it a law repugnant to their genius, cancelling their charters, infringing the most valuable rights and privileges of *British* subjects, derogatory from the faith and honour of government, unjust and cruel in its principles, rigorous and oppressive in the means provided for its execution, and as pernicious in its consequences to the mother country, as injurious to the colonies in its immediate operation; but I may call it a rigorous and severe law. It is in vain to attempt a palliation of this useless severity, (useless I mean to the purpose of raising a revenue) by fallaciously pretending that, as all the colonies were to be taxed, and the authority of each is limited, the interposition of the parliament became necessary, since nothing can be less disputable, than that each colony hath a competent authority to raise its proportion, and consequently nothing is more evident, than that all the colonies might raise the whole. * The assertion, that the colonies would have

* It is asserted in the pamphlet entitled, *The claim of the colonies, &c.* that *Maryland* availing herself of the protection of *Virginia* and *Pennsylvania*, contributed *nothing* to the common defence. This writer, from a view of some map of *North America*, imagined, it should seem, that *Virginia* and *Pennsylvania* were settled so as to encompass *Maryland;* but the truth is, that the frontiers of *Maryland* were as much exposed, as those of the next colonies, and the fact is moreover false; for I have been well informed that *Maryland* contributed near 50,000*l.* and

paid no regard to any requisitions is rash and unauthorized; and had the event actually happened, the trouble and loss of time to the ministers, in making the experiment, would not have been considerable or detrimental to the nation; and after its failure, an act of parliament might still have been made to compel the contribution, if the power which hath been exercised is defensible upon the principles of the *British constitution.*

A MEASURE so extreme could hardly be at once pursued, because the ministers did not know what to demand, who have made so many regulations in regard to the colonies, "founded upon "knowledge, formed with judgment, and executed with vigour." Had the requisitions been communicated, I make no doubt but they would have been entertained with respect, and productive of all the effects that could reasonably have been expected from them. A petty *American* assembly would not, in answer to such requisitions, have impertinently recommended the reduction of exorbitant salaries, the abatement of extravagant, and the abolition of illegal perquisites, the extinction of useless places, or the disbanding of undeserving, or ill-deserving pensioners, as a more proper and beneficial method of relieving the public burthens than a new and heavy imposition upon useful and industrious subjects.

HAVE great things been promised for the ease of the people of *England,* and hath a measure been fallen upon, that by putting the accomplishment of them at a distance, and keeping expectation alive, it may contribute to the prolongation of a power, which, in the interim, will find sufficient opportunities to gratify the views of ministerial avarice or ambition?

IF a sum had been liquidated, and a precise demand made, it might perhaps have been shewn, if proportioned to the circum-

incurred besides a considerable expence, which is now a debt upon the public journal of that colony, by putting her militia into actual service, and that an unhappy dispute, attended with a very heavy provincial charge, on some topic of privilege, was the real cause, why the grants of *Maryland* were not more liberal. After all, there have been instances, I speak not of more modern times, in which the parsimony of the parliament hath been complained of, and the notion of privilege carried to a great length by the house of commons; but these have not been thought solid reasons for stripping their constituents of their rights. ["*Claims of the Colonies,*" by William Knox.—Ed.]

stances of the colonies, to be of no real consequence to the nation; and, if above their circumstances, that it would, with the oppression of the plantations, prove ruinous to the *British* manufactures; but, whilst matters are thus vague, and indeterminate, any attempt to shew that the *stamp duties* will be inadequate to the promised relief, distress the colonies, and consequently beggar the *British* manufactures, may be obviated by saying, that "the act is in the "nature of an experiment; if inadequate, other methods may be "superadded; if inconvenient, it may be repealed, as soon as "discovered;" and hints may be thrown out at the same time, to cherish the hope of the nation, that there are the best grounds to expect * the measure will be productive of all that can be desired or wished.

THE frugal *Republicans* of *North America* (if the *British* inhabitants there, are to be distinguished by a *nick-name*, because it implies that they are enemies to the government of *England*, and ought therefore to be regarded with a jealous eye) may be allowed, without derogating from the vast and prodigious knowledge of a minister, to be acquainted with their own internal circumstances better than a stranger, who must depend upon information; and that too, most frequently, of men not the most eminent for their candour, distinguished by their sagacity, or respectable for their integrity. Had requisitions been made, and the sum demanded been equitable, and proportioned to their circumstances, they could have fallen upon ways and means less oppressive than the *stamp duties*. They have frequently taxed themselves; they have tried various methods of taxation; they know, by experience, the easiest and least expensive. The meaning, or construction of their levy-act is settled: they can be carried into execution, not only at a small expence, without exhausting a considerable part of their produce by the multiplication of officers, and their support, but

* It is asserted by the author of *the claim of the colonies, &c.* that the merchants trading to the several colonies gave in an estimate of the debt due to them from the colonies, amounting to 4,000,000*l.* It would have been a real public service if he had pointed out how this debt is to be paid under the oppression of new and heavy impositions, or what will be the proper remedy if there should be a stoppage in the payment of 4,000,000l. a stagnation of commerce, and want of employment to the *British* manufactures.

without heavy pains and grievous penalties, without oppression of the innocent, giving countenance to vexation, and encouragement to profligate informers, without the establishment of arbitrary and *distant* courts of* admiralty.

THE national debt is heavy, and it is a popular scheme to draw from colonies a contribution towards the relief of the mother country. The manner of effecting it is not carefully attended to, or nicely regarded, by those who expect to receive the benefit. The end is so ardently desired, that, whether the means might not be more moderate, is not scrupulously examined by men, who think themselves in no danger of injury or oppression from their severity. It is affirmed to those who cannot detect the fallacy of the assertion, that millions have been expended *solely* in the defence of *America*. They believe it, and thence are easily persuaded that the claim of a contribution from the colonies is just and equitable, and that any measure necessary to secure it, is right and laudable. It is represented, that unless the colonies are stripped of the *trials by jury*, and courts of *admiralty are* established, in which judges from *England*, strangers, without connection or interest in *America*, removeable at pleasure, and supported by liberal salaries, are to preside; unless informers are encouraged and favoured, and the accused most rigorously dealt by, that the tax will be eluded—and these severities are excused on account of their supposed necessity. The colonies are described to be a numerous, flourishing, and opulent people: it is alledged that they contribute to the national expence, by taxes *there*, only the pitiful sum of 1900*l. per* year, for the collection of which, an establishment of officers, attended with the expence of 7600*l. per annum*, is necessary. Upon these premises, the uneasiness of the colonies, at being forced to bring more into the common stock, appears to be unreasonable, if not rebellious; and they seem rather to deserve reprehension and correction, than favour and indulgence.

THE successes of the war were obtained as well by the vigorous efforts of the *colonies*, as the exertion of *Great Britain*.—The faith

* It was formerly held to be a grievous oppression, that, instead of having justice at home, the *English* subject was drawn to *Rome* by APPEALS, but an *American* is to be drawn from home, in the FIRST INSTANCE, as well as by appeals.

of *Great Britain* hath been engaged in the most solemn manner, to repay the colonies the monies levied by internal taxations for the support of the war. Is it consistent with that faith to tax them towards sinking the debt in part incurred by that re-payment? The immense accession of territory, and the value of the acquisitions obtained by the peace, is the consequence of the successes of the war.—The charge of the war is lessened by the advantages resulting from the peace. The colonies, for a long course of time, have largely contributed to the public revenue, and put *Great Britain* to little or no expence for their protection. If it were equitable to draw from them a further contribution, it does not therefore follow, that it is proper to force it from them, by the harsh and rigorous methods established by the stamp act; an act unequal and disproportioned to their circumstances whom it affects; exempting opulence, crushing indigence, and tearing from a numerous, loyal, and useful people, the privileges they had, in their opinion, earned and merited, and justly held most dear. If they are really in debt, the payment of it hath not been refused, it hath not been demanded. If one subject, grown giddy with sudden elevation, should, at any future period, rashly declare, that the colonies should be taxed, at all events, in the most rigorous manner; and that millions of industrious and useful subjects should be grievously oppressed, rather than himself depart from his character of pertinacity and wilfulness, check the impulse of a tyrannical disposition, or forego the gratification of his vanity, in a wanton display of power; submission would be an admirable virtue indeed, if not the effect of impotence.

THAT the contribution arising from the *stamp duties* is disproportioned to *their* circumstances from whom it is enacted, is manifest; for they will produce in each colony, a greater or less sum, not in proportion to its wealth, but to the multiplicity of juridical forms, the quantity of vacant land, the frequency of transferring landed property, the extent of paper negotiations, the scarcity of money, and the number of debtors. A larger sum will be exacted from a tobacco colony than from *Jamaica;* and it will not only be higher in one of the poorest colonies, and the least able to bear it, than in the richest; but the principle part of the revenue will

be drawn from the poorest individuals in the poorest colonies, from mortgagers, obligors, and defendants. If this be true, does the act deserve the encomium of being *a mode of taxation the easiest, and the most equal a duty upon property spread lightly over a great variety of subjects, and heavy upon none?*

THE *commons of Great Britain*, moreover, in their capacity of *representative*, not only *give and grant* the property of the *colonies*, but, in my construction of the stamp act, (however every reader may examine and judge for himself,) *give and grant* also to certain officers of the crown, a power to tax them higher still; for these officers will not, I presume, be called *virtual representatives* too; and what they shall think fit to levy, by an ingenious extent of the fiction, will not be considered as levied with the consent of the colonies.—The instances, I believe, *are rare*, in which the representatives of the people of *England* have delegated to officers of the crown the power of taxing their constituents; nor hath any distinction yet been advanced to prove, that, in their capacity of *virtual representatives* of the colonies, the house of commons not having the same confidence reposed in them, ought to proceed upon peculiar rules. There was a statute of *Henry* VIII. by which, I think, the king's proclamations, with the consent of the privy council, were to operate as laws; and another statute of *Richard* II. that the power of the two houses should be vested in twelve lords; but these acts bear *no resemblance* to the stamp act.

THE stamping instruments are to be retained in *England*. Vellum, parchment, and paper, are to be sent to *America*, ready stamped. —The first commissioner of the treasury, or the commissioners, or any three or more of them, are, by the act, impowered to set *any* price upon the vellum, parchment and paper, and the payment of that price is secured and inforced by the *same* pains and penalties that the stamp duties are.

IF the substitution of an arbitrary civil law court, in the place of the legal judicatories, and that deserved favourite, the common law-trial by jury, would not justify the assertion, that the stamp act hath stripped the colonies of the guards and securities provided by the constitution against oppression in the execution of laws, I would much less presume to say, the vesting in the com-

missioners of the treasury a power to tax the colonies, will amply justify the assertion, that the stamp act hath not left them even the shadow of a privilege. It is indeed something difficult to imagine how the order of democracy, which is as much a part of the constitution, as monarchy or aristocracy, can exist when the people are excluded from a share in the executing, and a share in the making of laws; but that is *not* the present case; and, tho' I may not be able to answer a specious objection, formed upon general principles, I am not obliged to adopt it, 'till I am convinced of its solidity.

A LITTLE examination will find how unfair and deceptive the representation is, that the colonies in *North America*, "two mil-"lions of *British* subjects, an opulent, thriving and commercial "people, contribute to the national expence, no more than 7 or "800 *l. per annum* by taxes raised *there;*" for tho' it should be acknowledged, (which I neither acknowledge nor deny, because I do not know, nor have an opportunity at coming at the fact) that the impositions upon the inhabitants of the colonies do not raise *there*, a greater sum than hath been stated, it doth not follow that "the inhabitants of the colonies are indulged at the expence "of *Great Britain*, and that the readiest *British* cottager, who out "of his scanty pittance, hardly earned, pays the high duties of "customs and excise in the price of his consumptions, has reason "to complain," if immense sums are raised upon the inhabitants of the colonies *elsewhere*.

BY such artifices and sophistry, is ignorance misled, credulity deceived, and prejudices excited. Thus oppression gains the credit of equity, cruelty passes for moderation, and tyranny for justice, and the man who deserves—reproach, is celebrated by adulation, and applauded by delusion for his wisdom and patriotic virtues.

THE truth is, that a vast revenue arises to the *British* nation from taxes paid by the colonies in *Great Britain*, and even *the most ignorant* British *cottager*, not imposed upon by infamous misrepresentation, must perceive, that it is of no consequence to his ease and relief, whether the duties raised upon *America* are paid *there*, and thence afterwards remitted to *Great Britain*, or paid at first upon the produce of the colonies in *Great Britain*.

In the article of tobacco, for instance, the planter pays a tax upon that produce of his land and labour consumed in *Great Britain*, more than six times the clear sum received by him for it, besides the expences of freight, commission and other charges, and double freight, commission and charges upon the tobacco re-exported, by which the *British* merchants, mariners, and other *British* subjects, are supported;—a tax, at least, equal to what is paid by any farmer of *Great Britain*, possessed of the same degree of property; and moreover the planter must contribute to the support of the expensive internal government of the colony, in which he * resides.

Is it objected, that the duties charged upon tobacco, fall ultimately upon the consumers of this commodity in the consequential price set upon it? Be it so, and let the principle be established that all taxes upon a commodity, are paid by the consumers of it, and the consequence of this principle be fairly drawn, and equally applied.

The *British* consumers therefore, ultimately pay the high duties laid upon tobacco, in proportion to the quality of that commodity which they consume.—The colonies therefore, in proportion to their consumption of *British* manufactures, pay also the high duties of customs and excise, with which the manufactures are charged in the consequential price set upon their consumptions. In their passage moreover, from the *British* manufactures to the *American* importers, the commodities go thro' a great many hands, by which their costs are enhanced; the factors, the carriers, the shop-keepers, the merchants, the brokers, the porters, the watermen, the mariners, and others, have their respective profits, from which they derive their subsistence, and the support of their families, and are enabled to pay the high duties of customs and excise, in the price of their † consumptions.

The policy of the late regulations of the colonies is of the same character with their justice and lenity. The produce of their lands, the earnings of their industry, and the gains of their commerce

*See the Appendix.
†See the Appendix.

center in *Great Britain*, support the artificers, the manufactories, and navigation of the nation, and with them the *British* landholders too.

Great Britain had ALL before, and therefore can have no more from the colonies; but the minister, in the pursuit of a "well digested, consistent, wise and salutary plan of colonization "and government, a plan founded upon the principles of policy, "commerce and finances," chooses to demolish at one blow, all their privileges, as they have understood them, that he may raise in *America*, a part of what was before paid in *Great Britain*. But if the execution of it, instead of improving the advantages already possessed, confirming the blessings already enjoyed, and promoting the public welfare, should happen to distress the trade, reduce the navigation, impoverish the manufacturers, and diminish the value of lands in *Great Britain;* should it drive the *British* mechanics and manufacturers to *America*, by depriving them of their best customers at home, and force the colonies upon manufactures, they are disabled from purchasing, other topics of eulogy must be discovered by his ingenious encomiasts, than his wisdom or his political atchievements. Upon such an event, an *American* will have very little reason to exclaim,

O! me infelicem, qui nunc demum intelligo
Ut illa mihi profuerint quæ dispexeram,
Et illa, quæ laudaram, quantum luctus habuerint.

O! unhappy I, who now at length am sensible
How the things I had despised were of advantage to me,
And how much mourning they caused, which I had so much approved.

THE right of exemption from all taxes *without their consent*, the colonies claim as *British* subjects. They derive this right from the common law, which their charters have declared and confirmed, and they conceive that when stripped of this right, whether by prerogative or by any other power, they are at the same time deprived of every privilege distinguishing free-men from slaves. ON the other hand, they acknowledge themselves to be sub-

ordinate to the mother country, and that the authority vested in the supreme council of the nation, may be justly exercised to support and preserve that subordination.

GREAT and just encomiums have been bestowed upon the constitution of *England*, and their representative is deservedly the favourite of the inhabitants in *Britain*. But it is not because the supreme council is called *parliament*, that they boast of their constitution of government; for there is no particular magical influence from the combination of the letters which form the word; it is because they have a share in that council, that they appoint the members who constitute one branch of it, whose duty and interest it is to consult their benefit, and to assert their rights, and who are vested with an authority, to prevent any measures taking effect dangerous to their liberties, or injurious to their properties.

BUT the inhabitants in the colonies have no share in this great council. None of the members of it are, or can be of their appointment, or in any respect dependent upon them. There is no immediate connection, on the contrary, there may be an opposition of interest; how puerile then is the declaration, "what "will become of the colonies birthright, and the glorious securities "which their forefathers handed down to them, if the authority "of the *British* parliament *to impose taxes* upon them should be "given up? To deny the authority of the *British* legislature, is "to surrender all claim to a share in its councils; and if this "were the tenor of their charters, a grant more insidious or replete "with mischief could not be imagined, a forfeiture of their rights "would be couched under the appearance of privilege, &c."

(*To be Continued.*)

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS.

[Executive Archives.]

[An Echo of April 19, 1861.]

Phila. Feb. 20th, 1865.

To His Excellency Bradford
Governor of the State of Maryland.

Your Excellency will remember that on the 19th. April 1861, the attack was made by a mob on the Millitary in the City of Baltimore, now there is a number of Officers of the 26th. Regt. P. V. under the Command of Col. Wm. F. Small with the said Regiment who where injured and lost clothing Uniforms &c, and as the Honorable Legislature of your State has made an appropriation for the Massachusetts Regt. the said Officers or at least some of them of the 26th. P. V. desires that they may receive compensation. One Capt who was wounded in the head and thumb was under a Phisician hands for a long time before he was able to do any thing. the amount his claim is about a thousand dollars, Col. Small's claim about three hundred, I have not heard the amount the others claim, but I dont think it will be verry large, And we must be carefull that no imposition be practiced in the estimation of damages should your Legislature mak an appropriation for their relief.

Your Excellency if you think proper will please lay the matter before the Honerable Legislature of Maryland, and inform me of the result

Most truly Your humble servant
Jonathan Eggleton late Captain in the 67th P. V.
No. 337 Chesnut street

P. S. Enclosed I send copies of Certificates from Col Small and Doctor Taylor which Capt. Kiefer requested to be sent to you.

J. E.

Philad. May 19, 1862

I certify upon honour that the wounds referred to in the annexed certificate of Dr. Taylor, were received by Capt. Jacob Kiefer, commanding Comp. B. of the second Regiment of Washington Guard at Baltimore Md on the 19th of April 1861 in the engagement between the mob of that city and a portion of the Washington Brigade of this city then under my command. I also certify that I was proceeding at that time from Philadelphia to Washington, under orders of the secretair of war, the Hon. Simon Cameren to be mustered into servise at Washinton for the defense of the Capitol.

Wm. F. Small Col. 26th Regt. Pa Vol.
late Brig. Gen. Comd. Washington Brigade.

this is a true copie.

This is to certify that Capt. Jacob Kiefer was attended by me from April 20 to June 1 1861.
He was wounded in the scalp and had his right thumb nearly severed at the joint which will always remain stiff in consequence besides several contusion on the body.

Wm. S. Taylor M. D.

May 19th 1862
this is a true copie.

[Roger B. Taney to Daniel Murray, Esq.]

Frederick, March 21, 1818.

Dear Murray:

I have lately heard that a petition has been forwarded to the Executive to reappoint Benjamin Jones a Magistrate for this County. It is not necessary to tell you how readily men put their names to a petition when they do not feel the responsibility of the measure proposed to be adopted. In this instance some very worthy men, who are decided federalists

and my personal friends have, as I am told, signed the petition. But you may rest assured that the removal of Jones was proper and that his reappointment would produce nothing but evil. You will please communicate this letter to the Council and accept Dear Murray, the best wishes of

Your friend

R. B. Taney.

[Lt. Colonel John Jones to Governor Levin Winder.]

Dorchester County, June 21st, 1813.

Dr Sir,

I wrote you some time in May last Informing your Excellency of a number of Vacants wanting to be filled up in the 48th Regt which still remain so, perhaps my letter never got to hand. I now take the liberty to transmit you a list of those removed and those to Commission.

In Capt George Lake's Company in the place of Labil Pearson resigned to be Commissiond Washington Lake Lieut., William Andrews Insign.

Capt David Follin's Compy, in place of Uriah Dean Lieut. Dead to be Commissiond Jno. McNamara Lieut., Wm. Robertson Insign.

Capt Denwood Meekins resigned, in his place a Commission for John Travers Capt also for said Company commissions for Charles Travers Lieut., Jno Travers 2nd Insign.

Capt Tylor's Company, in place of Lieut Thomas Wallace resigned George Griffith Lieut to be Commissioned.

Capt William Colston's Company, in place of Insign James Busick resigned Noah Richardson to be Commissioned.

In place of Surgeon Dorsey Wyvill Doctr James B. Sullivan to be commissioned—also a commission for Doctr Harrison Dixon as Surgeon's Mate.

I wish the above to come on as soon as convenient.

I am your Excellency's most obt Svt.

Jno. Jones Lieut. Coln 48th rgt.

N. B.—Cap^{t} James Mobrey [Mowbray] Resd to be commitioned Cap^{t} Wm. Linthicum; Archibald Ross resd in his place Levin Stewart Lieut. John Kirby Resd in his place James Skinner Ensig.

His Excellency Levin Winder, Governor of Maryland.

[Endorsed Colonel Jones recommending Militia officers appointments made except for Captain Mowbray and Tyler's Companies. Company written to. In a state now to be acted on. Aug 1813. Appointed 21 Septr compleated.]

[Lieut. Colonel John Jones to Governor Levin Winder.]

Dorchester County, July 30th 1813.

D^{r} Sir,

I Received a note from Mr Pinkney Clk of the Counsel dated July 8th and finding your Excellency has declined sending four commissions on account of not knowing what has become of Thomas Skinner Lieutenant of the late Capt. Mobray's company Vice Archibald Ross resigned. Thomas Skinner would not take his Commission after being appointed as to Mathew Wallace Insign of Capt. Tylor's Company he would not take his rise but stood as he was, which occationed the Nomination as you received them. I wish now Commissions for Wm Linthicum Capt, Levin Stewart Lieut., and James Skinner Insig, Capt James Mobray and all his officers resigning, and in Capt Tylor's Company George Griffith Lieut. as Mathew Wallace stands Insign.

I am your Excellency most obt Sevt

Jno. Jones Lieut Col^{n} 48th Ridg^{t}.

Baltimore, July 1815.

Robert G. Harper Esq^{r}

Dear Sir

In compliance with your polite & condescending request, when I had the honour last to converse with you, I now remit you a few lines, which may enable you to judge whether there was sufficient cause to leave my name out of the list, or nomination of

magistrates for Baltimore County, since the year 1813, to the manifest injury of the police of this City, & also to its mercantile interest.

For the last 40 years of my life the foul breath of calumny never assailed my *moral* character until the Editors of the *Federal Republican* imposed upon (as I have since well ascertained) by a communication remitted to them by a certain person in this City, whose Character can add no weight to his testimony, & whose name, in mercy to himself and family I withhold (he being a brother Mason) were induced or rather *seduced* to make the following remarks in their paper of the 4th Decr 1812:[1]

"We have given from time to time the names of several in Baltimore, who acted in, stimulated or approved the murder and riots lately committed there: To these we have now to add the name of the Revd John Hargrove, Register of the City, Minister of the Gospel & Justice of the Peace, ascertained in the following manner. About 3 hours before the attack upon the prison which was made for the purpose of murdering the Gentlemen who had been placed there for safety, and which, through a most manifest interposition of heaven, terminated in the death only of one, this hoary headed HYPOCRITE, this contemner, equally of his holy office & of the laws of the land which he had been appointed to execute, used the following or equivalent expressions to a person in the Mayor's office in allusion to the necessary defence made against the murderous attack of the Charles Street Mob, which, as a Justice of the Peace it was his duty to endeavour to disperse or suppress. He said '*Remove the cause & the effect must cease, and as partial evil is calculated to promote general Good, it is a pity but they (meaning the mob) could have got hold of two or three of the firebrands,*' meaning the defenders of the house, then in prison. We take it for granted that his commission of *Justice* will have been vacated, nor can we suppose the respectable part of his Spiritual flock will think their steps safe under a Pastor who openly wishes for civil bloodshed, and the Subversion of the law,

[1] See also "Baltimore Riot of 1812," this *Magazine*, Vol. 5, p. 191.

in such time and manner as might be calculated to instigate to both."

When this very unexpected paragraph first met my eye, together with the tortured and unjust editorial comment, I confess that it was perused with mingled feelings of surprize and indignation, which were followed by those of contempt and a dignified defiance of the consequence; armed as I felt myself, so strong in honesty, and in the good esteem of my fellow Citizens of Baltimore, I never could compel myself to attempt a reply by way of self defence; for I am confident that out of the 50,000 inhabitants of this City, *five* solitary individuals could not be found to attach any improper conduct to me at the period alluded to, or before and since, though for many years my conduct has been subjected to the most rigid scrutiny. I have never ranked as a political character in my life, nor was ever united to any political club or society. The character of Urbanity which I have always sustained, even in the estimation of those with whom I am viewed as differing in politics, is sufficient to support me on inquiry at any time. But to the point, with respect to the expressions *I am made to utter*, in the foregoing communication to the *Fed. Repub.* I would thus answer 1st By assuring you *most solemnly*, that I have no recollection of having ever expressed the words at all, and I am *certain* they never were so, in the *manner*, and with the application ascribed to me. Indeed it is morally impossible *I* could have uttered the most objectionable part of them, to wit *"It was pity that two or three of the firebrands could not be laid hold of,"* because it is acknowledged, that the conversation alluded to, wherein *I am made* to speak the language of an infuriated partizan took place several hours *after* the Gentlemen in Charles Street had surrendered themselves, & were marched *before my eyes* and safely lodged in prison; where, indeed I immediately went to visit and console one of them my masonic friend, and intimate associate. The absurdity then, of attributing such expressions to me must be manifest.

But 2d even admitting that some such expressions were then used by me, as, that "Effects are never produced without a Cause; and that partial evil is sometimes universal Good." I

might ask is not the 1st a philosophical, & the 2d a moral truth? and acknowledged by the wise and good of all ages and nations? But, that a man, and a minister of the Gospel, now on the verge of the grave, and who consequently must plead *guilty* to the charge of being *hoary headed* should express regret that violence did not do its accursed work on that unhappy occasion, is an idea that my soul revolts at, as being opposite to my peaceable disposition.

Indeed no Magistrate in the City was more active than myself, after I knew of the riots, as C. Burral Postmaster and Owen Dorsey Esq[r] both Federalists with some knowledge of, as well as the then Sheriff of Balt[o] Co., Wm. Merryman; though on the 3 outrageous nights I was in bed and a Stranger to the scenes nor knew of the transactions until next morning.

To conclude. To the hasty and unfounded Charges ag[st] me published in the *Fed. Republican.* If this were the cause of my not being kept in the Commission of the peace, I confident present the tenor of a long life, never disgraced by one evident mark of Hypocrisy. Hence my "*Spiritual flock*" have not since deserted me, but were they to do so, it would not lessen my annual income one dollar ℔ anm. And pardon my egotism when I add, that my perquisites formerly obtained by me *as a Magistrate*, were sacred to the poor. It is true I never acted in that capacity only in the office, where it is daily and hourly wanted to aid and promote the police and mercantile interest of the City—in the absence of the Mayor; but I am prolix, and beg pardon for detaining you so long on the subject; a Subject which has given much pain to some of my estimable Federal friends of the New Jerusalem Church, at a distance, while at the same time they never have been brought to think I acted improperly.

If the foregoing remarks will disabuse any honest mind from their former prejudices on the subject, it will answer the end of this letter and in some measure console, Sir, Your very humble serv[t] in all duty.

Jn[o] Hargrove.

[Endorsed "John Hargrove appointed Justice Peace Balto, Aug 22, 1815."]

Head Quarters
1st Sep Brigade 8th A Corps
Relay House B & O R Road
Novr 21st 1864

My Dear Governor

I am here in temporary command of this brigade during the absence of Br Genl Tyler who is away on a twenty days leave, and I am somewhat discouraged at having these subordinate commands when I am conscious of ability to fill higher and more important ones.

Genl Shriver has just left me and said it was quite likely that you would go to the front with the flags for our regiments. I hope that you will, for many reasons, and principally because I think that you *ought* to do so, at the same time I have thought that perhaps you might have an opportunity to do or say something which would promote my being ordered to the army in front of Petersburg and Richmond. I know that I am a soldier and it is because I am such, that my pride has revolted at the idea of begging for a command, but I have come to the conclusion that it is better to make an effort now,—at this season of the year and when things, in my judgment do not look particularly encouraging, than to await the progress of events; in addition, I am satisfied that the Republic now needs every willing heart and hand that she has in her service.

I do not desire to make the occasion of your visit to the Army of the Potomac, an opportunity to embarass you with my views and wishes, but simply to beg your friendly remembrance of me should a way be opened, there or elsewhere. Major Genl Ord has promised that he would present my name to Genl Grant and ask him for a command for me and I have hopes of being attached to the 18th Corps, but the absence of Genl Ord, by reason of his wound, greatly militates against my prospects of success, for the absent are soon forgotten in the army.

Very truly yours

John R. Kenly, B. G.

Honble A. W. Bradford
Govr of Maryland
Annapolis.

REVIEWS AND NOTES.

Diary of Gideon Welles, with introduction by John T. Morse, Jr. 3v. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1911. $10.00 net.

The journal of Gideon Welles written day by day in war time and the reconstruction period, gives a striking picture of the period from the point of view of the administration. We are shown not only the conduct of the various departments, the disputes of the Cabinet members, the hopes, disappointments and achievements of the government, but also the daily personal relations of Lincoln with his Cabinet. Welles comments on the character, personality and motives of his associates are clearly and strikingly set forth, and while we may not always agree with his estimates, they are always forcefully presented. The general reader as well as the student of history will be amply repaid for the time spent in its perusal. Numerous references to Maryland men and affairs occur in the pages of the journal.

Under date of October 14, 1864, he writes: ". . . The death of Judge Taney was alluded to. His funeral takes place to-morrow. The body will pass from his residence at 7. A. M. to the depot; and be carried to Frederick, Maryland. Seward thought it his duty to attend the funeral in this city but not farther, and advised that the President should also. The Attorney-General deemed it his duty and a proper courtesy to go with the remains to F. The President inquired my views. I thought the suggestions in regard to himself and Messrs. Seward and Bates very well, and it would be best not to take official action, but to let each member of the Cabinet act his pleasure. For my own part, I felt little inclined to participate. I have never called upon him living, and while his position and office were to be respected, I had no honors for the deceased beyond those that were public. That he had many good qualities and possessed ability, I do not doubt; that he rendered service in Jackson's administration is true, and during most of his judicial life he was upright and just. But the course pursued in the Dred Scott case and all the attending circumstances forfeited respect for him as a man or a judge."

Battle Honours of the British Army, by C. B. Norman. London, John Murray, 1911.

This volume gives a "brief description of the various actions the names of which are emblazoned on the colours and appointments of the regiments in the British army." It is worthy of note that the only "honours" acquired in North America were during the War of 1812. From the account of Bladensburg it appears that "this honour is borne on the colours of the following regiments;

King's Own (Royal Lancaster).
Essex.
Royal Scots Fusileers.
Shropshire Light Infantry.

. . . The force moved to Nottingham in three columns. The right, under Colonel Brooke, of the 44th, consisted of the 4th (King's Own) and the 44th (Essex); the centre, commanded by Colonel Patterson, of the 21st (Royal Scots Fusileers), comprised that corps and a strong naval brigade; whilst the left column, which was under Colonel Thornton, of the 85th (King's Light Infantry) was made up of that regiment and the light companies of the other three battalions. . ." The casualties were; Royal Artillery, 6 men wounded; Royal Engineers, 2 men killed; 4th King's Own, 1 officer killed, 7 wounded, 23 men killed, 56 wounded; Scots Fusileers, 2 officers wounded, 2 men killed, 11 wounded; Essex, 14 men killed, 35 wounded; Shropshire L. I., 2 officers killed, 11 wounded, 12 men killed, 53 wounded; Royal Marines, 6 men killed, 1 wounded; 6th West India, 1 man killed.

A History of the American Bar, by Charles Warren. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1911. Pp. 586. $4.00 net.

In his preface the author says: "This is not a law book for those who wish to study law. It is an historical sketch for those who wish to know something about the men who have composed the American Bar of the past, and about influences which produced the great American lawyers."

The second chapter deals with the Colonial bar of Maryland; and later chapters entitled "The Federal Bar and the Law" discuss the careers of many prominent Maryland lawyers. The work is interesting and scholarly.

Ye Kingdome of Accawmacke or the Eastern Shore of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century, by Jennings Cropper Wise. Bell Book and Stationery Co., Richmond, 1911. Pp. 406. $2.00 net.

This work is a contribution to that portion of Virginia which has been persistently overlooked heretofore and which the author claims forms a very important cornerstone to the history of the State. The boundary disputes with Maryland and other relations of the two sister states are illustrated from documents and other manuscript materials. An account is given of the activities of Governor William Stone; of the coming of the Quakers and of the planting of the Presbyterian church by Francis Makemie.

Three Rivers, the James, the Potomac, the Hudson. A retrospect of peace and war, by Joseph Pearson Farley, U. S. A. New York: Neale Publishing Co., 1910. Col. plates, pp. 277.

This volume is largely made up of sketches first published in various military journals, and contains the author's personal recollections of the Civil War. Some local history and description is incorporated but the searcher for information concerning the three rivers mentioned, will find but little as the title is rather misleading.

The Christiana Riot and the Treason Trials of 1851, by W. U. Hensel. Lancaster, Pa., 1911. Pp. 134.

The Lancaster County Historical Society celebrated the erection of a monument to the victims of the Christiana riot, in which Edward Gorsuch of Baltimore County was murdered, on September 11, 1911, the sixtieth anniversary of the riot. The proceedings of the occasion, together with the above monograph are published in the Monthly Proceedings of the Society for October 1911. Mr. Hensel is revising his work and expects to republish it in book form in a short time. The inscriptions on the monument are to Edward Gorsuch "who died for law" and to Castner Hanway who "suffered for freedom."

Makemieland Memorials, by Rev. L. P. Bowen, D. D. Richmond, Va. Pp. 205.

Mr. Bowen has gathered into this volume several papers and addresses relating to Francis Makemie and to the monument erected in his memory on Holden's Creek, Accomac Co., Va. Pages 78 to 205 are devoted to poems local and personal.

Memoirs of John Mifflin Hood, compiled by John M. Hood, Jr. 68 pp.

This pamphlet is a compilation of editorials, resolutions, ordinances and speeches, principally from the daily press, in connection with the erection and dedication of the monument to the late General Hood.

The *Mayer Family,* by Harriet Hyatt Mayer, is a pamphlet of five leaves giving a brief account of the Mayer family of Ulm, with "trees," and illustrated with mounted photographs.

Heralds of a Liberal Faith, edited by Samuel A. Eliot. 3 vols. Boston: American Unitarian Association, 1910. $2.50 net.

These handsome volumes, designated respectively "the Prophets," "the Pioneers," and "the Preachers," contain biographical sketches of three hundred and one Unitarian ministers. Volume one contains nothing of local interest, but volume two has sketches of John Pierpont and Jared Sparks, the former being prominent here in 1816 as a poet and man of letters, while the latter was for four years pastor of the First Independent Christ Church on Franklin St.; Volume three contains an adequate sketch of George Washington Burnap, the successor of Jared Sparks and for thirty-two years pastor of the above church.

Reminiscences, by the Rt. Rev. William Paret, D. D., LL. D., sixth Bishop of Maryland. Philadelphia: Geo. W. Jacobs & Co., 1911. 209 pp. $1.50 net.

"These 'Remembrances' are written, not with any wish for

their being published,—but at the earnest request of my children and of a few dear friends. I have tried to state facts only, avoiding as far as possible any expression of my opinions." Author's preface.

The book has a preface by Bishop John G. Murray and an Introduction by the editor, Miss Emily Paret Atwater.

Report of the Commission appointed to study the system of Education in the Public Schools of Baltimore. U. S. Bureau of Education. Washington, 1911. 112 pp.

This report which excited great local interest as published in the daily press has now appeared in permanent form as *Education Bulletin,* 1911, No. 4., whole number 450.

Guide to the materials for American History in Roman and other Italian Archives, by Carl Russell Fish. Washington, D. C. The Carnegie Institution, 1911. 289 pp. $2.00 net.

This volume calendars a number of somewhat interesting papers relating to Maryland contained in the Roman Archives, but no unpublished papers of great importance, and it is probable that the most valuable Maryland documents were contained in the Jesuit documents and therefore have fallen into Father Hughes' work.

A History of Public Permanent Common School Funds in the U. S. 1795-1905, by Fletcher Harper Swift. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1911. 493 pp.

Chapter twenty-eight of this work, devoted to Maryland, summarizes the history and legislation of the Free school Fund and gathers into one place all the various items of interest concerning the funds.

Historical Research. An outline of theory and practice, by John Martin Vincent. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1911. 150 pp. $2.00 net.

This valuable work is based on the lectures given by the

author during his twenty years connection with the Johns Hopkins University as professor of European history.

Through the courtesy of Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, we are enabled to print the following note concerning Charles Garth, the parliamentary agent for the colony of Maryland during the Stamp Act troubles, whose letters on that subject are printed in this current volume.

A sketch of the branch of the Garth family settled at Devizes, Wiltshire, is printed in the "Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine," v. 2, (1885), p. 332, with genealogical table. According to this, Charles Garth was son of John Garth, Recorder of Devizes and member of Parliament for that borough, 1740-1757 and 1761-1764. Charles Garth was also Recorder of Devizes and member for the borough from 1765 to 1780. He was appointed Commisioner of Excise in 1780. He married November 29, 1764, Fanny, daughter of John Cooper, of Camberwell, near Bradford, Wiltshire. Charles Garth died at Walthamstow, March 9, 1874. His wife died in 1792. They had three sons and four daughters.

Charles Garth was a grand-nephew of Sir Samuel Garth, celebrated physician and poet, an account of whom will be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography.*

The new half million dollar building of the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord was dedicated on November 23rd. The fund for the erection of the building came from private subscriptions, and was largely the gift of Mr. Edward Tuck.

The Chairman of the Committee on Printing announces that a new and revised edition of the *Biographical Congressional Directory* is in preparation and he will be glad to receive any corrections from individuals or libraries tending to improve the work.

The American Law School Review for November contains a memorial tribute to the late Judge George Matthews Sharp by C. La Rue Munson, which was read at the meeting of the section of legal education of the American Bar Association, August 30, 1911.

The recent death of Dr. J. C. Hepburn, the veteran missionary to Japan, leaves the Rev. George A. Leakin, one of the Vice-Presidents of this Society, the oldest living graduate of Princeton.

Americana for August contains an article by William S. Pelletrau, entitled "Hinton Rowan Helper and his book." It will be remembered that "The Impending Crisis" which aroused such a storm of protest and criticism in 1857, was written in Baltimore though published in New York. Helper's other publications are also noted.

The *Nation* of August 24th prints a letter from Mr. Gaillard Hunt of the Library of Congress, "More Records of the Federal Constitution," which contains a note in regard to Dr. James McHenry.

The presentation of the portrait bust of Governor Isaac Shelby to the Memorial Continental Hall recalls the fact that he was born in Maryland, near Hagerstown, December 11, 1750. The gift was made by the Kentucky chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. An illustrated souvenir programme was issued on the occasion.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

October 9, 1911. Stated Meeting. Mr. W. Hall Harris, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair and eighteen members present. President Cohen subsequently came in and took the chair.

Hon. Henry Stockbridge donated two copper plates of Luther Martin.

The following persons hitherto nominated were elected to active membership: Mrs. Cecilia C. Thompson and George Cator.

The necrology: Dr. Robert Atkinson, James H. Buchanan, Harrison W. Vickers, Joseph R. Foard, George M. Sharp, Henry C. Larrabee, Fridge Murdoch, Walter R. Townsend.

The President announced that during the summer a new steam heating apparatus has been installed, the cellar cleaned and a portion paved, and the library rooms cleaned by the vacuum process.

November 13, 1911. Stated Meeting. President Cohen in the chair and twenty-two members present.

His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons through Mr. Michael Jenkins presented a medallion of himself struck off in honor of his jubilee. Mr. W. Hall Harris offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Maryland Historical Society be tendered to His Eminence the Cardinal for this very interesting and unusually handsome medallion.

The following persons hitherto nominated were elected to

active membership: Mrs. Thomas L. Gladden, James C. Gittings, Arthur L. Jones, William Milnes Maloy, Mrs. Eben Sutton and to associate membership: Charles Exley Calvert.

The resignation of Ruxton M. Ridgely was presented and accepted.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner from the Committee on Publications reported that Volume 31 of the Maryland Archives was completed.

On the motion of Dr. Steiner, Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Messrs. Samuel K. Dennis and Louis H. Dielman were appointed a committee to prepare and submit a report to the next General Assembly and to take the necessary steps to secure a continuance of the usual appropriation.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner read a paper on "Some Aspects of Governor Fendall's Administration in 1659 and 1660."

James W. Bowers,
Recording Secretary.

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